SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

No. XXXVII.—New Series.

HISTORICAL, GEOGRAPHICAL, AND STATISTICAL MEMOIRS

ON THE

PROVINCE OF KATTYWAR;

AND ON THE

DISTRICTS OF BABRIAWAR AND OKHAMUNDUL;

ALSO A REPORT ON THE IRON OF KATTYWAR.

By CAPTAIN G. LeGRAND JACOB.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES CONNECTED WITH THE NATIVE STATES IN KATTYWAR;

AND

Information relative to the Wandering Tribes in that Province.

By CAPTAIN J. T. BARR.

STATISTICAL AND OTHER INFORMATION CONNECTED WITH THE DISTRICTS OF JHALAWAR, KATTYWAR, MUCHOO KANTA, HALLAR, SORUTH, BURDA, GOHELWAR, OOND SURWEYA, AND BABRIAWAR.

Prepared by Mr. D. A. BLANE.

MEMOIR ON THE PROVINCE OF KATTYWAR; WITH REMARKS ON THE RUNN OF KUTCH AND THE DISTRICT OF OKHAMUNDUL;

By (the late) CAPTAIN J. MACMURDO.

LISTS OF FORTIFIED PLACES IN THE PROVINCE OF KATTYWAR.

REPORT RELATIVE TO THE FIRST INTRODUCTION OF VACCINATION INTO KATTYWAR IN THE YEAR 1808.

Treaties connected with Kattywar.

NAMES, TITLES, &c., OF THE PRINCIPAL CHIEFS OF KATTYWAR.

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ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

DETAILED LIST OF CONTENTS.

KATTYWAR, GENERAL CONDITION.

KATTYWAR, BRITISH RELATIONS WITH.

PETTY STATES.

SORUTH.

HALLAR.

JHALAWAR.

MUCHOO KANTA.

GOHELWAR.

BURDA.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

KATTYWAR, MEMOIR ON.

FORTIFIED PLACES.

WANDERING TRIBES.

OKHAMUNDUL.

NAMES, TITLES, &c. OF CHIEFS.

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

LIST OF MAPS.



REPORT

UPON THE

GENERAL CONDITION, IN THE YEAR 1842,

OF THE

PROVINCE OF KATTYWAR;

ACCOMPANIED BY

VARIOUS POINTS OF INFORMATION, PRINCIPALLY OF A GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL NATURE, CONNECTED WITH THAT PROVINCE.

BY

CAPTAIN (NOW LIEUT. COL.) GEORGE LeGRAND JACOB,

ACTING POLITICAL AGENT IN KATTYWAR.

Submitted to Government on the 4th October 1842.

REPORT UPON THE GENERAL CONDITION OF THE PROVINCE OF KATTYWAR.

I have the honour to submit my report on the general condition of the Province of Kattywar, as called for by the Honorable the Court of Directors; and I beg to convey, at the same time, such geographical and general information, as appears suited to a survey, physical and moral, of the peninsula.

2. In A. D. 1807, Colonel Walker estimated the population, not including Babriawar, Jaffrabad, and Okhamundul, at 1,975,900 souls. In 1831, Mr. Blane's census, exclusive of the two last districts, gave an estimate of 1,759,277, and of 4,030 towns and villages. My inquiries have produced a lower result, viz. 1,475,685 for the whole of the peninsula under the Political Agency, inhabiting 3,794 towns and villages.

3. Full particulars will be found in Appendix A, of which the following is a brief analysis as regards population:—

	Provinces.	No. of Inhabitants.
I.	Jhalawar	240,325
II.	Kattywar	189,840
III.	Muchoo Kanta	28,749
IV.	Hallar	358,560
V.	Soruth	320,820
VI.	Burda	46,980
VII.	Gohelwar	247,980
VIII.	Oond Surweya	11,373
IX.	Babriawar, including Jaffrabad	18,468
X.	Okhamundul	12,590
	Grand total, population ..	1,475,685

This census is, I conceive, as near the truth as our imperfect means permit: the jealousy of the Chiefs prevents accurate returns similar to those obtainable in our own districts, where Government officers have the power to enforce, and the people have no longer the desire to conceal the truth. My census has been based on the reports of persons in charge of sequestrated districts, on comparison of information obtained from parties possessing most local knowledge, checked by such limited personal inspection as opportunities have

afforded me, with the assistance of the statistical tables compiled by Colonel Walker and by Mr. Blane above alluded to. The former estimated the population at the high rate of five souls per house, which partly accounts for the supposed greater population thirty-five years ago. Some, whose opinions are of weight, consider the rate of four even to be too high; but the result of scrutiny in a few cases fully bears out this proportion, which was that assumed by Mr. Blane.

4. The peninsula may be roughly estimated as containing a surface of 22,000 square miles, and deducting the eastern portion which has fallen under the Ahmedabad Collectorate, of 20,000 under this Agency, which thus gives an average of a fraction under 74 souls per square mile.

5. The population is composed of the various classes common to other parts of Guzerat, but the proprietors of the soil deserve especial notice, which, considering the changes that have taken place in the structure of society, cannot well be done without a brief sketch of the past history of the peninsula. Only four of the old races, viz. the Jetwas, the Choorasamas, the Solunkees, and the Walas, are now existing as proprietors of the soil, who exercised sovereignty in the country prior to the immigration of the Jhalas, the Purmars, the Kattys, the Gohels, the Juts, the Mahomedans, the Jharejas, and the Murathas, between whom the country is now chiefly portioned out. The Jetwas claim to have held the northern division of the province, now constituting Burda, Hallar, and Muchoo Kanta; from the two last of which they have been driven by the Jharejas. They profess to be the aborigines of the soil; and I extracted from the genealogical records of the Rana's Wywunchia* the names of 399 generations,† from Hunooman the monkey god, down to the present Chief. The son of this deity, mysteriously begotten of an alligator, was the first of the Muggur Dwuj race; he is said to have built Sree Nuggur, whose ruins are shown near Porebundur. Morvee is attributed to a grandson. After a time the family designation was changed to Koomar, and Goomlee became the capital of this race,‡ on the fall of which, in the thirteenth century, the diminished clan changed its name to Jetwa, and the Chiefs successively occupied Ranpoor, Chaya, and Porebundur, the present capital. How far the claims of the Koomars to the extensive tract pointed out may be genuine, no means now exist of ascertaining; but with reference to the Oojein and Anhulwara power over the peninsula in remote ages, it may be described as somewhat doubtful. The Choorasama race, in

* Genealogist.

† These are chiefly repetitions of the same names in series of three and four; this, however, is still the practice in the country with Rajpoots, Kattys, and Mahomedans.

‡ An account of its ruins was published in No. IX. of the Royal Asiatic Society's Proceedings, 1838.

the opinion of the country, gave rise to the Surweyas, Raejadas, and probably the Wajas : these three still hold possession in the territory originally supposed to have been under the Choorasama rule. The Surweyas give their name to the small province of Oond Surweya, on the banks of the Shetroonjee, and have possessions also in Wallak. The Raejadas are descended from the kindred of Rao Munduleek, the last Rajpoot sovereign of Joonaghur, whose throne and religion were both forced from him by Mahmood Shah Begra about A. D. 1472. A few families now only survive ; their chief possessions are at Chorwar, on the west coast. The Wajas have some Geerass possessions in the lesser Nagher, the narrow tract on the coast between the Geer hills and the sea. The Geerassias of Dholera, in the Gulf of Cambay, and of some villages in that neighbourhood, are of the Choorasama stock. Who the Choorasamas may be, and whence they came, is involved in doubt. It seems probable that they proceeded from, and are identical with the Chawras, who so long ruled at Anhulwara (Peeran Puttun), and probably may have held their possessions in the peninsula in fief of that Gadee ; and that they were originally the same tribe, may be further conjectured from an inscription in a temple at Bilawul,* dated Sumvut 1320, which speaks of the gathering in that neighbourhood of all the Chawra Chiefs ; indeed, if the present Choorasama stock be not the descendants of the Chawras of that period, whose else can they be, and where are all the Chawra Geerassias gone ?† The affix Sama or Soma is itself the name of a Rajpoot tribe, and the two may possibly be united in the present Choorasamas : this is, however, a mere conjecture. The Solunkees are supposed to have succeeded the Chawras at Anhulwara, by the authority quoted by Colonel Tod, in A. D. 931, and by a genealogical list in my possession of the Chiefs of that Gadee, in A. D. 912 : but as the succession was effected without warfare, the Chawra or Choorasama fiefs in this country would most probably not only be respected, but their independence might thereby be more established. About twenty families of Solunkees survive in the Joonaghur districts holding Geeras possessions, the remnant probably of the Anhulwara power under its changed dynasty. Scarcely anything is left of the Wala race but a family at Dhank, whom the revolutions of centuries have left on the spot they claim as the capital of their tribe when holding power in the country. There is a claim set up for the Walas to the honours of the Wulabhi or Balabhi dynasty, and it seems possible enough that they may have issued from Wulha during the days of its palmy existence, and established

* This seems the same, at least it agrees in the main points, with that described in the Appendix to Tod's Annals of Rajasthan, Vol. I.

† Colonel Walker, quoting from the Mirati Sikundurie, mentions the assertion therein made of the Choorasamas having possessed the sovereign authority over Soruth for nineteen centuries.

themselves at Dhank as an independent power, in the same manner as the Rajpoot Bhayad are wont to do even in the present day. The tradition of the Aheers of the south, of their holding the Walas' Geeras shows that their possessions were extensive, and in a measure strengthens their connexion with the old sovereignty of the Mewar family. The Katty tribe of Wala owes its designation and priority to intermarriage with this race. It seems probable that the rise of the Chawra power at Anhulwara, A. D. 746, extinguished that of the Walas. All these races were probably mere waves of the tide of population that appears from of old to have set steadily in to this peninsula from the northward and interior of the continent, but in the absence of data for decided opinions, the Jetwa claim may be entitled to consideration. Physical appearance can scarcely be taken into account in judging of their origin, since the destruction of their females, and constant intermarriage with other Rajpoot tribes, must, in the course of centuries, produce a similarity of appearance. The genius of the lamented James Prinsep in furnishing a key to the characters on the Geernar Rock, near Joonaghur, has thrown a ray of light on the darkness of the ancient history of this peninsula : these hieroglyphics unravelled, show that in the third century before Christ, the power that ruled in Oojein and in Muguda, alike published its edicts at Cuttack in the east, and at Joonaghur in the west, of India, and that the prevailing religion was that of Boodh. In an inscription, whose changed character denotes a somewhat later date, the names of other Rajpoot kings of the Mawra tribe, descended from Chundra Goopta, are given, who are spoken of as the restorer of the Geernar Bridge. It may be concluded, therefore, that the peninsula was for some centuries under the power which ruled in Central India. By the authorities quoted by Colonel Tod, Wulabhi or Balabhi, the present Wulha, another Boodhist or Jain sovereignty, appears to have succeeded as the capital of the peninsula ; or it would be nearer the truth perhaps to say the town of most note, founded about A. D. 145 by the ancestor of the Ranas of Mewar. An era sprung from it in A. D. 319, and it was destroyed about A. D. 524. The seat of power appears subsequently removed to Anhulwara,* where the Chawra tribe established itself as previously mentioned. But the landmarks of ancient history are too scattered and few to build more than a plausible theory on them, and successive swarms of barbarians have left scarce a vestige by which to measure the extent and state of the dynasties that ruled over Soorashtra when the favourite idol at Somnath was bathed daily in water brought from the Ganges, and Krishna sported and died in its vicinity.

6. When Mahomed of Ghuznee invaded the peninsula, the Anhulwara Raja advanced to the rescue of Somnath, and inscriptions of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries on the western coast allude to the Anhulwara Kings as

* The modern Peeran Puttun, near Deesa.

sovereigns of the peninsula; and much zeal seems to have been expended by them, and by the Chiefs of the country, in again setting up their god, and devoting portions of the revenues of the country to its maintenance. The Seeva Singa era, equivalent to A. D. 1113-14, used in two of these inscriptions, may, I think, be attributed to Sidh Raj Jysing of Anhulwara, with whose death, after a reign of fifty years, as recorded in the genealogical list of the dynasty given me by some intelligent Bhats, it very nearly agrees; and its use on the public inscriptions of the country, with that of his name and of his successor, Koour or Koomar Pal, proves some subserviency to that Gadee,* which is further confirmed by the direct assertion of it in the Bilawul inscription (see note). It is probable, however, that the peninsula was very partially subject to the Anhulwara Gadee, whose force was moreover broken, and dynasty changed, by the great Iconoclast, so that there was less ability to resist the various tribes who now own the soil, and who appear to have commenced establishing themselves about the period of the Ghuznuvee invasion. To these I now turn; but as they have been separately described in Colonel Walker's reports on the provinces of the country, which chiefly owe their names to them, and in a memoir by Captain McMurdo, published in the proceedings of the Literary Society of Bombay in 1813, I shall limit myself to brief allusions, touching chiefly on points that have escaped previous notice.

7. The present name of Kattywar for the peninsula, has without due reason been suffered to usurp its correct appellation of Soorashtra, by which it was known to the Greeks, and is still so to almost every native of Goozerat, who can read and write. The term Sorunthdes is also to be met with in early inscriptions, and the Mahomedans retained this name for the country when they established their power in it—a designation that has been retained for the part of the province which still belongs to them. The etymology of Soorashtra is disputed, some affirming it to proceed from *Soo*, good, *Rashtra*, country; whilst others deem it a compound from Soorya, the sun, which would make it the land of the sun. It is strange that the Kattys, who are greatly inferior to the Rajpoot communities in numbers, territory, wealth, and rank, should have had the honour of conferring their name on the peninsula; and it is to be regretted that its more appropriate and classical name of Soorashtra should not have been reverted to by its new governors instead of still further changing it into its present incorrect designation, which has the further

* Colonel Tod remarks that this era was founded by the Gohels of the island of Deo, but he appears led into this opinion by mistaking Deo Nugura, the title of Puttun on the west coast, to this day called Deo Puttun, for the island. The connection between the two Puttuns is proved by the inscription in a temple at Bilawul, dated with the three eras of Vikrumajeet 1320, Wulabhi 945, Seeva Singa 151, (A. H. 662); a curtailed translation of which is given in the Appendix to Vol. I. of the Annals.

disadvantage of giving rise to mistakes whenever its subordinate province of Kattywar is alone referred to. On this account, as well as to connect it with its ancient history, I would plead strongly for the restoration of its proper name, which even now is more generally known than its modern and erroneous one.

8. The peninsula is divided into the ten Prants (provinces or counties) named in the 3rd paragraph of this report: these are of very unequal size and importance, the last three on the list containing only 167 villages between them, whilst Hallar alone contains 942. The boundaries of these Prants cannot be traced with precision, owing to the encroachments that have from time to time located the masters of one province within the territories of another. Thus the Jam of Nowanuggur and the Thakoor of Bhaonuggur have established their power in the centre of Kattywar: the Kattys of the Jetpoor family occupy Mendurra in the midst of Soruth; Jetpoor itself properly belonging to Soruth, and being comparatively a modern acquisition: Wankaneera Jhala principality is on the banks of the Muchoo, and the Muratha authority, which from a few villages has grown into one of the most powerful States in the country, with its capital at Amrellee, and a revenue of four lakhs of rupees a year, has stretched one of its arms to the western coast.* Political boundaries alone would present a map of the country, covered over with a confused net-work of lines, angles, and detached circles interlacing each other in every conceivable shape, a geographical kaleidoscope: unhappily only the southern and part of the north-western portion of the peninsula has yet been surveyed, and this has furnished little beyond the sites of villages, &c. Colonel Walker's reports appear the only authority on the subject, but these give the boundaries somewhat loosely, and the existing maps are still farther from the truth; indeed it is a difficult matter to lay down the exact lines of separation between the various Prants, and in fixing them as delineated in the map which precedes this Report,† I have taken the means of divers opinions, after repeated discussions with the best informed of the several districts.

9. As reference to the people, or whatever constitutes the fluctuating features of a country, will be more facile, and the sub-divisions of territory be better understood, when the fixed land-marks that the surface of the country exposes to view have been previously described, I shall, in the first place, notice these, or, in other words, show the skeleton geography of the peninsula, filling in the flesh and blood afterwards.

The surface of the country is generally undulating, with low ranges of hills running in very irregular directions: the high land commencing in the NW.,

* Korinar, a Purguna now of 65 villages, ceded by the Nuwab of Joonaghur in A. D. 1811.

† The existing maps are so erroneous, that no dependence can be placed on them. The attempt to define boundaries thereon must be considered merely as an approach to correctness for the unsurveyed portions.

which throws off its waters into the Gulf of Kutch and into the Arabian Sea, runs easterly to Surdhar, near which it meets with a range, of which Choteela forms the highest point, running in nearly a southerly direction, and circling eastward to a few miles beyond Jusdhun. From this high land proceed all the rivers that disembogue in the Gulfs of Kutch and of Cambay and into the Runn. This portion of the peninsula may be deemed the ridge of the tortoise-shell which slopes gradually on all sides, but with its least fall towards the SSW., Amrellee and Buggussra, which portion may be considered the table land of the peninsula: hence the waters are thrown off easterly into the entrance of the Cambay Gulf, and westerly between the Geernar and Geer hills. This last named range interferes to bar the south. The greater and lesser Geer* describe nearly the arc of a circle, broken between Dedan and Wudal, from the convex side of which numerous streamlets, resembling the ribs of an outspread fan, pour themselves into the sea that washes the southern coasts of the peninsula.

10. I. *Mountains.*—The high land before alluded to, running easterly to the Choteela range, contains no hills worthy of notice. The conical hill above Choteela is perhaps the most conspicuous, and is scarce 400 feet above the level of the ground.

II. The Geernar clump, near Joonaghur, is the most important in height, in historical associations, and in structure. A bold mass of granite rises almost perpendicularly several hundred feet, intersected with thin lamina of quartz in diagonal and nearly parallel directions. Its highest peak is about 3,500 feet above the level of the sea. On approaching it from the city it resembles the Lingum in the centre of the Yonee, for it rises from a basin formed by a circular rim of hills: these have four narrow entrances, called ghauts, nearly at the four points of the compass, through which the basin is entered: the hill rim or ridge on its western side rises into a rival mountain, dedicated to Jumeel Shah, a celebrated Mahomedan Peer, whose shrine on the top cures the leprous and the blind to this day, if we may believe both Hindoo and Mussulman tales. The eastern or the Geernar mountain, called in Sanscrit Oojyunt, rises into three lofty peaks, besides a few lesser ones, each sacred to a deity. The Bramins, the Jains, and the Mussulmans rival each other in devotion to their sanctity.† McMurdo was mistaken in connecting the

* So called by some; properly the Wullak Geer or Mordhar range.

† The first peak, third in height, is dedicated to Amba Devie or Bhuwanee. The second, or highest and central peak, to Goruknath. The third, and second in height, to Dalatree Swamee and Shah Mudar. The celebrated Jain temples are on the first landing place at the base of the Amba Devie peak: the oldest date I could discover on them was Sumvut 1215 (A. D. 1159); but there are remains of more ancient temples, said to have been destroyed by Allah-ood-deen Khoonee, the Bloody. The Geernar temples are inferior to those of Palitana in number and in architectural beauty.

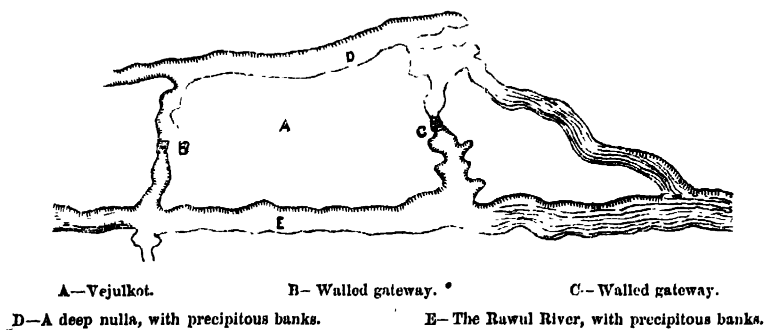
Geernar clump with the Geer range,* as a plain of twelve miles in its narrowest part separates them. Before leaving this mountain, I should mention, as worthy of notice, the rock called the Bheroo Jup, whence, until lately, devotees threw themselves into the fearful abyss, as a religious act of suicide. The celebrated rock on which the edicts of Asoka, &c. are traced, is at the entrance of the valley which leads to the base of the mountain from the Joonaghur side.

III. The Burda hills, near Porebundur, are a circular cluster, about thirty miles round: the highest point in the north, where are the ruins of Goomlee, is nearly 2,000 feet above the level of the sea. Bamboos grow plentifully on their sides, and springs of excellent water are to be found on their summits, which give facilities for harbouring Bharwutyas, &c. In the neighbourhood of Drapha, of Dhank, and of Khagusree, are also hills which in like manner offer shelter and water. The hill of Gop, half way between Bhanwur and Lalpoor, is celebrated for the asceticism in ancient times shown on its summits, and for certain caverns, whose depths it is pretended no one has fathomed, the apparent terminations being merely a delusion to conceal the mysteries of the interior! The Oshum Doongur is a solitary narrow tabular hill, half way between the Bhadur and Ooben rivers, about four hundred feet high, worthy of mention from the quantity of obsidian covering its summit, exactly resembling Kendal coal, which tradition attributes to the coagulated blood shed in battle at the time of the Panduws.

IV. *The Geer.*—This is a remarkable formation, worthy of a more detailed notice than the limits of this report permit. It may be described as a succession of ridges and hills covered with forest trees and jungle. I have marched for twenty miles within it before finding room enough to pitch a Bechova. The Geer, properly so called, ends near Dedan in the south-east, towards which it gradually narrows itself: the hills that again rise between Wudal and the Shetroonjee river, and sometimes called the lesser Geer, are not so termed by the natives of the district. From Koriar, near Mendurra in the north-west, to Dedan, the distance is upwards of fifty miles in a straight line. From Sursaee in the north, to Ghantwur south, it is near thirty miles. This extensive arena is divided by two main vallies running north and south, into which, from numerous hills and hillocks, pour a vast number of streamlets that create the Singoora and Rawul rivers, which enter the sea near Koreenar and Sunikra. The main lines of communication are through these vallies. The Geer has three other roads through it, but no cross communication save by difficult footpaths. Towards the north its hills are low, but they rise gradually towards the south, where they reach an elevation of about one thousand feet. The Nundee Vela Hill, between Toolsee Sham and Kunthala, forms a

* And still more so in speaking of the Geer as being a village, &c.

conspicuous landmark for vessels approaching the southern coast. Every hill has its peculiar name. The Chassa is the most noted as a retreat for Bharwutyas, as being difficult of access, having good water on its summit, and containing caverns and places of concealment which could be defended by a few resolute men against numbers.* As a specimen of what nature has done to render the Geer a formidable retreat for the disaffected, I adjoin a sketch of the position of Vejulkot near Toolsee Sham.



A—Vejulkot. B—Walled gateway. C—Walled gateway.
D—A deep nulla, with precipitous banks. E—The Rawul River, with precipitous banks.

The only approaches to this place are by the northern and southern extremities, but these are all but impracticable for guns, and it would cost many lives to attempt it in any other manner if defended. Major Jervis, in his statement before the Geographical Section of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, in 1838, is mistaken in speaking of the neglected inhabitants of the Geernar range, the aborigines of the soil, whom he estimates at two-fifths of the Kattywar population. The Geernar is merely a solitary clump, possessing no other inhabitants than the priests of its temples, and ascetics. The Geer range, which that officer must have had in view, can scarcely be said to have any population. During half the year, *i. e.* from the commencement of the monsoon to December, it is dangerous to reside in, owing to the malaria produced by its extensive jungle, and the poisonous quality of its waters. The poor villagers, who are tempted to live on its outskirts by the favourable terms on which land is there given to them, present a melancholy spectacle in their yellow, cadaverous looks. I have seen few without scars produced by cautery, the native substitute for blisters, all over the abdomen. The Seedee race is the only one which, as on the pestilential coast of Africa, seems exempt from the noxious climate of this district. A few of these, chiefly the descendants of runaway slaves, occupy hamlets on the

* Ensign Robertson, of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry, was shot in an attempt to storm a position somewhat similar to this, in A. D. 1832.

borders of the Geer without appearing to suffer; and they also tend the cattle, which thrive in the Geer at all seasons. After the unhealthy months are over, droves of cattle frequent the Geer, and temporary hamlets are erected, inhabited chiefly by Charons, and of these a few are sometimes tempted to remain throughout the year; but it cannot be said to have any fixed race of inhabitants. Even in the dry season few can drink of its waters for many days together without affections of the stomach, and otherwise suffering. Water and forage are retained here during seasons of drought after the plains have become dried up, and in the worst seasons the cattle, from many miles round, here find enough to eke out a couple of months' subsistence, when all elsewhere is barren and dry. The forest trees are chiefly of the smaller kind, but teak is abundant, and supplies the neighbourhood with wood for their buildings and furniture; the expense of land carriage, and its inferiority in growth to the Malabar teak, prevent a more extended consumption.

V. The hilly ground between Wudal and the Shetroonjee somewhat resembles the Geer; but its hills are not so high, and the range is much narrower, less wooded, and more facile of transit. It is known by the name of the Wullak Geer, also the Mordhar range; and the continuation eastward of the Shetroonjee, by that of Lamdhur. It is sometimes termed the lesser Geer, but these general terms are little known in the localities themselves, where every peak or ridge has its own peculiar designation. For instance, proceeding from west to east, they are respectively named Panchtobra, Modal, Mawo, Chuttrasa, Bhekree, Brochasoor-seer, under which is a valley named Khoriar-na-seer-no-Galo (remarkable for its retaining water throughout the severest drought), Shibetee, Kodalia, Gorakhuro, Kurra Kulee, Gurer (the Gurer valley, from its facilities for water, and of concealment and defence, is a celebrated haunt of Bharwutyas), Dholia, Dhar, Gebur, Kumla, and Sawuro. The Shetroonjee river here terminates the range.

VI. East of the river rises the celebrated Palitana mountain, called also Shetroonjia Shiturkot, and a variety of other names. The Jain temples on the top of this hill possess considerable architectural beauty; its height is about 1,500 feet.* Near Shehor there is a small hill, a detached spur as it were of the Lamdhur range, and which terminates the hilly formation in the east, until it is again met with in the Bhudlee range, that runs into the high land beyond Jusdhun.

* The enormous outlay on the buildings on this hill may be supposed when the transport of every single stone costs a Koree (something less than the third of a rupee). The floors of all the temples are in tessellated marble work of divers colours, and the thousands of idols they contain are all of marble. The temples recently erected by Moteechund Ameerchund are said to have cost about four lakhs of rupees, but they would scarcely be missed from the crowd of similar structures which crown the whole summit of the mountain. The oldest date to be

11. *Rivers.*—The province abounds in rivers; it is difficult to make a day's march in any direction without crossing several. None, however, except the Bhadur, are navigable; and even this, the largest and longest in the country, presents in the dry season only deep pools, with a mere trickling streamlet to connect them. In the monsoon it is navigable by boats of from ten to fifteen khundees, as far as Wuntlee on the united Oojeet and Ooben branch, and to Jetpoor on the main stream, and continuously at this season to Kotiana. The rivers therefore scarce deserve the name, but are rather like mountain torrents that pour forth a volume of water after heavy rain, and again speedily subside into insignificance; yet to see the width of the banks of many, and the huge body of water rolling past during the monsoon, a stranger would imagine them of much more importance than they really are. The majority, however, serve to irrigate the adjacent fields by wells dug at the foot of the banks. The Bhadur rises in the Mandwa hill behind Jusdhun, and disembogues at Nuvee Bunder; next to it in size is the Shetroonjee, which rises on the Susaee hill of the Geer range, and terminates at Sooltanpoor beyond Tullajee. Two streams, viz. the Kharee and the Kharudee (the former retaining water throughout the year), with dangerous quick sands, pass through a nitrous soil, and enter the Shetroonjee near Krankuch; the effect of this saline effusion is stated to be felt throughout the remainder of its course. The Muchoo is the third river in size: it rises in the high land between Choteela and Surdhar, and, passing Wankaneer and Morvee, disembogues at the mouth of the Runn near Mallia. The Oojeet, which rises near Goondalee, is fed by numerous streams from the Geer; joins the Ooben near Wuntlee, and the Bhadur a mile above Nuvee. The Ooben, which rises near the source of the Oojeet at Bhensan, but is thrown off to the northward by the Geernar mountain (which it encircles until it joins the Oojeet as above), and the Ajee or Rajkot River, are also streams of some size, retaining a current of water throughout the year. Pools of water are to be found in most of the rivers at all seasons of the year, and it would fill a goodly vocabulary to name every stream.

12. *Runns.*—One of the striking geographical features of this peninsula are the tracts of country called Runns, by which it is partly surrounded. That of Kutch, called the Great Runn, completes with the Gulf its northern boundary. The small Runn commences near the other in the NE., continuing to the Gulf of Cambay, with which the eastern limits are completed; and, in the NW.,

found in the inscriptions on these temples is Sumvut 1582 (A. D. 1526-27), but it seems probable that the Jains had temples on the hill at an earlier period; the very name of the place, *Palee Sthana*, or the place of the Palee, a language chiefly devoted to them, or to Boodhistical writings, betokens a very ancient period. The oldest inscriptions profess to notify the seventh consecration; a subsequent one commemorates the assembly of different religious sects for the purpose of discussion, by Akbar, in Sumvut 1639 (A. D. 1583-84), and the support given by him to the Jains.

a narrow Runn separates the district of Okhamundul from the rest of the peninsula, except by the connecting link of a narrow bank of sand at Mudhe. I do not know any English word exactly corresponding to Runn. It is neither exclusively a swamp nor a fen, nor a desert, nor a salt marsh, but a compound of all. The Great Runn has been described by McMurdo, Burnes, Lyell, &c.: the small Runn has not, as far as I am aware, yet been noticed; and as this is a very interesting tract of country, possessing some marked distinctions from that of the larger Runn, I purpose availing myself of the first opportunity of visiting it that may occur to me, to transmit a report upon it. In some parts of it salt is collected by the bordering villagers; in others the bulbous roots of a plant called Bheer abound, which, in times of famine, are dug up for food. A plant called Theg also grows here plentifully, which furnishes nutriment: its roots are bruised, and a substance resembling small seed extracted therefrom. During the monsoon, communication with Ahmedabad is interrupted by this Runn, which is crossed with some difficulty by horse and foot travellers. Carts have to go round in the Veerumgam direction, to avoid the mud and small nullas in it, which are then filled with water. The Okhamundul Runn has been described in my report on that province, forwarded to Government with letter No. 213, dated 14th July 1841.

13. I now proceed to notice, in their consecutive geographical order, the modern subdivisions of the peninsula; and,

I. In the NW. comes the small province of Okhamundul, itself rendered a peninsula by the Runn that separates it from the mainland. This district was conquered from the piratical tribes who possessed it in A. D. 1816, and ceded to the Gaekwar by the 7th Article of the Supplemental Treaty with that Sovereign dated 6th November 1817. Having elsewhere given a separate report on this district, I pass on to its adjoining province.

II. *Hallar* comprises the northern part of the peninsula from Meeanee on the west coast to the junction of the Gulf with the Runn of Kutch. It is named after Jam Hala, an ancestor of that branch of the Jhareja tribe which conquered it: it now belongs to different families of this tribe, whose name the practice of infanticide has brought rather prominently to notice. Its principal Chiefs are those of Nowanuggur, Gondul, Rajkot, Dhurol, and Kotra Sanganee. The western part of Hallar is termed Bararee, which is the level portion between the hills, the sea, the Okhamundul Runn, and the Gulf of Kutch. Nowanuggur, the capital of the Jam, and the most populous city in Soorashtra, was founded by Jam Rawul, in A. D. 1540. Hallar is the largest and most populous province of the peninsula.

III. *Muchoo Kanta* is a narrow slip of territory, on either bank of the Muchoo river, belonging to the Morvee and Mallia Chiefs, who are more recently descended from the Kutch family than their brethren of Hallar.

Mallia is of the Morvee Bhayad. The present Morvee Chief is the eighth in descent from Rao Dhunjee, whose son, Ruvajee, obtained Morvee in A. D. 1677, but was murdered in A. D. 1698 by the son of a younger brother, since which period the younger branch has been seated on the Kutch Gadee, the elder retaining Muchoo Kanta and part of Wagur.*

IV. *Jhalawar*, or the country of the Jhalas, unites with Hallar to the southward of Muchoo Kanta, and fills up the rest of the peninsula to its NE. angle, where the Kutch Runn bends to the north; eastward it reaches nearly to the head of the Cambay Gulf. This division includes the petty State of Moolee, owned by Purmar Rajpoots,† and the Mussulman one of Bujana, occupied by Juts,‡ whence that district is called Nhanee or lesser Jutwar.§ Beyond the NE. angle of the peninsula, though politically included in this division, are the Mahomedan States of Dussara and Wunod, the Kolee one of Jhinjoowara and part of Patree which is under a Koonbee family. These four are in the geographical division of Wudheear, adjoining that of Chowal. The Jhalas are supposed to have been located in the peninsula since the eighth century.‖ The chief Gadees in Jhalawar are Drangdra, Limree, Wudwan, Wankaneer, Than, Saela, and Choora; all of the Drangdra family originally, and, though entirely independent of it, still considering their investiture on accession to the Gadee incomplete without a dress from the head of their tribe. The districts bordering on the Jhalawar Runn are named Null Kanta, and Nhanee or the lesser Bhal. The southern portion of Jhalawar is termed the Burwala Purguna, from the town of that name, and is now under the Ahmedabad Collectorate; as are also other villages of Limree, Wudwan, and Than, shown in the statistical tables.

V. *Gohelwar*, or the Province of the Gohels, fills up the remainder of the eastern frontier. The Gohel Rajpoots were driven out of Marwar by the Rahtors in the end of the twelfth century, and acquired their footing in the peninsula chiefly by intermarriage with the Choorasama family of Joonaghur.

* The history of the Morvee family was given at some length in my report to Government dated 23rd October 1839, No. 260; and Colonel Walker's report on Muchoo Kanta gives many additional particulars. This officer's reports on Hallar, Muchoo Kanta, Jhalawar (Gohelwar), Soruth, Burda, and Kattywar are indeed so full, as to render my allusions to them brief, confining myself to a connected view of the whole and to what has escaped previous notice.

† Probably the ancient Prumara, one of the so called thirty-six original Rajpoot tribes.

‡ Probably of the ancient Jet race, though now converted to Mahomedanism.

§ The inhabitants and Mool Geerassias are chiefly Juts, but the ruling family is of Balooch extraction.

‖ The original name of this tribe was Mukwahana, by which title some tribes are said still to be known in Central India: they claim to have received their Geerass from the Peeran Puttun (Anhulwara) Gadee.

By the revolutions of fortune their first town, built and named Sejukpoor, after Sejuk, the Chief who conducted hither the tribe, has fallen into the possession of a Katty family; whilst Gohelwar has nearly doubled its original size by acquisitions from the Katty and other tribes. The western division of Gohelwar, between the Shetroonjee and Jholapooree rivers, the hills and the sea, and this strip of land, still retains some of its former Surweya and Kolee* proprietors. The Raja of Bhaonuggur, who has dropped the title of Gohel for that of Rawul, is descended from the eldest son of Sejuk, and is the principal Chief in Gohelwar. Next in consequence, though far behind him in wealth and possessions, are the States of Palitana, Lathee, and Wulla: the two former are possessions bequeathed to Sejuk's two younger sons, and Wulla more recently derived from the Bhaonuggur family. Out of the 384 villages† alleged to have been given with Lathee to Sarunjee, the second son of the founder of the tribe, only eleven villages now remain under Lathee, and four of these are subject to the Ahmedabad jurisdiction. The establishment of the Gaekwar's power at Amrellee and Damnuggur has swallowed up the greater portion of its territory, for which, and for the honour of alliance with Damajee Gaekwar, the Lathee Chief's tribute was remitted to him, and the yearly Nuzerana of a horse is all that is now claimed by the Baroda Government. Bhaonuggur was founded by Bhao Singhjee, in A. D. 1743, but having fallen under the Ahmedabad Collectorate in virtue of our conquests from the Peshwa, the situation of the Thakoor is less independent than that of the other Chiefs of the peninsula, who have their capitals removed from that jurisdiction; and as the family is keenly sensible of this difference, and has constantly essayed to have it removed without success, it seems probable that the seat of government will be before very long removed to within that portion of the Bhaonuggur territory which claims equal independence with the remainder of the peninsula.

VI. The small district of *Oond Surweya* is imbedded in Gohelwar, it being merely the strip of land on the banks of the Shetroonjee river northward of the Wullak hills. Oond implies low, the district being confined to the level country on either side the river: it contains only thirty-three villages, of which six have fallen under Bhaonuggur. Datha, with twenty villages, belongs to the same tribe, and is consequently attached politically to this division, though it is situated in Wullak. This small tract of land is quite unworthy the name of a province or Prant, and is chiefly interesting from its having preserved

* Two tribes of Kolees in the south of the peninsula are termed Khussia and Khant: both appear to have intermarried above their original state, the former with an ancestor of the Thakoor of Bhaonuggur, from whom Sadool Khussia, the recent noted Bharwutya, who owned Monpoor and other villages in this quarter, was lineally descended.

† The traditions of ancient allotments of *Geerass* are generally exaggerated, and must be received with caution.

the remnants of the Rajpoot tribe which ruled in the peninsula before the invasions of its present proprietors. No permanent settlement regarding the tribute of this small district has yet been made, but the amount formerly taken by the Gaekwar's managers has been realized, except where impoverished circumstances rendered remissions necessary.

VII. *Babriawar*, or the Country of the Babrias.—This province adjoins Wullak, having the Jholapooree and Malun rivers for its boundaries east and west, and reaching from the sea to the Geer hills. The proprietors of land are Babrias (commonly, though erroneously, called Babria Kattys) and Aheers. The Babrias class themselves under seventy-two tribes, as per list given in Appendix L; but these are traced up to the three leading ones of Koteela, Wuroo, and Dhankra. The first draw their source from intermarriage with the daughter of a Seekor Bramin; the second to connection with the Jetwa family of Porebundur; the third claim descent from the Panduws. The Aheers trace their lineage to the ancient Solunkee Rajpoots of the island of Diu,* and believe themselves to have fallen into possession of the territory of the Wala Rajpoots by the gradual extinction of that race. These tribes seem to have been formerly located higher up in the peninsula, as they claim Than for their country, and to have been gradually driven to the southward by the invasion of the Kattys some four or five centuries ago. The Nuwab of Joonaghur claims sovereignty over Babriawar, in virtue of the exactions which his occupation of the neighbouring district of Oona has enabled him to make for a long series of years, and of his having retained military posts in the country. The Zumeendars are too divided and weak to maintain their independence, which has only been secured to them in its present modified form by the existence of the British power, which realizes regularly the tribute that the Moolukgeeree excursions of the Muratha force formerly imposed: except with Dedan, which is the most powerful of these petty Zumeendaries, no permanent settlement for their tribute has been entered into. The port of Jaffrabad† is in the centre of Babriawar, and forms, with eleven neighbouring villages, an acquisition of the Zunjeera Seedee. I could not discover the era when the Seedee first obtained a footing here: according to the tradition of the place, it was ceded to him by Moozuffur Shah of Ahmedabad, which, if the last of that name, would show the grant to have been made somewhere near the year A. D. 1570; but some doubt is thrown on this assertion by the fort having been built only in A. D. 1747,‡ at which time the place is said to have been in possession of

* I am now writing a separate report on Babriawar, in which their own histories will be given. The statistical table in the Appendix is condensed from the materials collected for that report.

† The correct orthography is Moozuffurabad.

‡ By Seedee Sooban Khan.

Turks* and Kolees. The port of Jaffrabad is one of the best in the peninsula, and affords shelter for shipping throughout the monsoon. There is no portion of the peninsula that has been more misrepresented than Babriawar by every writer on it, from Colonel Walker down to Mr. Elphinstone, who, copying these several authorities, says, "Nearly in the south is a hilly district called Babriawar, which is covered with woods," whereas there are few trees and still fewer hills in this district; the mistake has probably originated in supposing the Geer hills to be in Babriawar, which province they only skirt.

VIII. *Soruth.*—This province adjoins Babriawar to the west, reaching along the sea coast to Madoopoor, and inland to the Bhadur river, where it meets Hallar, and with it encloses the sea-board district of Burda, and completes the circle that constitutes Kattywar a central province.

Soruth contains some minor geographical divisions, viz. the Bhadur and Nolee Kantas; the Geer—the larger and lesser Geer; the larger and lesser Nagher. The two first refer to the districts on either side of the rivers so named. The Gur† is the lowland watered by the Bhadur, the Oojeet, and the Sawlee rivers. During the monsoon this tract is commonly covered with water, and the communications between village and village are then made in small canoes. The population consists chiefly of Koonbee and Kolee cultivators. The larger Geer is the main body of the hilly and jungly district reaching to Dedan described in my 10th paragraph, though a large portion of this range is considered in Kattywar; the other is the smaller portion westward of the main body, reaching nearly to Puttun. The Nagher is the strip of land between the Geer and the sea, commencing from the Nolee Kanta near Mangrol and terminating with Babriawar. Korinar in the centre of Nagher, with a large district subordinate to it, was ceded to the Gaekwar by the Nuwab of Joonaghur in A. D. 1811. In addition to the old Rajpoot Geerassias spoken of in para. 5, Nagher contains several Mahomedan Syud proprietors. Nhanee or the lesser Nagher, which adjoins Babriawar, is more commonly called the Oona district, from its chief town of that name. Besides Syud Geerassias, this part of Nagher contains some few families of the mixed Gohel and Khant races, who claim to have held possession of Diu before the Portuguese conquest in A. D. 1535. This period of Rajpoot history, like every other depending only on Hindoo sources, is involved in obscurity. The Syuds hold their land in grant from the earliest periods of Mussulman invasion. The first

* This is the first notice I have met with of any settlement by this nation: we read of a union between the Mamelukes of Egypt and Mahmood Begra against the Portuguese, and that the Turks who succeeded them continued to send ships into these seas. If the allegation be true, a small colony may have chosen the spot as a watering place for their ships, perhaps temporarily resident only.

† A term common to rice and marsh land.

Mahomedan encroachment in this peninsula after the Ghuznuvee storm, would appear to have been made by Gheeasoo Deen Ghori's generals towards the close of the twelfth century; the latter occupied (Anhulwara) Puttun in A. D. 1195. Kootub-ood-deen, after ravaging part of the peninsula, placed a garrison in Anhulwara Puttun; when this was withdrawn or expelled is unknown, but Jeelal-ood-deen Khiljee would appear to have established his power prior to Allah-ood-deen's conquest in A. D. 1297, for there is an inscription on marble in the market-place of the town of Puttun,* on the west coast, bearing date A. H. 697, 12th of Rubee ool Uwul, (A. D. 1297) wherein one Shadyawur Khan notifies that he has been sent thither by the Protector of Mankind to remedy the misgovernment of a Meerza Inayut, &c. Allah-ood-deen himself is commonly known in this province by his epithet of Khoonee, or the Bloody, and he appears to have made havoc with the temples and images as well as with flesh and blood. Some beautiful ruins of temples on the Geernar are pointed out as his work, and in like manner his name bears the odium of his predecessor's iconoclastic fury. The mass of ancient tombs, some of beautiful design, around Puttun, denote a numerous bygone Mussulman population. On one of these I read the date A. H. 707 (A. D. 1307). The old Somnath temple, whose fame attracted the Ghuznuvee hero, is still standing in a ruined state, crowned with a Mahomedan cupola, itself in ruins, a relic of the conqueror's bigotry. Though traces of beautiful sculpture and imagery are still to be seen, there is nothing in the size of the temple to lead one to suppose it the effect of the wealth that is said to have been bestowed on it.† The chiefship of Mangrol‡ which is tributary to the Nuwab of Joonaghur, would appear, by an inscription on the walls bearing date Sumvut 1202 (A. D. 1146), to have been then a fief of the Anhulwara Gadee, or at least owning it as a superior power. The first Mussulman immigration is here traced to a Bokhara family, who landed on the coast under the guidance of Syud Shah Sikundur, of Toormuz, and dethroned the Raja of the place, named Koour Pal,§ in A. H. 777‖

* Commonly called Belawul or Verawul Puttun, but Belawul is merely the port town of Puttun, and distant from it a couple of miles. Deo and Somnath are also discriminative epithets prefixed to its name.

† One of the most remarkable relics to be seen at Puttun is a double statue of Boodh and the Lingum joined to the back, denoting, as it were, the union at one time of the two hostile faiths.

‡ Correctly Mungulpoor, subsequently corrupted to Manglor, the Monoglossum of Ptolemy, and hence the modern Mangrol.

§ Or Koonwar, or Koomar Pal, a common Rajpoot name.

‖ The exact date is A. H. 777-17 of Shuwal. I am indebted to the descendants of the Syud for these particulars, the same being duly recorded in the annals of their house. The head of the family, or, as it is termed, occupant of the Gadee, enjoys great reputation for sanctity; and the shrine of his ancestor is believed to cure the sick, and perform other miracles, to this day.

A. D. 1376, and shortly after gave it over to the authority of Feeroz Shah :* the easy conquest of a place of this size and strength by a handful of adventurers, would denote the prior existence of a Mahomedan population. A mosque, which adorns Mangrol, and is the finest building of its kind in the peninsula, was shortly after erected under the auspices of Feeroz Shah, and bears the date of A. H. 785 (A. D. 1383) on the tablet that records the event; another inscription on the wall notices the re-conquest of the place from the Murathas in A. H. 1162 (A. D. 1749), after its occupation by them for twelve years, by the ancestors of the present Sheik of the place. The Joonaghur power over Mangrol was acquired during the vigorous administration of the Nagur Dewan Umurjee, in the year Sumvut 1822 (A. D. 1766-67).† The Nuwab of Joonaghur is the chief power in Soruth, and indeed in the peninsula over which his armies formerly levied a tax, called Zortulubee,‡ which is now continued to him under guarantee of the British Government, who receive one-fourth for the expenses of collection, &c. The only other independent Chiefs in Soruth are of the Nuwab's Bhayad, viz. those of Bantwa ; and there is a petty Talooka of two villages, held by Mahomedans of the Sheta tribe, obtained by them during the period of the Ahmedabad Soobahs in this province.

IX. *Burda* has been alluded to, when speaking of the Jetwa Rajpoots, in my 5th paragraph. It is the small remnant left to this ancient family of all its former possessions. This narrow strip from Madoopoor to Nurvee, comprises only a few villages on the sea coast, and, after passing the Bhadur, does not reach inland at the widest point twenty miles from the sea. Nearly half of the Burda hills belong to the Jam of Nuggur, and from Udwana the line of territory abruptly turns till it again unites with the sea at Meeanee Bunder. The port of Porebunder, though somewhat obstructed by the bar of sand at its mouth, is the best on the west coast, and carries on trade with Zanzibar, Mocha, and other ports of Arabia, Sonmeanee, Sind, and the Malabar Coast; about sixty vessels, ranging from twenty to two and three hundred khundees, belong to the port, many of which are laid up.

X. *Kattywar.*§—This large central province is named after the Katty proprietors of the soil, of whom the three chief tribes are the Wala, the Khachur, and the Khooman; these tribes, termed Shakhaeet or noble, are sub-divided into twenty of the first, seven of the second, and ten of the third, in all

* The Syud, having ceased to trouble himself with sublunary matters, devoted himself after the conquest of the place to his creed, and died in the odour of sanctity at the age of seventy-five.

† In this year the Nuwab's army took Mangrol by assault: the arrangement by which his present rights over the Purguna were secured was made in Sumvut 1827 (A. D. 1771-72).

‡ Literally sought by force.

§ Vide note to para. 35.

thirty-seven: and there are ninety-three tribes of Ehwurutias, or *ignoble*, as per list given in Appendix D. Kattywar is divided into five districts, viz. Punchal in the north-east, Khooman in the south, and the three intermediate ones of Wussawar, Kharapat, and Alug Dhananee. The first is celebrated for its breed of horses, and is chiefly occupied by the Khachur tribe. The western division, obtained from Soruth, belongs exclusively to the Walas. This portion is sometimes classed in Soruth, sometimes in Kattywar, belonging to neither of the five original divisions of this Prant. Khooman takes its name from the tribe which people it, though their power and influence have been greatly broken by their long struggle with the Bhaonuggur Chief, who now occupies Sawur Koondla, the chief town in the district. Amrellee, in the heart of Kattywar, is the capital of His Highness the Gaekwar's possessions in the peninsula, which owe their main bulk to acquisitions from the smaller Katty Geerassias, partly by their desire to shelter themselves under a powerful State and partly by the customary Muratha process of deglutition. The Wala family of Jetpoor is now the most powerful of the Kattys; the Khachur one of Jusdhun, the next. This last has possessed in succession two vigorous Chiefs, who by force, wealth, and dexterity combined, have broken down the barrier of the Katty law of "Gavel Kind," and maintained themselves singly as Chief of the Talooka. This law of equal partition is gradually reducing the importance of all the Katty proprietors, and, except the two abovenamed, no other is of any great weight in the country; although the Wala Talookas of Buggusra, Beelka, and Kotra, the Khachur ones of Paliad, Choteela, Anundpoor, and Kureeana, and the Kwur ones of Dhandulpoor and Soodamra are of respectable size, but they are sub-divided into numerous shares. The Bhudlee Talooka, by the recent death of Bhankhachur without issue, has become the property of distant relations, shareholders of several other States. The Khoomans, though they retain some of the Geerass of their ancestors, no longer possess any independent existence as separate States. The exact period of the Kattys settling themselves in this peninsula is unknown, but it is believed to be towards the close of the fourteenth century: they came immediately from the north-eastern quarter of Kutch, and appear to have been a nomade tribe, wandering with their herds wherever they could find pasture, and plundering by profession. Their first establishment in fixed villages is said to have taken place between two and three centuries ago, but even so late as the commencement of this century we find Colonel Walker speaking of them as addicted to all their former habits, the Jetpoor and Jusdhun families excepted, whose example he says "may afford a hope that the rest of the Kattys may also be reclaimed." Those who set this good example were formerly styled "reformed Kattys," a term already become obsolete, but the establishment of the British supremacy has alone put a stop to their predatory excursions, and many Kattys are yet

living who have stuck their spears into the gates of Ahmedabad during such occasions. The lightness of the tribute paid by these tribes in proportion to their revenues, as compared with other communities, is owing to the greater development of their resources, which habits of order have created, since these proportions were fixed by the Muratha Moolukgeeree commanders, and confirmed by Colonel Walker in A. D. 1808. The Kattys owe their possessions chiefly to the general anarchy produced by the decline of the Mahomedan power; the Jhala, Jhareja, and other tribes purchasing immunity from their plunder by the cession of villages. Jetpoor, Beelka, Mendurra, &c. were thus given up by the Nuwab of Joonaghur, less than a century ago, with reserved rights therein. The Kattys are evidently a northern race; their stature, features, above all their blue and grey-coloured eyes, by no means unfrequent, give much of probability to the idea that they are of Scythian descent, with which their habits in some degree correspond. The Sun is their chief deity; its symbol is drawn on every deed at the head of the list of living witnesses, with the words *Sree Sooruj Nee Shakh.** Their mixture with other tribes has inoculated them with respect for the Braminical deities, but the Sun is paramount. There is on the Mandwa hill, near Than, a temple dedicated to the Sun, generally believed to have been erected by the Kattys on their arrival in the country, for it was in that neighbourhood that they first established themselves; but if so, the Kattys no longer worship therein, and the rudeness of their primeval state, together with their ignorance of its history, throws some doubt on its origin: the Sanscrit inscription on the pedestal of the deity is nearly illegible, and would betoken an earlier period than that fixed for the immigration of the Kattys.† It is somewhat singular that the Purmar Rajpoots of Moolee should have borrowed this deity, whom they have named Manduwra, from the hill on which this temple stands. He is universally believed to represent the Sun, which is besides visible from the halo round his head; but whoever may have been the rearers of this edifice, they have given him a wife and a companion to share his honours.

14. The number of separate jurisdictions, as shown in the statistical tables accompanying, was formerly 292, of which eighty have been absorbed, chiefly by the Gaekwar's encroachments in Kattywar, but also by acquisition of territory on the part of the Jam of Nowanuggur, the Thakoor of Bhaonuggur, and the Chief of Jusdhun: the number now paying tribute to the British and Baroda Governments is 212. Some of these pay only to one, but many also to both:

* The witness of the holy Sun.

† Inscriptions have been removed from this temple, and from that of Somnath, by English gentlemen. It is said that the spots whence they were extracted are shown. It is deeply to be regretted that one of the chief means of tracing the history of a country should be thus lost owing to misplaced zeal.

for instance, Jhalawar is tributary exclusively to the British; Gohelwar, with the exception of Bhaonuggur, Oond Surweya, and Babriawar, to the Gaekwar; Okhamundul is held tribute free; and the remaining provinces pay to both powers. The British share of the tribute is increased by the cession by the Gaekwar in part of subsidy of that of Bhaonuggur. The proportions now realizable from the peninsula are as follow :—

British..	Tribute..............................	Rs.	6,06,709	13	4
	Do. as subsidy........................	„	81,950	0	0
	Share of customs ceded by Porebunder..	„	26,001	0	0
	Total..	Rs.	7,14,660	13	4
Gaekwar	....	„	3,76,121	4	7
Nuwab of Joonaghur	....	„	92,861	12	0
	Grand Total..	Rs.	11,83,643	13	11

The above sum may be deemed one-fifth of the annual rental of the peninsula, which is estimated at about sixty lakhs of rupees. The tribute presses on some States severely, on others the contrary; but the basis of the permanent settlement was to take things as they were, and prevent their getting worse. The Murathas followed no other calculation than that based on the respective powers of attack and resistance, and the majority of the Chiefs doubtless owe their present existence to the benevolent policy that dictated nearly costless realization of the tribute on one hand, and on the other protection to the States who paid. Twelve States, it will be perceived by the tables, pay no tribute, viz. Jaffrabad under Zunjeera, and petty Talookas formed by Muratha adventurers during the period of their sovereign's power, or villages that have never been classed under, or paid tribute or fealty to any State, and who, in virtue of immemorial usage, are little Chiefships in themselves. There are now, therefore, 224 separate jurisdictions; but this number faintly pourtrays the real amount of existing sovereignties. The minor Rajpoot and the Katty States maintain the law of equal male inheritance* and equal rights. Thus Drapha, a Rajpoot Talooka, possesses 163 sovereigns, and Cheetul, a Katty town under Jetpoor, thirty-two, without including the rising generation. In most cases the patrimony is divided and sub-divided into separate portions, reserving more or less of it in common. In some, the family estate is held Mujmoo, or in joint tenure; but the continued bickerings that ensue generally end in one proprietor after another claiming the division or *Wechan* of the common property. To all these sub-divisions must be added the numerous farms or portions of land, belonging to one or to many proprietors, mortgaged

* In most of the former, and in some of the latter, a share called Mhotup, or eldership, is given to the eldest son, generally one additional share to that possessed by the other sons: thus, if there be five sons, six shares are made, and the eldest gets two, but the practice varies.

to clear off embarrassments: the number of separate jurisdictions may therefore be calculated at several thousands instead of at their nominal number.

15. The establishment of the various tribes in the peninsula was founded on the sword, but much of their territory was subsequently gained by the weaker landholders writing over their Geerass to whomsoever they thought best able to protect them, reserving a fixed portion for themselves: these, where they have retained only a minor share of the village lands and taxes, without one in its government, are termed Mool Geerassias; and from the natural result of power and cupidity united, have in most cases been deprived by degrees of much or all of what they had reserved for themselves. With these exceptions, the tenure on which all the Chiefs hold their possessions is that of absolute sovereignty over, and property in the soil. Whatever may be thought of this question as refers to the ancient Hindoo principle of the sovereign's claim, here he is held the lord of the soil. He bequeaths portions to his sons for their maintenance, or to religious characters in charity or ostentation. Such bequests convey the donor's rights to the recipient, and so far the head of the tribe loses his sovereignty over the soil, though, by the arrangement for military service and for payment of a fixed tribute where he himself is tributary, a modified form of sovereignty over the person is continued. In this respect the tenure is alike in the oldest and most recent of the ruling tribes. In illustration I will sketch the origin and formation of a village community: the first process is an examination of the ground by the Chief in person or his deputed agents, and, on the site being fixed, he gives out publicly his intentions; hereupon men who fancy they can better their condition by change, and who can command from two to a hundred ploughs, proceed to make their terms, which vary according to the character of the Chief, the quality of the soil, &c., but principally only as to the amount of profit for the first two or three years, after which, though payment is made under different heads more or less varying, the general result differs but little, varying from a third to half of the produce in kind, with a proportionate increase in fixed money tax. Generally the cultivators receive for the first year of occupancy the whole of the produce, the second year a small proportion is assigned to the Chief, and the third year, unless the ground had required great outlay for clearing, he receives his full rights, as fixed by the deed of agreement passed to the Patel or Patels who have brought the Ryuts over to him.

16. Each plough pays a certain sum called Santhee Weera, varying from eight to fifty rupees. The cultivators prefer a low money tax, and a larger payment in kind, because the losses incurred by drought are more equally divided. The payment in kind is called *Wujje*, also *Bhoj*. A Santhee of land varies all over the country: in some it is as much as can be ploughed by two bullocks, in others by three, and in some by four. In some districts this last

is called a double Santhee; in others six bullocks per plough are necessary to form a *double* Santhee; and in some again, even three bullocks constitute a *double* Santhee. These variations occasion similar changes in the revenue management. Generally a Santhee of land is deemed to contain three Prajas, each Praja thirty Weegas or Beegas, and each Weega a square of ninety-five cubits or forty-five yards.* For this extent of land are required for seed in land watered only by the monsoon,

2¼	maunds† of	Bajree.
1¾	ditto	Til.
20	ditto	Wheat.
22½	ditto	Gram.
9	ditto	Kupassia or cotton seeds.

And the produce, say of Bajree, which is the staple of the country, would be in good seasons ten kulsees, or 300 muns of Bajree, which, at the average rate at such seasons of twelve annas per mun, would give a return of 225 rupees per Santhee. Now of this I take the Morvee Talooka as an example: forty rupees go to the Chief as Santhee Weera: the produce is divided into five shares, of which the Chief receives one; of the remaining four, one is expended in reaping and harvesting, the extra labourers being paid in kind, (and this includes Bramins, Charons, and the various mendicants who flock together at such seasons); and calculating a third share as necessary to meet the Santhee Weera. It will be seen that two-fifths of the produce are realized by the cultivators, and about the same by the Chief; this as simple rent of his property, that in return for capital, stock, and labour. The Ryut is, however, by no means clear of further demands; extra taxes (under the names of Uwul Puedash,‡ Khola Patur,§ Dhoobuk;‖ also Dhomba¶ Weera, Oochka, or tax on grain pits opened in seasons of scarcity; Choola Weera, tax on hearths; Oomer Weera, that on the threshold of each house; Poochee Weera, on the tail of each bullock) are by one or other name imposed on him whenever the Durbar necessities urge its running the risk of killing the bird to get at the golden egg.

17. To illustrate the divers modes of raising the revenues of the country, I will add one more example, showing that in force in the Amrellee Muhal of

* Nominally, but in reality reduced to forty-two yards by the mode of applying the line, and in some districts to less.

† Throughout calculated in the Surat maund of forty seers, each seer of forty rupees weight. The weights and measures differ all over Kattywar.

‡ First produce.

§ Spreading out the lap, *i. e.* begging for money in this way.

‖ Dhoobuk means literally a jump.

¶ A slap on the face.

His Highness the Gaekwar. Here the Santhee is calculated at fifty Weegas only, and to each is allotted half a Kos.* Each Santhee is calculated to produce in good seasons 450 muns of Bajree, or Rupees 337½. From this the Durbar Santhee Weera is as follows:—

Santhee Weera, or fixed tax, per plough	..Rs.	23	0	0
Chandla Puttee, or Wudhawa,†	..	1	0	0
Shagira Pesha‡	..	1	0	0
Jhampa Khuruch§	..	2	0	0
Total per Santhee	..Rs.	27	0	0
The Durbar Wujje is a fourth of the produce, or	..	84	6	0
Total	..Rs.	111	6	0
The cultivator receiving three-fourths and paying the Weera, leaves him	..	226	2	0
Total value of produce	..Rs.	337	8	0
The cultivator's annual expenses, exclusive of stock and wear and tear, are estimated per Santhee, at	..	100	0	0
Balance	..Rs.	126	2	0

Thus, in Amrellee the Durbar receives 111 rupees, and the Ryut 126 rupees per Santhee, which may be considered favourable to the latter; he is, however, subject to oppression in the estimate of the fruit of his labours. Throughout this Purguna this is made by what is called Dhal|| in opposition to Makhul,¶ and the officer of Government will generally force him to consent to an over-estimate, or expose him to the loss of delay before he will permit him to reap.

18. In most districts the produce is brought to the public grain-yard of the village, where it is trodden out, winnowed, and measured. The Khulla is a spot outside the walls, selected for the purpose, &c., and prepared for each harvest by cow-dunging and beating down to the requisite smoothness and hardness. It is fenced round by thorns, and protected during the season by a guard. Here all the produce of the village land is carted, and a functionary from the Durbar attends to measure out his master's rights, not forgetting his own and those of sundry other officials, under the name of Kamdar no mapo

* Well and pair of bullocks (15 Weegas) are estimated for one Kos. The reason of this diminution in the extent of the Santhee, is the greater productiveness of the soil in this part of the peninsula.

† This is a mere name for increasing the original tax.

‡ This is also a mere name for increasing the original tax.

§ Village expenses.

|| Estimated by view.

¶ That by measure after the produce has been brought to the village grain-yard or Khulla.

(the Karbaree's measure), the Koour's (prince's), the Baee's (wife's), the Khuwass's (household confidential slave's), the Havildar's, and so forth. These exactions at the Khulla, and the loss the cultivator is apt to suffer by detention of the grain on the ground, from thefts, rats, &c., make him often compound for the whole, at a favourable rate to the Durbar, during the period of what is called the Kacha Dhal, or rough estimate, which is almost always made before the corn is ready for reaping, by some one officer or other of the Durbar.

19. All these customs, accidents, and risks, the Patel or Patels calculate on ere they take up their residence in a new quarter; but once having agreed to the terms offered, they receive a turban in token of engagement, from which they cannot draw back without exposing themselves to a fine entered in the agreement: they then proceed to form the village in the allotted quarter. The proportion of other classes per hundred ploughs is as follows:—Two families of Sootars (carpenters), one to two of Lohars (blacksmiths), two of Durjees (tailors), two of Khoombars (potters), one to two of Mochees (shoemakers), two of Hujjams (barbers), four of Bhurwars (sheep and goatherds), eight to ten of Dhers (these act as curriers, and perform the rough work of the village), three or four of Banians (shopkeepers), eight to ten of Pusaitas:* all these classes hang together, and their dealings become so much mixed up with one another, that when a Patel, or leading cultivator of influence, quits one place for another, a proportion of these will always accompany him: there will generally be two or three leading men among them, who act as leaders of the rest—the Banian, who advances grain for seed, and money for bullocks; the man who, by money or by influence, can command the greatest number of ploughs; and the most skilful of the artisans. All these classes must settle the term of their residence with the Durbar, but this is generally done by the leading person or persons named, and they have to pay certain taxes, according to the nature of their trade, one of the most striking of which is called *Wet*, or service performed for the Chiefs without payment. A community is thus got together, and as it increases in numbers it draws artisans and mechanics of a higher order, to suit the wants of a more advanced state of social existence. The cultivators, it will have been seen, have no property in the soil, which is exclusively that of the Chief. The Police also depends on him; he fixes the number of Pusaitas for whom he will grant lands, and maintains a Sipahee or a Havildar, who enforces the Durbar rights: in a larger community a Mehta (writer) or a Kotwal would be added, and extra Sipahees, according to circumstances. If the village be in a frontier position, and likely to be involved in disputes about boundaries, or to suffer from theft, the

* The Pusaita is the military police of the village, which it is his business to protect, and also to carry the communications to and fro between it and the Durbar; for this he receives a small portion of land to cultivate, free of all charge or incumbrance.

number of Pusaitas is augmented, without which protection indeed the cultivators would not remain. The Pusaitas are generally Mahomedans or Rajpoots of low caste,* and the land given to them often passes from father to son, though it is optional with the Chief to remove them when he sees fit. The dependence on each other of the labouring classes, and the facility of migration, oppose a powerful barrier to undue exaction. The Chief is a despot, it is true, unchecked by any Magna Charta or code, but if he attempts too grossly to interfere with their rights, they can, and often do desert him ; on the other hand, when men have resided for years, perhaps for generations, with their families in one spot, they will put up with much hardship ere they are driven to quit the homes of their childhood.

20. Such seems to have been the earliest condition of society and tenure of land in this peninsula: but in like manner as the original proprietors have dwindled away into Mool Geerassias, and many of these have been reduced by degrees to the condition of the mere Pusaita Rajpoot by poverty, by force, or by fraud; so the present customs tend to the same result, even under the peaceable sway of the British rule. The Bhayad in all cases have to be provided for, and the partition of land by each successive generation reduces the smaller shareholders to the necessity of changing their customs, or of providing for the present at the expense of the future; they pledge their estates to some wealthy Chief or individual, and however unwilling they are to part with land *Aghat* (in perpetuity), yet the result is the same, as they cannot redeem it, and thus by degrees property is again changing hands, and the proprietors going through the same course as the original owners of the soil, from whom their ancestors conquered or procured it. This transition is slow, the chain of events is long, but each generation adds a link to it. The notion of sovereignty being vested in the right over the soil is so strongly implanted, that the Bhayad, though paying tribute to the heads of their tribes, would resent as an insult any interference with the government of their villages or village. Where they are strong, therefore, the Chief leaves them pretty much to themselves; where weak, his mode of securing his purposes is by imposing Mohsuls,† to be fed at their expense until they consent to do of themselves what is required: and this custom, in conformity with long established usage, has been copied by the British Government to enforce compliance with its requisitions.

21. Of civil or criminal law the people have no idea, nor do they seem sensible of the want: but such is ever the case in barbarous communities. Each caste manages its affairs by Punchayets, where the leading men resemble

* Low caste is perhaps an improper term, for they are often of respectable caste *per se;* but from having lost their land by the process of time, have become forced to labour. Low condition in life would be their correct description.

† From an Arabic root, and implying persons sent.

some of our own select vestries, in meeting to talk and to eat at their neighbours' expense. The result is generally a fine on the offending party, also to be laid out in eating, besides any mode of adjustment that may be decided on. If a complaint of crime be lodged, one or more Sipahees are quartered on the culprit until he pays what the Chief considers sufficient to atone for his offence, or he is thrown into confinement to undergo the same process and be released on furnishing security. Mulcting is almost the sole penalty: capital punishment is rarely inflicted save in two or three of the largest States. On inquiring into this subject, I ascertained that in two States of some consequence, the only punishment by death that could be remembered, occurred during the severe famine of 1812-13, when some men were put to death for the crime of having in their hunger killed and eaten cows! If a man have a debt to recover, he consents to give up a certain share of it to the Chief, who thereupon proceeds to coerce the debtor; but this process is often one of rival bidding for the Chief's favour. Powerful guarantees will carry the thing through without appealing to the Chief, but this is merely a supplying of his place by another; as a general rule, severity in the exercise of justice cannot be complained of. The people are left pretty much to themselves in the adjustment of their disputes; if, however, the Chief's passions be excited, he will not scruple to torture to obtain the information he seeks. One of the peculiar features in the criminal jurisprudence of the country, if such a term may be used, is a custom which prevails in many of the States, of keeping spies on the alert to report cases of breaches of chastity,* which are made to yield a rich crop to the Durbar treasury.

22. In point of education, the peninsula must be classed very low indeed: few of the Chiefs can read or write, and the persons who manage their affairs know little or nothing beyond their immediate sphere. Books are rare things, and unappreciated. In every town some small provision is made for schooling, but the funds set apart for this purpose are totally inadequate, and the little use they might be turned to is vitiated by the custom of the son taking the provision his father received before him as "Geerass," without any check as to his fitness for the office. Government pay two Pundits at Rajkot, and from forty to fifty pupils attend, but their parents withdraw them before they are advanced beyond the simple rudiments of arithmetic, conceiving this to be all that is necessary; and I regret to say that the Chiefs and other leading men have shown the most entire apathy on the subject of education. Some very intelligent and respectable Presbyterian Clergymen, from the north of Ireland, have recently established themselves as Missionaries at Rajkot, and devote their time to the instruction of youth in English as well as the local dialect, and it may be hoped much benefit may eventually accrue from their labours.

* The term used to denote the offence is Chamchooree.

23. The Braminical priesthood, as a body, can scarcely be said to have any weight in the country; there are no colleges for their education. The father gives the son such smattering of spiritual matters as may suffice to gain his bread; some pretend to cast horoscopes, and are consulted on births for the purpose; a few are sufficiently versed in the Hindoo astronomical tables to be able to calculate eclipses, and some three or four of these are well acquainted with Sanscrit; but I doubt whether the whole province could produce one person coming under the denomination of a learned Pundit. The late Runchorjee, of Joonaghur, a Nagur Bramin, to whose family, as Dewans of the Nuwab, the Joonaghur dynasty owes much of its present power, was the nearest approach to an educated Native gentleman the country contained. His tastes and habits of thought were above his age; but he departed without casting his mantle on a successor. The Nagur community is very powerful in the peninsula; they are by profession a corps diplomatique, and devoted to the arts of government: their principal residence is Joonaghur, but there are many families at Nowanuggur, Bhaonuggur, and other large towns.* One family received a grant of land during the time of the Soobahs, and are the present Chiefs of the Wussawur Talooka; but these have given up the industrious habits of their race, and taken to opium and indolence, in imitation of the other lords of the soil. The Nagurs are a shrewd race, and work their way into almost every Durbar by their ability and tact: most of the Native servants of Government are of this class. The number in the peninsula is estimated at 1,263 families, of which 920 call themselves simply Nagurs, in contradistinction to the remaining 343, who are termed Bramins. The caste is, however, the same; but the habits of the more numerous body are purely secular, whilst the others live by alms and the practice of their religion. The above estimate is exclusive of numerous Nagur families from Ahmedabad, and other parts of Goozerat, temporarily residing within the province.

24. The Jains or Shrawuks, whose derivation from the Boodhists is so apparent yet difficult to trace, are very numerous; scarcely a village of any size that has not two or three or more families. The Banians are almost wholly of this class, though there are a few Vishnuvites. I have spoken of their beautiful temples on the Palitana and Geernar mountains: at stated periods bands of pilgrims, called Sungs, thousands in number, visit these places to worship, from Marwar and other parts of India. These Banians form the bankers of the province, and have embued the Rajpoot, and even the Mussulman Zumeendars, with some of their tenderness for animal life. In many parts of Kattywar they openly protect them in the plunder, or, as they term it, rescue of cows, sheep, poultry, &c. from persons whose object they suspect to be slaughter: in this they are aided by the influence of the Nagur Bramins. It

* A table is given in Appendix O, showing number and places of residence.

would require a report of itself to do justice to the habits of this peculiar race, and to the position they occupy in the peninsula.

25. The remaining portion of the population is made up of Lohanas, Aheers without "Geerass," Rebarees, Koonbees, Mers, mixed Rajpoot races of low condition, Kolees, Mehmons, and numerous Mahomedan tribes from Sind, Mukran, Beloochistan, and Arabia, which last classes constitute for the greater part the Seebundee of the province. The Meeanas from Kutch, who have obtained land at Mallia, are well known as a formidable race of plunderers: a powerful band of these outlaws, who disturbed the peace of the country by their outrages, were tried by the Political Agent's court in 1839; since which they have refrained from any great excesses, and none of them have gone out into Bharwutya. The Wadhels and Waghers of Okhamundul, the latter especially, very much resemble the Meeanas in their turbulent and plundering propensities, although they have not, like the last, exchanged the Hindoo faith for that of the Prophet. The vigour of the Gaekwar's administration at Okha has happily succeeded in keeping them within bounds by land, and by sea the British flag prevents piracy.* The people now most likely to disturb the peace of the country are the Mukranees: all these men are soldiers by profession, ready to commit every crime under heaven for any body who will pay them. Attempts have been made to check the increase of this body, but without success. With such a multitude of Bunders, and apathy on the part of the Chiefs they belong to, the Political Agent has no means of tracing the migration of these bodies, and the rules to check their increase are inoperative. The Sindees, called Bawurs, have many of them obtained land, which serves as some check against the proceedings of their countrymen. Some of these are, however, always to be found whenever a Bharwutya of consequence holds out his banner. The Arabs are less prone to take service with Bharwutyas, and are considered the most respectable of the military class, both as to fidelity and character. The Kolees all along the eastern border are a very troublesome race, prone to plunder, and assemble themselves in gangs for any desperate enterprise, for which a double jurisdiction affords them facilities. Generally speaking, the Police of their respective districts is tolerably well maintained by the Chiefs, and the system of mutual responsibility, which enables one State to claim from another losses traced to or incurred therein, seems well suited to the present state of society. No credit is due to the Chiefs on this account, as they never give compensation without being forced to it by the interference of the Political Agent, and but too many of them are apt to retain secret shares of the plunder.

* Petty piracy was carried on a few years back under connivance of the Gaekwar manager, who was surrendered by His Highness, and convicted of the offence before the Political Agent's court in 1840.

26. Rajkot seems to have been selected for the residence of the British force and of the Political Agent's establishment, from its central situation from the Ajee river, which passes the town, retaining water in all seasons, and from the abundance of forage in its vicinity. An annual rent of Rs. 3,000 is paid to the Chief for the ground thus occupied. The head quarters of the Contingent of Irregular Horse furnished by His Highness the Gaekwar, are stationed sixty miles due south of Rajkot, near the petty village of Manikwara, where the vicinity of the Geer hills is of advantage in the way of forage and wood, whilst the constant resort thither of Bharwutyas renders the neighbourhood of cavalry expedient. This Contingent furnishes *Thanas* of small bodies of horse along the eastern frontier, for the protection of that line of trade with Central India. A detachment of horse and foot* help to keep the turbulent Meeanas in order at Mallia.† There is also an outpost of a hundred regular infantry at Porebunder, furnished to the Rana by treaty, and for which a share (Rs. 26,001 per annum) of the customs of that port were ceded to the Honorable Company in 1809. With the exceptions above given, the Police of the peninsula is maintained by its several States: the Seebundee kept up by them for the purpose, may be estimated at 4,300 horse and about 12,000 foot, as per accompanying list (Appendix P).

27. Soorashtra has been known as holy land to the Hindoos from the oldest period to which their history can be traced. The Truvenee, or junction of three waters,‡ near Puttun, where Krishna died, and Dwarka, where temples are raised in his honour, form, to this day, the resort of thousands of pilgrims from all parts of India. Dwarka is deemed one of the four great Teeruts of India, and the peninsula abounds with spots that their Poorans have rendered sacred. These circumstances have thrown a religious colouring over the population, which exhibits itself in the charitable provision set apart in every town and village for pilgrims and travellers; in the number of Gosaeens and ascetics constantly traversing the country. There are upwards of a score of persons called Gosaeenjee Maharaj, who visit the peninsula periodically in great state, like so many Popes, to receive adoration and money from their flocks; besides the four *Thanuks* or stations at Joonaghur, Amrellee, Nowanuggur, and Porebundur, where their mightinesses reside: these are exclusively of the Vishnoo sect. The Jains have their hierarchy also, of Pooj and Sree Pooj, bishop and

* A company of a hundred Arabs is under the Political Agent, who are paid from the Joonaghur Chouth.

† The Contingent are of great service in the Mohsal duty of the country—a duty totally unsuited to disciplined troops.

‡ Viz. the Sea, and the Hurn and Suruswuttee Rivers. The ashes of Krishna are supposed to be here entombed.

archbishop. There are institutions termed Munts, resembling monasteries and the religious orders of the Roman Church. The following places contain the most remarkable: Goruk Mudee, Turnethur, Seeta, Gopnath, and Beemnath. These have been endowed with land by the piety or ostentation of succeeding Chiefs, and their rights are respected by the community. The abbot is termed *Bawa* or father, also *Gooroo* or spiritual guide; a disciple or follower, *Chela.* The most remarkable is perhaps the first on the list, which I hope I shall not be trespassing too much on the time of Government by describing, as throwing light on the manners and institutions of the country. The Bawa Peearnath of Goruk Mudee, a venerable old man of sixty-two, enjoys several villages in the neighbourhood of the sacred Suruswuttee, which first feeds the holy reservoir of Prachee,* and after washing the walls of the Bawa's palace, empties itself into the equally sacred Truvenee,† about seven miles from his residence. Goruknath, the Gooroo of Rookmeebaee, the wife of Krishna, is the deity of this Munt: his shrine lies deep under ground in the village of Goruk Mudee, to which he has given his name. The Bawa has here his Gadee, and is surrounded by about forty brethren, who are all distinguished by the peculiar custom of slitting the central cartilage of both ears, whence Khanphuttee‡ (ear split) has become the designation of their tribe. This is the sect that, under the name of Nath, has excited such notice at Jodhpoor by their influence over Man Sing. Goruk Mudee is said to be the Kibla of the brotherhood, and Bawa Peearnath the head of all. The late Joonaghur Nuwab gave him the village of Bosun in return for an elephant which the Bawa brought with him from Jodhpoor seven or eight years ago, the gift of its sovereign on this visit to him of his spiritual father. This establishment, like the monasteries of the west, holds everything in common, and its members are under vows of celibacy: the Bawa is alone exempted from this vow, in order to keep up the succession; but failing issue, he adopts (in common with the other Munts of the country who are not thus released from their vows) a Chela, or spiritual son, from among his flock. The manners and appearance of the Bawa Peearnath are prepossessing, whilst those of his Chela are the reverse. The ceremony of initiation is performed in youth. They receive from most of the Hindoo castes, not being particular about parentage, though ostensibly they neither accept Mahomedans nor Dhers. The ear is slit open in the centre to the length of an inch, and the wound kept open by a stick of Nem wood, wrapt round with the soft downy feather of a peacock's quill, and kept wet. When sufficiently healed, large but light rings of lacquered

* Also called Prachee Puttun and Prachee Koond. The last word signifies reservoir of water.

† See note at the commencement of this paragraph.

‡ Pronounced Kanfutty.

earthenware are inserted, and after a year these are exchanged for rings of wood, horn, or hollowed metal, silver, or gold. These rings they consider the symbol and stay of their faith, and the Bawa informed me no Khanphuttee ever survived their loss; whether breaking through of its own weight or torn off by others, Goruknath's displeasure was supposed equally manifest, and the brother was buried alive; that this indeed was the will of the parties, who could not be brought to survive the disgrace. As an instance, he mentioned one of his flock, whose ring some years ago had been cut off by a Bharwutya, and a companion killed: he, the Bawa, and others endeavoured to persuade the survivor to let the ear be sown up and the ring replaced, but the sufferer was deaf to all entreaty, saying, "All things happen by God's command, and this is his token that I should not survive my brother." They were accordingly buried together in the same grave. The only worship of the Khanphuttees seems to be that of Goruknath, but they acknowledge the Hindoo gods: they are under no restraint in matters of food, excepting the cow, which is held sacred, and the hog, which is unclean; they eat freely of fish, flesh, and fowl. All travellers are hospitably received and fed, this being a part of their code. Their religion otherwise appears to consist in worshipping their idol once morning and evening; the rest of the day is passed in amusement or in indolence, except during their stated period of meals, when they assemble together to feast with such strangers as may wish to join them. Mental recreation seems an unknown thing among them. The Bawa himself, in his old age, betakes himself to fishing, but when younger his sport was more extended. Judging from the appearance of the brotherhood, ablution forms no portion of their ritual: they wear the dingy red Gosaeen turban, which, with their huge earrings, form their only distinguishing marks. Notwithstanding their disregard to animal life in a country where such efforts are made to save the vilest reptiles, such is the inconsistent character of the Hindoo creed, that the Bawa is looked up to as a holy man by all classes! and I was informed that on his visits to Jodhpoor the sovereign refused to sit on a chair in his presence.

28. The above details represent a peculiar state of society, whether as respects the religious fraternities themselves or the people who encourage their existence. Ignorance and superstition is the condition of all; but there is a fund of natural religion evident herein, which gives token of better things when once the mind shall have expanded beyond its present chrysalite state. The influence of the Bhats and Charons over the community is generally on the wane; and, although the Chiefs still continue to squander money in presents to them on marriages and other state occasions, yet their dread of their incantations and Tragas is seldom retained. I have known several instances of lives being taken and much blood shed without the least effect being produced, whereas, at the beginning of this century, a single life offered in Traga would

have subdued the most stubborn landholder;* nothing, however, can prove the great change that has occurred during the short period of our rule in this province more than in quoting Colonel Walker's words, that "the Chieftain is aware that, without the aid of the Bhat, *he can make no settlement* with Government," and in stating that at the present time there is not a single Bhat so employed.

29. In alluding to hospitality as a marked feature of the country, I have made no allusion to the prevalent use of opium, which, on all occasions of a festive nature, or of equals associating with one another, is the universal token of friendship; it would require a chapter to treat on the use and effects of this drug: few Geerassias abstain from it, and some consume the enormous quantity of a hundred grains a day.† There are few parts of the world where, as in Kattywar, a traveller, whatever his condition in life, may make sure of food at any village he may halt at. The *Mehman Khuruch,* as it is termed, is provided for by a roster, every householder having in turn to supply provision for the chance guest, and there is generally a Chowra, a temple, a Thakorwara, or sheltered place of some kind, where the pilgrim may rest himself.

30. It would occupy too much space to notice in detail the habits of the various tribes of the peninsula: the marriage customs of the Kattys spoken of by McMurdo, wherein the bridegroom had to carry off the bride *vi et armis,* have entirely fallen into disuse; in them may be traced a connection with the Scythian tribes, from whom they have been supposed to be derived: to this day similar customs are in force among the Toorkomans. It would be wrong, however, to conclude any description of this people without alluding to the prominent part taken by the fairer sex in politics and in all the relations of life. The wives of the Rajpoots have generally more to do with the management of their estates than their lords; these are sunk in sloth and debauchery, whilst the ladies, whose intellects the use of opium has not clouded, hold, either directly or indirectly, the reins of government. This remark is less applicable to the Kattys except as to indirect influence, but between the Mahomedan and Rajpoot States there is little difference. It is a strange inconsistency, that the Rajpoot and Mahomedan women, with whom the rule of the *Purda*‡ is so rigid, should push themselves prominently forward in public affairs, whilst it should be the reverse with the Kattys, with whom,

* A striking case of Traga is mentioned in Colonel Walker's report of 15th May 1808, paras. 78 to 82, which succeeded; whilst last year a more bloody one was committed against the son of the same Chief, without his appearing to trouble himself in the least: this is one fact out of many.

† The celebrated Bharwutya Champraj Wala, when in the Rajkot jail, wasted gradually away until his dose of opium was augmented to ninety grains a day.

‡ Curtain always interposed between the male visitor and the lady of the house.

properly speaking, the notion has no existence, but who have merely given way to the customs of other leading tribes in entertaining any desire for the concealment of females. The Katty women have their natural rights,* and seem to wish no more; while the others, who are debarred of them, take much more than they are entitled to. At present the Rajpoot Talookas of Wudwan and Limree are directly governed by female regents; and the Mahomedan ones of Joonaghur and Mangrol. Porebunder was better managed by the recently deceased widow of Rana Khimajee than it now is by her son Wikmajee. The Purda adds nothing to the character of chastity of the sex; and fictitious pregnancies amongst the widows are the general if not invariable consequences of the decease of a husband without heirs amongst the Rajpoot Chieftains. These have generally from two to four wives, according to their wealth; but no limit is assigned beyond that of their convenience, and the intrigues of the Durbar for influence. The Mahomedan laws and customs need no description. The Kattys limit themselves generally to one wife, and the character of their females ranks far higher than that of the other two predominant tribes—a necessary result from their higher position in the social scale, since they are treated by the husband more as companions; and even when he has more than one wife all share alike in his society. Nothing can prove the degrading effects of polygamy, as practised in this peninsula, more fully than the dread entertained by every Rajpoot Chieftain of being poisoned by his wives, especially if any one have an heir to the Gadee: food prepared by them is never touched but with due precaution; but the Chiefs of the peninsula are too ignorant to reflect on the evils of polygamy though daily brought home to their own doors.

31. This letter has already reached to such a length that I must hasten to curtail my remaining observations, leaving altogether for a subsequent report a sketch of the present condition of the principal States, which information may be deemed of an ephemeral nature, and best therefore kept separate from a report that attempts to give a view of the more permanent features of the country.

32. *Ports and Traffic.*—I enclose a list of all the Bunders of the peninsula (Appendix Q). The best, and from which traffic is chiefly carried on, are the following: In the Gulf of Kutch—Jooria, Sulaya, and Wuwania; on the west coast—Porebundur and Bilawul (or Verawul), and a good deal of

* I mean as to social position, but must exclude from this the law of inheritance, which grossly neglects the females; for instance Mooloo Wala, the present chief proprietor of Jetpoor, has inherited the estates of two elder brothers, whilst the daughters of one of them have been left nearly destitute, and a mere life-maintenance only given for themselves and the two widows.

cotton is exported from Mangrol, though its port is little better than an open roadstead; on the south—Diu, Jaffrabad, and Mowa; and in the Cambay Gulf—Gogo, Bhaonuggur, and Dholera. The chief trade of the country is with Bombay, and the principal export, cotton; but, as shown in my account of Burda, there is commercial intercourse with Africa, Arabia, Mukran, Sind, Kutch, and the whole line of the western coast of the continent, and a small coasting trade is carried on by vessels from the Persian Gulf. The exports are cotton, wool, grain (chiefly Bajree, wheat, and Til), ghee, Goor, oil (extracted from Til), horses, and cattle. The imports are bales of cloths and piece goods, and various European manufactures and goods, cutlery, and metals; wood and cocoanuts from the Malabar coast; ivory and spices from Africa and Arabia; dates and stone fruits from the Persian Gulf; rice and oxen from Sind. Opium, dyes, and cloths for wearing apparel are brought from Marwar.

33. *Metals, Minerals, &c.*—Iron is manufactured from native ore found in Hallar and Burda, to the extent of about a hundred tons annually;* copper is said to exist in the small ridge of hills running southward from Bhudle, and also near Nowanuggur, but I have had no opportunity of testing these statements, and no mines are ever known to have been worked. Gold in minute quantities can be obtained, it is said, by washing the sand of the Sourekha† river, that springs from the Geernar; but the expense of extracting it exceeds the value of the produce. I cannot trace any authority for the statement, in one of Captain McMurdo's papers, that gold was found in the bed of the Ajee river, nor the existence of any other metal; neither is any coal to be found. Pearls of an inferior quality are procured from the banks in the Kutch Gulf between Nowanuggur and Jooria. Mineral springs exist at Pind Taruk, in Okhamundul, and at Toolsee Sham in the Gheer, but they have not, I believe, been analyzed. The latter is a hot spring, the temperature of which is too high to permit of persons bathing in the first basin built to receive it; for this purpose a chain of reservoirs is constructed, and the place is, of course, considered holy; the Hindoos having no idea of accounting for such deviations from the usual course of nature but by the miraculous intervention of some one of their many deities.

34. *Agricultural Products.*—Cotton is the grand staple of the country as

* On this subject a report was transmitted to Government in 1837, which has since been published by the Agricultural Committee of the Royal Asiatic Society of London.

† Literally gold dust, which is the old Sanscrit name for it, "Soowurn Seekta," found inscribed on the Geernar Rock; whether it be the same river as the "Pulashee," or Pala Seena, also mentioned therein but applying to a different portion of it, or a separate stream, I have not been able to ascertain.

far as the export trade is concerned. It is estimated that 2,67,606½ Indian muns* are grown, as per annexed return (Appendix R), of which amount nearly half is exported. Wool has of late years also become an article of external traffic, and the facilities for breeding sheep which the pasturage of the country affords, and the quality of the wool in fineness and softness, bid fair for a considerable increase in this article, and might repay an European speculator who could devote attention to improvement of the breed. Most, if not all of the Indian grains are here raised, but the staple of the peninsula is Bajree, except in seasons of drought, when Jowaree is the chief article of food. This is owing to the nature of this grain, which admits of its being kept under ground in pits for several years, whereas the other grains spoil by so keeping. Jowaree is, therefore, the standing resource in times of famine. Wheat is raised in Jhalawar by the monsoon, but in other parts of the peninsula it is grown only by irrigation: the number of wells enable the inhabitants to grow enough for their maintenance during partial droughts, though the cattle of course suffer on such occasions. Sugarcane is grown all over the country; but nothing beyond the common sort of Goor is manufactured. An attempt was made by the Soonderjee Firm some years ago, but failed. As the price of grain forms one of the elements by which to judge of the state of society, I annex a statement (Appendix S) showing the variations therein, during the last half century, in different parts of the country.

35. *Domestic Animals.*—The Kattywar breed of horses has long been celebrated in India. I find a letter from Government in the records,† in which the superiority of the original Kattywar horse for cavalry purposes over every other breed in India, is stated as an established fact; and the opinions of Lieutenant-Colonel L. Stanhope and Officers of the 17th Dragoons are quoted, that this regiment (supplied chiefly from Kattywar) was in 1813 better mounted than any corps in His Majesty's service. Since then, the breed seems to have deteriorated, partly from the changed habits of the Katty breeders, partly by the dreadful famine of 1812-13 which swept away thousands, and partly from the sale of horses, which are withdrawn from the country at an early age; the Kattys, and indeed all the Chiefs of the peninsula, preferring mares for their personal use. Unless some active measures are taken by Government to prevent further deterioration, it is to be feared that the race will lose for ever its distinguishing character. The cow, of the species termed Desan, is a native of the western

* Of 40 Seers, 80 Rupees to the Seer.

† From Mr. Chief Secretary Norris to Captain H. Jamieson, Superintendent of Breeding Establishment, dated 15th February 1827.

and central districts of Kattywar,* very much prized both in and out of the province. Buffaloes, and the other cattle common to the continent, are in abundance. A really good Desan cow will bring its owner as high a price as forty rupees, and a milch buffaloe sixty. In Okhamundul a small breed of camels is reared, as also in some other quarters, but the breed is very inferior to that of Marwar.

36. *Feræ Naturæ.*—Lions are to be found in various parts of the country. It is quite a mistaken notion of the European naturalist to speak of the maneless lion of Guzerat; their mane is less than that of the African lion, perhaps owing to the jungly nature of the districts they frequent, whilst those of Africa roam at large over the vast plains of that continent. Cycles of time may possibly suffice to produce a change in the breed corresponding to the habitat of the genus, but even if otherwise, the quantity of hair lost during the course of years by any one denizen of the thorny forests may account for its diminution. In size and ferocity they equal the lions of Africa, though the last point is perhaps doubtful. Panthers (the spotted leopard) and cheetas† (or the hunting tiger) are very common; so are the Neelgaee: and as to the common red antelope, hundreds may be seen on a day's march in almost every direction. The black buck, the most beautiful perhaps of the antelope species, abounds in certain districts only. The Genus Cervus (the Sambre) is to be met with only in the Gheer, where also the Cheetul or spotted deer is said to reside. Hogs, hyænas, wolves, jackals, the wild cat, foxes, porcupines, and the smaller vermin, abound. One of the most striking characteristics of the peninsula are the rats, which appear at intervals in myriads, to the great detriment of the country. The year Sumvut 1871 (A. D. 1814-15) goes by the name of the Rat Year, "Oondrio Sal," from the famine produced by their ravages; and so recently as the year before last, great injury was done by these mischievous vermin: they appear suddenly in dense masses, past all counting, as if springing from the earth, about the harvest season: nothing can stop them—fires, ditches, and water have been tried in vain; they move along, a mighty host, eating up all that comes in their way; all at once they vanish as if by magic, and for years not one is to be seen: they are about double the size of the common rat, and of a reddish sandy colour. The Armadillo, or at least an animal very much resembling it in habits and appearance, is sometimes to be met with: the scales

* I allude to the Prant so called, and not Soorashtra generally. The former I spell, for distinction sake, agreeably to the Native orthography; but I have left the term Kattywar for the peninsula, as usually written by English authorities.

† Writing as a sportsman, I should say that the Government table, which gives an equal reward for the destruction of these two animals, is founded on an erroneous principle. The panther is by far the most destructive of the two, and most dangerous to assail.

of this species are loose, like the greaves of chain armour, and not hide-bound as in the American Armadillos.*

37. *Manufactures and Arts* have nearly been annihilated by the united power of capital and machinery in England, and the invention of steam: those still existing are simple, and suited only to the wants of the population. Dungaree, both fine and coarse, is woven in almost every town by the Dhers, one of whose occupations it is considered; but the Mehman tribe are also considerable manufacturers. Coarse woollens are woven in many parts of the country, especially in Dhorajee, where also carpets are made. Linen seems unknown. Silk is manufactured at Nuggur and Porebunder from the raw material imported from Bombay, but I doubt whether the speculation has answered. Cloths are dyed all over the country, but those of Nowanuggur are the most prized. The carpenters, blacksmiths, and stonemasons of Kattywar are equal in skill to those of any part of India, exclusive of the capitals; the blacksmiths are most prized who have immigrated from Kutch. Good matchlocks, swords, daggers, &c. are manufactured within the peninsula. Judging from the architecture and tracery on some of the old temples, the art of sculpture would seem to have deteriorated, as the more modern figures are deficient in proportion and grace, whilst the ancient ones show a master's touch. There are three mints in the country, where silver is coined: the Dewan Shaee Coree of Joonaghur, the Jam Shaee of Nowanuggur, and the Rana Shaee of Porebunder, but the die is of rude construction. The art of painting, or even of design, seems unknown, and that of music is in a very low state. Printing and lithography have no existence.

38. *Roads and Communications.*—There are no made roads or canals in the country; the soil, however, permits of good natural roads, and the drainage by multitudes of streams prevents even the black soil from seriously interfering with monsoon communication. The roads might be rendered excellent by small outlay, but the Chiefs are indifferent to the improvement of their estates, and the tenure by which the best Karbarees hold their power is too fragile for them to attempt deviation from the customary routine.

39. This peninsula contains in itself the elements of natural strength. Its geographical position and numerous ports point it out as the connecting link between Africa, Arabia, Persia, and the Indian continent: its soil is productive, especially Soruth and Kattywar. The Geer forests produce timber for building, and abundance of fuel. Iron might be worked to any extent, as the ore

* Since writing the above, I have been informed by Dr. Nicholson that the specific name of this animal is "Manis Crassicaudata."

abounds. The horses and cattle are of good description, and no country possesses greater facilities for internal communication; but under the rule of semi-barbarian Chieftains, it may be termed a giant asleep. A languid circulation goes on sufficient to preserve existence, but otherwise there are no signs of life.

(Signed) G. LeG. Jacob,
Acting Political Agent.

APPENDICES.

APPEN

FINANCIAL AND STA

PRANT OR DIVISION

Table of Taloohas as per Colonel Walker's Permanent Settlement, showing

N.B.—The Tribute of this Province

No. in Mr. Blane's List.	No. of Sep. Jurisdictions.	Class.	Names of Talookas.	No. of Towns or Villages in each Talooka.	Estimated Population.	British Tribute as fixed, or supposed to have been fixed, by Colonel Walker.	Permanent Remissions or Corrections.	Authority for Remissions or Corrections.	Correct Balance now due by each Tributary.
						Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*		*Rs. a. p.*
1	1	2	Hulwud Drangdra..	A 114	51,709	48,909 0 0	5,000 0 0	Govt. Letter, 13th January 1831, & Govt. Letter dated 16th Nov. 1840, No. 2501, paras. 2 & 3.	43,909 0 0
2	2	2	Limree	72	....	B 51,931 0 0	......	......	51,931 0 0
			Deduct belonging to it but under Ahmedabad	33					
			Balance under this Agency	C 39	27,820				
3	3	3	Kuntharia	2	1,120	1,610 0 0	......	......	1,610 0 0
4	4	3	Karol	2	380	758 8 0	......	......	758 8 0
5	5	3	Kumalpoor	1	160	837 8 0	......	......	837 8 0
6	6	3	Kumlao	2	360	788 0 0	......	......	788 0 0
7	7	3	Geree	2	320	1,296 0 0	......	......	1,296 0 0
8	8	3	Chuchano	1	160	343 0 0	......	......	343 0 0
9	9	3	Chulala	1	200	1,048 0 0	......	......	1,048 0 0
10	10	3	Jakkun	1	160	261 0 0	......	......	261 0 0
23	11	3	Khandia	1	200	870 0 0	......	......	870 0 0
12	12	3	Tulsana	3	720	985 8 0	......	......	985 8 0
13	13	3	Tavee	1	120	335 0 0	......	......	335 0 0
14	14	3	Dewlia	2	300	504 0 0	......	......	504 0 0
15	15	3	Durod	1	140	395 0 0	......	......	395 0 0
16	16	3	Pulalee	2	80	385 8 0	......	......	385 3 0
17	17	3	Bhocka	3	1,000	1,899 0 0	......	......	1,899 0 0
18	18	3	Bhuthan	1	160	692 0 0	......	......	692 0 0
19	19	3	Bhulgamra	3	600	1,512 0 0	......	......	1,512 0 0
20	20	3	Bhudwana........	D 2	460	1,078 0 0	......	......	1,078 0 0
21	21	3	Laliad	1	300	391 0 0	......	......	391 0 0
22	22	3	Wunala	1	360	428 0 0	......	......	428 0 0
23	23	3	Sumla	2	400	1,035 8 0	......	......	1,035 8 0
24	24	3	Saooka	1	300	560 0 0	......	......	560 0 0

DIX A.

TISTICAL·TABLES.

OF JHALAWAR.

subsequent Alterations and present Number of Separate Jurisdictions.

was originally fixed in Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.

Zortulubee to the Nuwab of Joonaghur, as consolidated from various Currencies into Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.	Total amount permanently due from each Talooka, calculated in Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.	Temporary Remissions granted in Sumvut 1897 (A. D. 1840-41).	Remarks.
Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	
4,325 0 0	48,234 0 0	4,909 0 0	A—Not including 16 waste villages.
1,501 0 0	53,432 0 0	......	B—Of this amount a sum of Rs. 16,250 is credited to the Chief for realizations made by the Collector of Ahmedabad on account of his Purguna of Burwalla, which was subject to that Zilla since its original formation; but as the same had previously formed a part of the Limree Talooka, the same has been brought on Colonel Walker's permanent settlement of Kattywar tribute.
225 0 0	1,835 0 0	......	C—Not including two waste villages, viz. Chalia and Wenjrai.
100 0 0	858 8 0	......	
......	837 8 0	......	
150 0 0	938 0 0	......	
150 0 0	1,446 0 0	......	
......	343 0 0	......	
84 8 0	1,132 8 0	......	
50 0 0	311 0 0	......	
87 8 0	957 8 0	......	These several States belong to the different branches of the Limree Bhayad.
150 0 0	1,135 8 0	......	
27 0 0	362 0 0	......	
60 0 0	564 0 0	......	
54 8 0	449 8 0	......	
50 0 0	435 8 0	......	
301 0 0	2,200 0 0	......	
65 4 0	757 4 0	......	
113 0 0	1,625 0 0	......	
90 0 0	1,168 0 0	......	D—Not including one waste village, viz. [illegible]
......	391 0 0	......	
......	428 0 0	......	
112 8 0	1,148 0 0	......	
69 12 0	629 12 0	......	

No. in Mr. Blane's List.	No. of Sep. Jurisdictions.	Class.	Names of Talookas.	No. of Towns or Villages in each Talooka.	Estimated Population.	British Tribute as fixed, or supposed to have been fixed, by Col. Walker.	Permanent Remissions or Corrections.	Authority for Remissions or Corrections.	Correct Balance now due by each Tributary.
						Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*		*Rs. a. p.*
25	25	3	Oontree	1	240	532 0 0	......	......	532 0 0
26	26	3	Ankewalia	3	800	1,403 0 0	......	......	1,403 0 0
			Total Limree Bhayad	40	9,040	19,947 8 0			19,947 8 0
			N.B.—Nine villages of the Limree Bhayad under Ahmedabad, not included in the above list.						
27	27	2	Wudwan	36	....	28,331 0 0	500 0 0	......	27,831 0 0
			Deduct belonging to it, but under Ahmedabad	6					
			Balance under this Agency	30	32,220				
11	28	3	Jhampodur .. (Of the Wudwan Bhayad.)	1	200	148 8 0	......	......	148 8 0
29	29	3	Kheralee .... (Of the Wudwan Bhayad.)	2	800	732 0 0	......	......	732 0 0
30	30	3	Goondeealee.. (Of the Wudwan Bhayad.)	2	800	1,520 0 0	......	......	1,520 0 0
31	31	3	Jhummur .... (Of the Wudwan Bhayad.)	1	160	501 0 0	......	......	501 0 0
32	32	3	Doodrej ...... (Of the Wudwan Bhayad.)	2	800	1,189 8 0	......	......	1,189 8 0
33	33	3	Bhalora ...... (Of the Wudwan Bhayad.)	1	240	512 0 0	......	......	512 0 0
34	34	3	Rajpur ...... (Of the Wudwan Bhayad.)	2	800	2,804 0 0	200 0 0	Govt. Letter, 16th November 1840, para. 5.	2,604 0 0
35	35	3	Wurod ...... (Of the Wudwan Bhayad.)	3	1,200	1,553 8 0	202 0 0	Ditto.	1,351 8 0
36	36	3	Wuna ...... (Of the Wudwan Bhayad.)	3	7,360	4,011 0 0	......	......	4,011 0 0
			Total Wudwan Bhayad	17	12,360	12,971 8 0	402 0 0	......	12,569 8 0
37	37	2	Wankaneer	70	14,000	18,809 0 0	......	......	18,809 0 0
	38	3	Meshria	1	240	......	......	......	......
38	39	2	Than Luktur......	35	....	7,502 0 0	201 0 0	Govt. Letter, 16th November 1840, para. 5.	7,301 0 0
			Deduct under Ahmedabad	4					
			Balance under this Agency	31	28,000				
	40	3	Withulghur	6	2,820	......	......	......	......
39	41	3	Kesria Than Bhayad...........	1	100	300 0 0	......	......	300 0 0
40	42	3	Moolee	19	9,600	8,908 0 0	810 0 0	Govt. Letter, 16th November 184[illegible], para. 5.	8,098 0 0

Zortulubee to the Nuwab of Joonaghur, as consolidated from various Currencies into Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.	Total Amount permanently due from each Talooka, calculated in Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.	Temporary Remissions granted in Sumvut 1897 (A. D. 1840-41).	REMARKS.
Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	
50 0 0	582 0 0	......	
244 0 0	1,647 0 0	......	
2,234 0 0	22,181 8 0	......	
2,896 0 0	30,727 0 0	......	*Tabular Summary of the Wudwan Talooka.* (see below)
......	148 8 0	......	
......	732 0 0	......	
......	1,520 0 0	......	
......	501 0 0	......	
105 0 0	1,294 8 0	......	
......	512 0 0	......	
201 0 0	2,805 0 0	......	
300 0 0	1,651 8 0	......	
300 0 0	4,311 0 0	......	
906 0 0	13,475 8 0	......	
1,572 8 0	20,381 8 0	2,309 0 0	
......	......	......	This village, formerly under Wankaneer, was obtained by Bucha Jemadar, a Sindee officer of rank in the service of the Gaekwar, in Sumvut 1868 (A. D. 1811-12), and has since constituted a separate Talooka independent of Wankaneer, together with other villages in Kattywar, now held by his son Goolam Hoosein Buchabhaee. (see Meshria table below)
501 0 0	7,802 0 0	......	
......	......	......	These villages were obtained by Babojee Apojee from the Than Luktur Chief in Sumvut 1862 (A. D. 1805-6), and now constitute an independency under his grandson Bhaskur Rao Wittul, together with other villages in Kattywar and Muchoo Kanta. (see Withulghur table below)
......	300 0 0	......	
2,001 0 0	10,099 0 0	......	

Tabular Summary of the Wudwan Talooka.

Prants.	Villages.	Population.	British Tribute in Ahmedabad Rupees.	Gaekwar Tribute in Ahmedabad Rupees.	Zortulubee in Ahmedabad Rupees.	Total.
Jhallawar Total as shown in this list	30	32,220	27,831 0 0	....	2,896 0 0	30,727 0 0
Kerala in Kattywar	1	60	67 1 7	....	....	67 1 7
Grand Total of Wudwan	31	32,280	27,898 1 7	....	2,896 0 0	30 794 1 7

MESHRIA.	Villages.	Population.
Meshrioo in Jhalawar	1	240
Theekrialoo and Peeplioo in Kattywar	2	140
Bedree in Kattywar	1	200
Grand Total, Meshria	4	580

WITHULGHUR.	Villages.	Population.
Jhallawar Total as shown in this list	6	2,820
Kattywar, vide that Prant	2	700
Hudala in Muchoo Kanta	1	60
Grand Total, Withulghur	9	3,580

No. in Mr. Blane's List.	No. of Sep. Jurisdictions.	Class.	Names of Talookas.	No. of Towns or Villages in each Talooka.	Estimated Population.	British Tribute as fixed, or supposed to have been fixed, by Colonel Walker.	Permanent Remissions or Corrections.	Authority for Remissions or Corrections.	Correct Balance now due by each Tributary.
						Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*		*Rs. a. p.*
41	43	3	Moonjpoor Moolee Bhayad	1	600	651 0 0	......	......	651 0 0
42	44	2	Saela	32	7,952	18,782 0 0	......	......	18,782 0 0
43	45	3	Choora	12	8,160	6,978 0 0	......	......	6,978 0 0
44	46	3	Kurmur of the Choora ditto	1	300	151 0 0	......	......	151 0 0
45	47	3	Dussara	20	7,200	14,001 0 0	......	......	14,001 0 0
46	48	3	Bujana	26	9,320	8,615 0 0	......	......	8,615 0 0
47	49	3	Patree	6	800	5,652 0 0	......	......	5,652 0 0
48	50	3	Jhinjoowara	13	7,960	12,005 0 0	......	......	12,005 0 0
49	51	3	Wunod	13	......	2,108 0 0	......	......	2,108 0 0
			Deduct under Ahmedabad and Puttun..........	8					
			Balance under this Agency	5	4,284				
50	..	..	Tunkara	9	5,000	16,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	Government Letter No. 92, 12th January 1841.	10,000 0 0
51	52	..	Bharejra	1	400	101 0 0	......	......	101 0 0

Zortulubee to the Nuwab of Joonaghur, as consolidated from various Currencies into Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.	Total Amount permanently due from each Talooka, calculated in Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.	Temporary Remissions granted in Sumvut 1897 (A. D. 1840-41).	REMARKS.
Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	
......	651 0 0	......	
550 0 0	19,332 0 0	2,782 0 0	
730 0 0	7,708 0 0	......	
34 0 0	185 0 0	......	
......	14,001 0 0	2,000 0 0	This Talooka originally consisted of 27 villages, but 7 of these (one a Paekast village) being exclusively under Patree, and amenable to the Political Agent's authority, the same have accordingly been brought under that Talooka, though they pay now, as hitherto, an Oodra tax to Dussara in the following proportions:— 1 Guruwuloo ...... 2 Murukee, a Paekast village, the lands of which have been absorbed by the former ...... } Rs. 1,804 15 0 3 Goreeawur ...... 543 5 0 4 Bamunwa ...... 525 0 0 5 Nuvrungpuroo ...... 245 0 0 6 Sawura ...... 921 0 0 7 Cheekasur ...... 151 0 0 Ahmedabad Rs. 4,190 4 0 This sum, however, is distinct from the tribute payable by the Talooka.
......	8,615 0 0	......	
......	5,652 0 0	......	12 villages, inclusive of Patree, are shown in Mr. Blane's list as appertaining to this Talooka, but these being now exclusively under the Ahmedabad jurisdiction, have been omitted in this list, and the villages transferred from Dussara, as above explained, are those noticed in their stead. As, however, an item of Rs. 5,652 as Ghansdana, which was levied by Babojee Buchajee, and confirmed in Colonel Walker's permanent settlement, on account of the 12 villages made over to Ahmedabad, is still payable by Patree to this Agency through the Collector, that Talooka, as well for this reason and as being the State to which the Dussara villages transferred to it are directly subordinate, is still retained in this revised list as a separate jurisdiction.
......	12,005 0 0	......	The supervision of this Talooka was made over to the Collector of Ahmedabad in A. D. 1821, but by Government letter dated 20th February 1839 (No. 349) the criminal jurisdiction of the Political Agent's court was extended over it, in consequence of its not being under the Company's regulations; the village of Rojewa was included in this decision, the Nuwab of Radhunpoor having declined the jurisdiction. See further G. L. No. 1160, 17th June 1839.
......	2,108 0 0	......	
......	10,000 0 0	2,750 0 0	Under Morvee.
......	101 0 0	......	

No. in Mr. Blane's List.	No. of Sep. Jurisdictions.	Class.	Names of Talookas.	No. of Towns or Villages in each Talooka.	Estimated Population.	British Tribute as fixed, or supposed to have been fixed, by Colonel Walker.	Permanent Remissions or Corrections.	Authority for Remissions or Corrections.	Correct Balance now due by each Tributary.
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
52	53	3	Raee	1	200	300 0 0	......	......	600 0 0
53			Sanklee	1	240	300 0 0	......	......	
	51	Paying Tribute	Total Race & Sanklee	2	440	600 0 0	......	......	600 0 0
	2	Not paying do.							
Total.	53								
			Grand Total, Jhalawar	496	240325	283253 0 0	12913 0 0		270340 0 0

Zortulubee to the Nuwab of Joonaghur, as consolidated from various Currencies into Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.	Total Amount permanently due from each Talooka, calculated in Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.	Temporary Remissions granted in Sumvut 1897 (A. D. 1840-41).	REMARKS.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
......	600 0 0	......	These two villages being under the same proprietor, are now incorporated together as one separate jurisdiction only. They originally belonged to the Limree Bhayad, and were written over to Desaee Desabhaee Ramdass, in Sumvut 1865 (A. D. 1808-9); his son Jewabhaee Desabhaee is now the proprietor.
......	600 0 0	......	
17250 8 0	287590 8 0	14750 0 0	

Tabular Summary of the Raee and Sanklee Talookas.

Prants.	Villages.	Population.	British Zortulubee in Ahmedabad Rupees.	Guekwar Tribute in Ahmedabad Rupees.	Total.
Jhalawar Total, as shown in this List	2	440	......	......	600 0 0
Dhussa in Kattywar.........	1	800	......	412 8 0	412 8 0
Grand Total....	3	1240	600 0 0	412 8 0	1012 8 0

APPEN

PRANT OR DIVISION

Table of Taloohas as per Colonel Walker's Permanent Settlement, show

No. in Mr. Blane's List.	No. of Separate Jurisdictions.	Class.	Names of Talookas.	No. of Towns or Villages in each Talooka.	Estimated Population.	Tribute as fixed, or supposed to have been fixed, by Colonel Walker. British.	Tribute as fixed, or supposed to have been fixed, by Colonel Walker. Gaekwar.	Permanent Remissions or Corrections. British.	Permanent Remissions or Corrections. Gaekwar.	Authority for Remissions or Corrections.
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	1	1	Amrellee	A 99	32,000	......	1,600 0 0	......	......	......
2	Khalsee under Amrellee.		Ambulree	1	160	......	280 0 0	......	280 0 0	No authority can be traced, the Gaekwar power being paramount during the time of these Talookas falling under his Mahal of Amrellee, between the years Sumvut 1865—68 (A. D. 1808-9, 11 and 12).
3			Ambla	Waste		......	80 0 0	......	80 0 0	
4			Keerala	1	160	......	135 0 0	......	135 0 0	
25			Sumundhala Nana	1	80	......	40 0 0	......	40 0 0	
28			Kumee	1	120	......	85 0 0	......	85 0 0	
31			Turwura	1	120	......	260 0 0	......	260 0 0	
32			Doola	1	300	......	500 0 0	......	500 0 0	
33			Deetulwudur	1	200	......	265 0 0	......	265 0 0	
34			Dhareejuganee	1	60	......	260 0 0	......	260 0 0	
35			Meree	1	120	......	35 0 0	......	35 0 0	
36			Lampalia	2	160	......	50 0 0	......	50 0 0	
38			Sumundhiala	1	320	......	501 0 0	......	501 0 0	
52			Jhur	1	240	......	551 0 0	......	551 0 0	
63			Jingoraloo	1	120	......	225 0 0	......	225 0 0	
15			Dharee, a sub Purguna, embracing 20 Talookas following:—	1	2,000	......	500 0 0			
5	All subject to Amrellee, under its Dharee Purguna.		No authority can be traced for the transfer occurring between the years Sumvut 1863 and 1868. Vide note in previous columns. Kotra	1	80	......	50 0 0			
6			Kebra	1	80	......	100 0 0			
7			Katwaree	1	80	......	75 0 0			
8			Keecha Nana	1	120	......	75 0 0			
9			Khumbalio	1	160	......	100 0 0			
10			Jeera	1	120	......	75 0 0			
11			Jinkeealoe	1	160	......	75 0 0			
12			Teekria	1	80	......	50 0 0			
13			Dhabalee	Waste		......	25 0 0	......	......	......
14			Dhulkanioo	1	160	......	50 0 0			
16			Dharugnee	1	240	......	300 0 0			
17			Peepraloo	1	40	......	25 0 0			
18			Menduwra	1	200	......	200 0 0			
19			Mewassa	Waste		......	25 0 0			
20			Kureeoo	1	40	......	25 0 0			
21			Veerpore	1	200	......	75 0 0			
22			Surseeo	1	800	......	300 0 0			
23			Seewur	1	60	......	25 0 0			
24			Sirumbra	1	400	......	400 0 0			
26			Holree	[illegible]	40	......	50 0 0			
27	Under Amrellee direct.		Kumeeghur	[illegible]	160	......	176 0 0	......	......	......
29			Nagdhuree	1	120	......	200 0 0	......	......	......
30			Chulala	6	2,160	......	1,701 0 0	......	......	......
37			Mankia Mhota	1	600	......	553 0 0	......	......	......

DIX B.

F KATTYWAR.

g subsequent Alterations and present Number of Separate Jurisdictions.

rrect Balance now due from each Tributary.		The same converted from Ant or Soortee into Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.		Zortulubee to the Nuwab of Joonaghur, as consolidated from various Currencies into Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.	Total Amount permanently due from each Talooka, calculated in Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.	REMARKS.
British.	Gaekwar.	British.	Gaekwar.			
Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p*	
......	1,600 0 0	......	1,760 0 0	4,966 8 0	6,726 8 0	A—Not including waste villages.
......	......	......	......	......	......	These 14 Talookas in Mr. Blane's list have become Khalsee under Amrellee, and their tribute is only nominally entered in the books, not having been realized since they were written over. The sum total of these 14 villages, Rs. 3,267, must be considered as permanent deduction from the amount of Gaekwar tribute. The villages are distributed under different Tuppas, viz. Amrellee, Dharee, and Dhanturwur.
......	Soortee 2,600 0 0	......	2,860 0 0	......	2,860 0 0	N.B.—These 21 Talookas, viz. Nos. 5 to 24, and No. 26, have become consolidated under Amrellee, and are included under the Dharee Tuppa in the accounts, the tribute of all these villages being charged in one sum of Rs. 2,600 to Dharee, and added to that of the Amrellee Talooka.
......	176 0 0	......	193 0 7	......	193 0 7	
......	200 0 0	......	220 0 0	......	220 0 0	
......	1,701 0 0	......	1,871 1 7	......	1,871 1 7	
......	553 0 0	......	608 4 9	......	608 4 9	

No. in Mr. Blane's List.	No. of Separate Jurisdictions.	Class.	Names of Talookas.	No. of Towns or Villages in each Talooka.	Estimated Population.	Tribute as fixed, or supposed to have been fixed, by Colonel Walker.		Permanent Remissions or Corrections.		Authority for Remissions or Corrections.
						British.	Gaekwar.	British.	Gaekwar.	
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
			Ghawurka	1	160					
			Rungpur	1	140	......	......	......	......	......
			Khoree	1	100					
			Chawund Tuppa	6	1,520	......	......	......	......	......
			Total Amrellee....	150	44,180	......	10,097 0 0	......	3,267 0 0	......

Tabular Summary of the Amrellee Talooka.

Prants.	Villages.	Population.	Tribute in Ahmedabad Rupees.		Zortulubee in Ahmedabad Rupees.	Total.
			British.	Gaekwar.		
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Kattywar, as shown in this List	150	44,180	1,750 0 0	12,556 15 11	4,966 8 0	19,273 7 11
Koreenar in Soruth	65	15,520	....	9,600 0 0	....	9,600 0 0
Kheejrioo in Gohelwar ..	1	200	....	241 3 2	....	241 3 2
Khakbaee in Babriawar..	1	160	....	110 0 0	....	110 0 0
Grand Total of Amrellee.	217	60,060	1,750 0 0	22,508 3 1	4,966 8 0	29,224 11 1

No. in Mr. Blane's List.	No. of Separate Jurisdictions.	Class.	Names of Talookas.	No. of Towns or Villages in each Talooka.	Estimated Population.	Tribute British.	Tribute Gaekwar.	Remissions British.	Remissions Gaekwar.	Authority for Remissions or Corrections.
			Rusnal	1	400	......	......	......	......	......
			Peepulwa	1	300	......	......	......	......	......
			Total under Withulghur	2	700					
39	2	3	Jetpoor Cheetul	..	....	54,264 0 0	......	......	......	......
			In entire proprietorship.	72						
			In joint do with Joonaghur	B 66						
			Total....	138	48,092					
57			Loharia	1	400	......	Ant 447 0 0	......	447 0 0	......
			Total Jetpoor....	139	48,492	54,264 0 0	447 0 0		447 0 0	
40	3	3	Beelkha	c 11	1,952	......	Ant 3,544 0 0	......	2,453 5 4	......

[Co]rrect Balance now due from each Tributary.		The same converted from Ant or Soortee into Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.		Zortulubee to the Nuwab of Joonaghur, as consolidated from various Currencies into Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.	Total Amount permanently due from each Talooka, calculated in Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.	Remarks.
British.	Gaekwar.	British.	Gaekwar.			
Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	
......	2,453 5 4	......	2,944 0 0	......	2,944 0 0	Villages obtained from Beelkha, by an arrangement effected by mutual consent, in August 1830.
1,750 0 0	Ant 1,750 0 0	1,750 0 0	2,100 0 0	......	3,850 0 0	Formerly under Babra, retained by Amrellee by an arrangement sanctioned in Sumvut 1878 (A. D. 1821-22). Vide Government Letter No. 1206, 20th October 1823.
1,750 0 0	11,033 5 4	1,750 0 0	12,556 15 11	4,966 8 0	19,273 7 11	
......	......	......	......	......	......	These villages were obtained from the Babra Kattys by Babajee Appajee in Sumvut 1862 (A. D. 1805-6), and are now under his grandson Bhasker Rao Wittul.—See Withulghur, No. 40 in Jhalawar.
......	......	......	......	......	......	
54,264 0 0	......	54,264 0 0	......	3,499 0 0	57,763 8 0	B—Total villages held (Mujmoo) in joint tenure with Joonaghur are 105, of which 66 are here estimated from the proprietary rights over these being somewhat more than those of the Nuwab; for like reasons *vice versâ*, 39 of these villages are included under the Joonaghur Talooks, 5 waste villages, in which Jetpoor claims part proprietorship, not included in the list.
......	......	......	......	......	......	No proof existing of the Gaekwar claim to tribute on this village beyond a nominal entry in the records, it is struck off as permanent Remission, the village having always belonged to Jetpoor, which is tributary only to the British Government.
54,264 0 0		54,264 0 0		3,499 8 0	57,763 8 0	
......	1,090 10 8	......	1,308 12 10	600 0 0	1,908 12 10	This remission was made on an arrangement effected in Sumvut 1886, the same being paid by Amrellee as above (A. D. 1829-30) shown, in lieu of the villages formerly under the Beelkha proprietors, but assumed by the Gaekwar Manager. C—Not including 4 waste villages, viz. Chorwaree, Thoombalaoo, Lotka, and Gherloo.

No. in Mr. Blane's List.	No. of Separate Jurisdictions.	Class.	Names of Talookas.	No. of Towns or Villages in each Talooka.	Estimated Population.	Tribute as fixed, or supposed to have been fixed, by Colonel Walker.		Permanent Remissions or Corrections.		Authority for Remissions or Corrections.
						British.	Gaekwar.	British.	Gaekwar.	
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
42	4	3	Babra Chumardee	6	3,380	1,800 0 0	Ant 1,750 0 0	D 1,750 0 0 50 0 0 1,800 0 0 50	Paid by Am Remitted in D 1,750 0 0	rellee. correction of an
	5	3	Derree Janbaee ......*	1	500	......	......	......	......	......
41	6	3	Bugusra	E 16	7,452	......	Ant 2,595 0 0	......	......	......
43	7	3	Kotra Peetha	15	4,260	5,236 0 0	......	......	......	......
44	8	3	Kanpor Eshwuria	2	560	S 226 0 0	......	......	......	......
45	9	3	Kuner	1	160	......	S 191 0 0	......	......	......
46	10	3	Kathrota	1	160	......	S 51 0 0	......	......	......
47	11	3	Kheejria	1	120	......	S 51 0 0	......	......	......
48	12	3	Gurumlee Mhotee	1	200	......	S 192 0 0	......	......	......
49	13	3	Do. Nhanee	1	200	......	S 190 0 0	......	......	......
50	14	3	Gudhia	1	120	......	S 171 0 0	......	......	......
51	15	3	Churka	1	800	......	S 493 0 0	......	......	......
53	16	3	Jhamka	1	400	......	200 0 0	......	......	......
54	17	3	Dholurwa............	1	240	......	S 101 0 0	......	......	......
55	18	3	Bhulgar	1	160	S 200 0 0	......	......	......	......
56	19	3	Manawoo	1	120	......	S 146 0 0	......	......	......
58	20	3	Lakhapadur	1	160	......	S 151 0 0	......	......	......
59	21	3	Remains of the Wagnia Talooka. { Monwel	1	500	......	Ant 1,001 0 0	......	......	......
			Rawunee	1	100					
	22	3	Vekria	1	240					
	23	3	Loongia	1	460					

Correct Balance now due by each Tributary.		The same converted from Ant or Soortee into Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.		Zortulubee to the Nuwab of Joonaghur, as consolidated from various Currencies into Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.	Total Amount permanently due from each Talooka, calculated in Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.	Temporary Remissions granted in Sumvut 1897 (A.D. 1840-41).		Remarks.
British.	Gaekwar.	British.	Gaekwar.			British	Gaekwar.	
Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs.*	*Rs. a. p.*	
error	......	......	......	......	......	....	......	The whole tribute was remitted on an arrangement effected in Sumvut 1878 (A. D. 1821-22) and transferred, as above shown, to Amrellee, in lieu of the villages taken possession of by it. 50 was struck off the amount of British tribute.
......	......	......	......	......	......	....	......	D—The remission being made good by Amrellee is only nominal, and is not, therefore, included in the grand total of remissions. The same remark applies to 1,750 out of 1,800 Rupees marked as Remission opposite the Babra Talooka; these sums having been entered opposite the villages transferred to Amrellee. The remaining 50 Rupees is remitted.—See G. L. 16th November 1810, as a correction of an error, and, therefore, included in the sum total of Permanent Remissions.
......	2,595 0 0	......	3,114 0 0	1,666 8 0	4,780 8 0	....	......	
5,236 0 0	......	5,236 0 0	......	786 8 0	6,022 8 0	....	......	
226 0 0	......	248 9 7	......	126 0 0	374 9 7	....	......	
......	191 0 0	......	210 1 7	......	210 1 7	....	......	
......	51 0 0	......	56 1 7	......	56 1 7	....	......	
......	51 0 0	......	56 1 7	......	56 1 7	....	......	
......	192 0 0	......	211 3 2	26 0 0	237 3 2	....	......	
......	190 0 0	......	209 0 0	......	*209 0 0	....	......	
......	171 0 0	......	188 1 7	23 0 0	211 1 7	....	......	
								* Belonging to an independant Charon. E—Not including one waste village, viz. Kuntasra.
......	493 0 0	......	542 4 9	41 8 0	583 12 9	....	......	By arrangement in A. D. 1838 (Sumvut 1894) the Katty Geerassias own ten annas share, and the Joonaghur Bhayad (Babee Oomer Khan) six annas.
......	200 0 0	......	200 0 0	......	200 0 0	....	......	
......	101 0 0	......	111 1 7	25 0 0	136 1 7	....	......	
200 0 0	......	220 0 0	......	63 0 0	283 0 0	....	......	
......	146 0 0	......	160 9 7	25 0 0	185 9 7	....	......	
......	151 0 0	......	166 1 7	26 0 0	192 1 7	....	......	
......	1,001 0 0	......	1,201 3 2	......	1,201 3 2	....	1,201 3 2	This Talooka originally consisted of 15 villages, under the name of the Wadia Tuppa; was abandoned by its population owing to Ranig Walla's going out into rebellion in S. 1868 (A. D. 1811-12). He died in the famine year of S. 1869 (A. D. 1812-13. His son Bawa Walla being required to give security, wrote over in S. 1871 (A. D. 1814-15) the villages of Wagnia to Jetpoor to induce the Chiefs to become security for him, but immediately went out in Bharwutya, feeling sore at the loss of his chief village. The Talooka remained uncultivated until S. 1877 (A. D. 1820-21), when Bawa Walla came in and peopled two or three villages, residing himself in Weesawuddur. In S. 1880 (A. D. 1823-24) he was killed by the recent Bharwutyas Hursoor Walla and Bhoja Mangaree. The Talooka under Ranig Walla had divers claims on it of Joonaghur, Jetpoor, and other Kattys, and the arrangement with him by which the amount of tribute was fixed, seems to have been made without any reference to such claims on his death. Each person seized his own, and the Talooka is now distributed between a variety of persons, which has prevented the realization of tribute. From the difficulty of fixing the responsibility on any one, and from most of the villages being depopulated, until final arrangements be made tribute has been claimed from the existing proprietors in proportion to the capabilities of the several villages.

No. in Mr. Blane's List.	No. of Separate Jurisdictions.	Class.	Names of Talookas.	No. of Towns or Villages in each Talooka.	Estimated Population.	Tribute as fixed, or supposed to have been fixed, by Colonel Walker.		Permanent Remissions or Corrections.		Authority for Remissions or Corrections.
						British.	Gaekwar.	British.	Gaekwar.	
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
60	24	3	Wagurec	1	120	......	S 133 0 0	......	......	......
61	25		Silana	1	300	......	S 100 0 0	......	......	......
62			Halria	4	800	......	S 100 0 0	......	......	......
64	26	2	Jusdhun	24	10,920	3,611 0 0	......	......	......	......
			No authority can be traced for this transfer beyond the acts of the proprietors, who wrote over their villages to Jusdhun, between the years S. 1868 and 1877 (A.D. 1811-12, 1820-21):							
65			Kothee ...	3	500	493 0 0	......	......	......	......
66			Kooudnee .	4	700	435 0 0	......	......	......	......
67			Kunesra ..	1	100	S 61 0 0	......	......	......	......
68			Jussapoor .	2	440	576 0 0	......	......	......	......
69			Modhooka.	14	2,800	2,101 0 0	......	......	......	......
70			Wurja Teerut.....	1	300	290 0 0	......	......	......	......
71			Setuhoo ..	1	200	110 0 0	......	......	......	......
72			Hurmunthia	1	300	S 151 0 0	......	......	......	......
73			Aneealee ..	2	300	285 0 0	......	......	......	......
			Total Jhusdun..	53	16,560	8,113 0 0				

Tabular Summary of the Jusdhun Talooka.

Prants.	Villages.	Population.	Tribute in Ahmedabad Rupees.		Zortulubee in Ahmedabad Rupees.	Total.
			British.	Gaekwar.		
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Kattywar Total, as shown in this list	53	16,560	8,134 3 2	....	2,728	10,862 3 2
Patna Maljee, in Gohelwar	1	300	....	481 3 2	..	481 3 2
Grand Total, Jusdhun..	54	16,860	8,134 3 2	481 3 2	2,728	11,343 6 4

74	27	3	Bhudlee	17	....	S 1,081 0 0	......	......	......	......
			Deduct under Ahmedabad	1						
			Balance under this Agency	16	4,548					
	28	3	Sumundhiala	1	200	......	......	......	......	......
75	29	3	Kurreana	9	3,084	S 835 0 0	......	......	......	......
76	30	3	Anundpoor	18	3,140	S 702 0 0	......	......	......	......
77	31	3	Choteela	12	1,840	252 0 0	......	......	......	......
			Theekrialoo and Veeplioo	2	140	......	......	......	......	......

Correct Balance now due from each Tributary.		The same converted from Ant or Soonce into Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.		Zortulubee to the Nuwab of Joonaghur, as consolidated from various Currencies into Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.	Total Amount permanently due from each Talooka, calculated in Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.	REMARKS.
British.	Gaekwar.	British.	Gaekwar.			
Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	
......	133 0 0	......	146 4 9	21 0 0	167 4 9	Decided to be under Halria in the year A. D. 1831-32 (Sumvut 1888).
......	100 0 0	......	110 0 0	41 12 0	151 12 0	
......	100 0 0	......	110 0 0	41 12 0	151 12 0	
3,611 0 0	......	3,611 0 0	......	2,645 8 0	6,256 8 0	By the able management of the present Chief and his father, the law of primogeniture has been in a measure established in the Talooka, although it will probably terminate with Chela Wassoor's death.
493 0 0	......	493 0 0	......	......	493 0 0	
435 0 0	......	435 0 0	......	......	435 0 0	
61 0 0	......	67 1 7	......	......	67 1 7	
576 0 0	......	576 0 0	......	......	576 0 0	
2,101 0 0	......	2,101 0 0	......	......	2,101 0 0	
290 0 0	......	290 0 0	......	......	290 0 0	
110 0 0	......	110 0 0	......	......	110 0 0	
151 0 0	......	166 1 7	......	82 8 0	248 1 7	
285 0 0	......	285 0 0	......	......	285 0 0	
8,113 0 0		8,134 3 2		2,728 0 0	10,862 3 2	
1,081 0 0	......	1,189 1 7	......	276 0 0	1,465 1 7	In consequence of the death of Bhan Khachur without heirs in A. D. 1840, this Talooka is claimed by his collateral relatives of the Kurreeana, Sheka, Khumbala, Etria, and Ghudhala Talookas, and of Goondala (a Bhaonuggur village).
......	......	......	......	......	......	Belonging to an independant Charon.
835 0 0	......	918 8 0	......	331 0 0	1,249 8 0	
702 0 0	......	772 3 2	......	221 0 0	993 3 2	
252 0 0	......	252 0 0	......	100 0 0	352 0 0	
......	......	......	......	......	......	Originally belonging to Choteela, but since the year Sumvut 1868 (A. D. 1811-12) under Goolam Hoosun Buchabhaee Jumadar.—See Meshria, No. 38, in Jhalawar.

No. in Mr. Blane's List.	No. of Separate Jurisdictions.	Class.	Names of Talookas.	No. of Towns or Villages in each Talooka.	Estimated Population.	Tribute as fixed, or supposed to have been fixed, by Colonel Walker.		Permanent Remissions or Corrections.		Authority for Remissions or Corrections.
						British.	Gackwar.	British.	Gackwar.	
						Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	
78	32	3	Khumbala	5	2,040	S 554 0 0	......	......	......	......
79	33	3	Paliad	19	5,100	979 0 0	......	......	......	......
80	34	3	Bheemora	9	1,200	S 201 0 0	......	......	......	......
81	35	3	Bamumbor	1	120	S 75 0 0	......	......	......	......
82	36	3	Mehwassa	5	400	S 437 0 0	......	......	......	......
83	37	3	Matra Timba	1	200	S 285 0 0	......	......	......	......
84	38	3	Sunosra	2	200	S 182 0 0	......	......	......	......
85	39	3	Eetria Gudhala	2	800	S 397 0 0	......	......	......	......
86	40	3	Chobaree	2	80	S 151 0 0	......	......	......	......
87			Kalasur	2	160	S 201 0 0	......	......	......	......
88	41	3	Neelwra	1	400	S 501 8 0	......	......	......	......
89			Atkot	2	1,600	2,149 8 0	......	......	......	......
90			Bhudla	17	....	1,626 8 0	......	......	......	......
			Deduct under Ahmedabad	1						
			Balance under this Agency	F 16	3,320					
91			Sanunthalee	G 8	1,640	1,477 0 0	......	337 0 0	......	Government Letter, August 16, 1821.
92			Burwala	H 8	800	1,093 0 0	......	......	......	......
93			Summundhiala	1	800	620 0 0	......	......	......	......
94			Panchaora	1	500	277 0 0	......	......	......	......
95			Ujmur	I 3	372	175 0 0	......	......	......	......
			Total under Nuggur ...	39	9,032	7,418 0 0	......	377 0 0	......	......
	42	3	Kumundhia	1	400	......	......	......	......	......
			Waoree	1	100	......	......	......	......	......
			Total under Meer Surufraz Alee	2	500					
			Beelree	1	200	......	... ..		......	......
96	43	3	Dhandulpoor	14	....	1,123 0 0	......	......	......	......
			Deduct under Ahmedabad	1						
			Balance under this Agency	13	8,360					
97	44	3	Soodamra............	11	7,252	1,448 0 0	......	......	......	......
98	45	3	Sejukpoor............	3	2,560	683 0 0	......	......	......	......
99	46	3	Rampurda	1	100	81 0 0	......	......	......	......
100	47	3	Wussawur	4	2,400	S 751 0 0	......	......	......	......
101	48	3	Dhussa..............	1	800	......	S 375 0 0	......	......	......
		3	Duheroo	3	300	......	......	......	......	......
102	49	0	Geegasurun	1	200	......	S 527 0 0	......	......	......

Correct Balance now due from each Tributary. British.	Correct Balance now due from each Tributary. Gaekwar.	The same converted from Ant or Soortee into Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees. British.	The same converted from Ant or Soortee into Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees. Gaekwar.	Zortulubee to the Nuwab of Joonaghur, as consolidated from various Currencies into Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.	Total Amount permanently due from each Talooka, calculated in Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.	Remarks.
Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	
554 0 0	......	609 6 5	......	177 0 0	786 6 5	F—Not including one waste village, Sukpur.
979 0 0	......	979 0 0	......	330 0 0	1,309 0 0	G—Do. do. two do., viz. Tuptee and Khokrloo.
201 0 0	......	221 1 7	......	55 0 0	276 1 7	H—Do. do. four do., Bheemoree, Keraloo, Malgut, and Belra.
75 0 0	......	82 8 0	......	......	82 8 0	I—Do. do. two do., Bhanmuttee and Wudal.
437 0 0	......	480 11 2	......	123 0 0	603 11 2	
285 0 0	......	313 8 0	......	78 0 0	391 8 0	
182 0 0	......	200 3 3	......	55 0 0	255 3 3	
397 0 0	......	436 11 2	......	145 0 0	581 11 2	
151 0 0	......	166 1 7	......	49 0 0	215 1 7	
201 0 0	......	221 1 7	......	27 8 0	248 9 7	This village is under No. 80, and its other village of Kherdee is under No. 77.
501 8 0	......	551 10 4	......	166 0 0	717 10 4	
2,149 8 0	......	2,149 8 0	......	......	2,149 8 0	A. D. 1763-64 (S. 1820)
1,626 8 0	......	1,626 8 0	......	......	1,626 8 0	A. D. 1790-91 (S. 1847)
1,100 0 0	......	1,100 0 0	......	375 0 0	1,475 0 0	A. D. 1804-5 (S. 1861)
1,093 0 0	......	1,093 0 0	......	......	1,093 0 0	A. D. 1793-94 (S. 1850)
620 0 0	......	620 0 0	.....	......	620 0 0	A. D. 1798-99 (S. 1855)
277 0 0	......	277 0 0	......	......	277 0 0	A. D. 1798-99 (S. 1855)
175 0 0	......	192 8 0	......	......	192 8 0	A. D. 1790-91 (S. 1847) — [illegible] Nowanuggur. The Jam's encroachments on these 7 villages commenced so far back as Sumvut 1820 (A. D. 1763-64), as shown above. The original proprietors appear to have set themselves up as such on the general settlement of the country in Sumvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), but the Jam's rights from long usage have been confirmed.
7,041 0 0	......	7,058 8 0	......	375 0 0	7,433 8 0	
......	......	......	......	......	......	A village formerly under Sanunthalee, but in possession of Meer Surufraz Alee of Baroda, and as such constituting a separate jurisdiction.
......	......	......	......	......	......	Originally belonging to Joonaghur, but since the year Sumvut 1884 (A. D. 1827-28) under Meer Surufraz Alee of Baroda.
......	......	......	......	......	......	This village, originally a Charun's, but under Sanunthalee, was obtained by Bucha Jumadar in Sumvut 1868. See Meshria, No. 38, in Jhalawar.
1,123 0 0	......	1,123 0 0	......	301 0 0	1,424 0 0	
1,448 0 0	......	1,448 0 0	......	501 0 0	1,949 0 0	
683 0 0	......	683 0 0	......	251 0 0	934 0 0	
81 0 0	......	81 0 0	......	......	81 0 0	
751 0 0	......	826 1 7	......	......	826 1 7	Jeewabhaee Dessabhaee obtained possession of nearly all the Dhussa Talooka in Sumvut 1868 (A. D. 1811-12), but by an arrangement sanctioned, Government letters No. 1620, 31st August 1837, and No. 703, 18th April 1838, the Kattys received the three small villages and a Patee in Dhussa, the Desaee retaining Dhussa and being responsible for the tribute. This proprietor has also Ruee Sanklee in Jhalawar, and Dhussa is not therefore marked as a separate jurisdiction.
......	375 0 0	......	412 8 0	......	412 8 0	
......	......	......	......	......	... ..	
......	527 0 0	......	579 11 2	......	579 11 2	

No. in Mr Blane's List.	No. of Separate Jurisdictions.	Class.	Names of Talookas.	No. of Towns or Villages in each Talooka.	Estimated Population.	Tribute as fixed, or supposed to have been fixed, by Colonel Walker.		Permanent Remissions or Corrections.		Authority for Remissions or Corrections.
						British.	Gaekwar.	British.	Gaekwar.	
						Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	
103	50		Akria	1	200	S 126 0 0	......	......	......	......
104			Kerala	1	60	S 61 0 0	......	......	......	......
	51	3	Urjunsook	1	240	......	......	......	......	......
	52	3	Weechawur	1	160	......	......	......	......	......
	53	3	Kooba	1	68	......	......	......	......	......
	54	3	Randhia	1	240	......	......	......	......	......
	55	3	Kheejria	1	120	......	......	......	......	......
	47		Paying Tribute							
	8		Not paying do.							
Total	55		Grand Total, Kattywar..	610	1,89,840	88,363 0 0	22,606 0 0	427 0 0	3,714 0 0	......

Correct Balance now due from each Tributary.		The same converted from Ant or Soortee into Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.		Zortulubee to the Nuwab of Joonaghur, as consolidated from various Currencies into Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.	Total Amount permanently due from each Talooka, calculated in Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.	Temporary Remissions granted in Sumvut 1897 (A.D. 1840-41).		REMARKS.
British.	Gaekwar.	British.	Gaekwar.			British	Gaekwar.	
Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs.*	*Rs. a. p.*	
126 0 0	......	138 9 7	......	27 8 0	166 1 7	....	......	Under Wudwan, by whom the tribute is paid, under an arrangement sanctioned by Government letter No. 328, 8th February 1842.
61 0 0	......	67 1 7	......	......	67 1 7	....	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	....	......	Originally belonging to an independent Kutty, but since the year Sumvut 1863 (A. D. 1806-7) under Gopal Rao Myral of Baroda.
......	......	......	......	......	......	....	......	In Sumvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), this village being at the time waste, was given by Katty Hoorsur to Gowreedass Trikumdass, who re-peopled it in Sumvut 1865 (A. D. 1808-9).
......	......	......	......	......	......	....	......	This village was purchased from the late Nuwab Buchadur Khanjee of Joonaghur, by Brijdass Rungildass, in Sumvut 1891 (A. D. 1834-35).
......	......	......	......	......	......	....	......	Belonging to an independent Syud, Daood Meyan.
......	......	......	......	......	......	....	......	Do do. do., Ureez Meyan.
87,936 8 0	18,892 0 0	88,671 13 4	,21,650 2 10	18,296 0 0	1,28,618 0 2	....	1,201 3 2	

APPEN

PRANT OR DIVISION

Table of Talookas as per Colonel Walker's Permanent Settlement, showing

N.B.—No Permanent Remissions or Corrections, nor any British Tribute, exist

No. in Mr. Blane's List.	No. of Separate Jurisdictions.	Class.	Names of Talookas.		No. of Towns or Villages in each Talooka.	Estimated Population.	Gaekwar Tribute, as fixed by Colonel Walker.	The same converted into Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.	Zortulubee to the Nuwab of Joonaghur, as consolidated from various Currencies into Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.
								Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*
1	1	2	Morvee	A	110	24,216	Ant 50,001	60,001 3 2	......
			—— Hudala		1	240	..	......	......
2	2	3	Mallia	B	9	4,293	Ant 1,201	1,441 3 2	200 0 0
			Grand Total Muchoo Kanta.		120	28,749	51,202	61,442 6 4	200 0 0

DIX C.

OF MUCHOO KANTA.

subsequent Alterations and present Number of Separate Jurisdictions.

for this Prant ; the columns for those headings are consequently omitted.

Total Amount permanently due from each Talooka, calculated in Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.	Temporary Remissions granted in Sumvut 1897 (A. D. 1840-41).	REMARKS.
Rs. a. p.	*Rs.*	
60,001 3 2	16,500	*Tabular Summary of the Morvee Talooka.* (table below) A—Not including ten waste villages, viz. Bawurdoo, Kajurdoo, Sokra, Managoo, Bamunkoo, Gala, Koleesroo, Sunosra, Manukworoo, and Geeruj.
......	....	Formerly belonging to Morvee, but since the year Sumvut 1862 (A. D. 1805-6) under Bhaskur Rao Withul. See Withulghur, No. 40, in Jhalawar.
1,641 3 2	....	B—Exclusive of three waste villages, viz., Wurdoosur, Manablia, and Roheesala, disputed by Morvee.
61,642 6 4	16,500	

Tabular Summary of the Morvee Talooka.

Prants.	Villages.	Population.	Zortulubee in Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees. British.			Gaekwar.			Total.		
			Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Muchoo Kanta, as shown in this list	110	21,216	....			60,001	3	2	60,001	3	2
Tunkara in Jhalawar	9	5,000	10,000	0	0	....			10,000	0	0
Grand Total of Morvee..	119	20,216	10,000	0	0	60,001	3	2	70,001	3	2

APPEN

PRANT OR DIVISION

Table of Talookas as per Colonel Walker's Permanent Settlement, showing

N.B.—No Permanent Remissions or Corrections exist for this

No. in Mr. Blane's List.	No. of Sep. Jurisdictions.	Class.	Names of Talookas.	No. of Towns or Villages in each Talooka.	Estimated Population.	Tribute as per Permanent Settlement. British.	Tribute as per Permanent Settlement. Gaekwar.	The same calculated in Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees. British.	The same calculated in Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees. Gaekwar.
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	1	1	Nowanuggur.........	494	1,93,000	47,259 0 0	45,750 0 0	47,259 0 0	53,800 0 0
			Formerly under the Jam, but obtained by Meroo Khuwas, and retained by his family until the British interference in Sumvut 1871 restored them to the Jam Amrun, being left as a provision for the family, but under the Jam's sovereignty.						
2			Joria Balumbha	22	8,260	......	Ant 11,607 0 0	......	13,928 6 4
3			Hurreeana..	8	2,720	......	Ant 5,627 0 0	......	6,752 6 5
4			Bharookia..	1	200	......	Ant 152 0 0	......	182 6 5
5			Amrun	A 15	3,500	......	Ant 2,404 0 0	......	2,884 12 9
			Total Nowanuggur ..	540	2,07,680	47,259 0 0	65,540 0 0	47,259 0 0	77,547 15 11
6	2	3	Drapha	17	4,000	4,001 0 0	......	4,001 0 0	......
7	3	3	Veerpur....	3	60	1,799 0 0	......	1,799 0 0	......
8			Kuredee	1	800	1,891 0 0	......	1,891 0 0	......
9	4	3	Mooleradleree	4	1,200	1,380 8 0	......	1,380 8 0	......
10	5	3	Satudur Waoree	5	2,000	1,583 0 0	......	1,583 0 0	......
11	6	3	Seesang Chandlee ...	2	600	777 0 0	......	777 0 0	......
12	7	2	Gondul Dhorajee	156	84,700	53,005 0 0	Ant 62,000 0 0	53,005 0 0	74,400 0 0
13	8	3	Mengnee	8	1,600	3,684 0 0	......	3,684 0 0	......
14	9	2	Kotra Sanganee	20	8,000	11,000 0 0	......	11,000 0 0	......
15	10	3	Bhadwa..............	3	300	1,505 0 0	......	1,505 0 0	......
16	11	3	Rajpurra	5	1,200	3,955 0 0	......	3,955 0 0	......
17	12	2	Rajkot Sirdhar	55	20,000	20,503 0 0	......	20,503 0 0	......
18	13		Goureedur............	6	1,000	1,092 0 0	......	1,092 0 0	......
19	14		Kotharia	5	600	1,024 0 0	......	1,024 0 0	......
20	15		Lodheeka	11	1,600	1,390 0 0	......	1,390 0 0	......

DIX D.

OF HALLAR.

subsequent Alterations and present Number of Separate Jurisdiction.

Prant; the column for that heading is consequently omitted.

Zortulubee to the Nuwab of Joonaghur, as consolidated from various Currencies into Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees. Rs.	a.	p.	Total Amount permanently due from each Talooka, calculated in Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees. Rs.	a.	p.	Remarks.
4,869	0	0	1,05,928	0	0	5,500 Rupees of the tribute due to the Gaekwar being originally taken, Khurajat babut, the Ant exchange is not calculated thereon, the same being paid in Ahmedabad Sicca: on the remainder, which was the amount of the original tribute, exchange is calculated.
......			13,928	6	4	
......			6,752	6	5	
......			182	6	5	
......			2,884	12	9	
4,869	0	0	1,29,675	15	11	

Tabular Summary of the Nowanuggur Talooka.

Prants.	Villages.	Population.	Tribute in Ahmedabad Rupees. British	Tribute in Ahmedabad Rupees. Gaekwar.	Zortulubee in Ahmedabad Rupees.	Total.
Hallar Total, as shown in this List	540	2,07,680	47,259 0 0	77,547 15 11	4,869 0 0	1,29,675 15 11
Kattywar, vide that Prant	30	9,032	7,058 8 0	.....	375 0 0	7,133 8 0
Grand Total of Nowanuggur.	570	2,16,712	54,317 8 0	77,547 15 11	5,244 0 0	1,37,109 7 11

A—Not including waste villages.

Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Temporary Remissions granted in Sumvut 1897 (A. D. 1840-41). British.	Gaekwar.	Remarks.
1,258	0	0	5,259	0	0	....	....	
755	0	0	4,443	0	0	....	....	Originally of the Nowanuggur Bhayad.
189	0	0	1,569	8	0	369 0 0	....	
498	0	0	2,081	0	0	....	....	
244	8	0	1,021	8	0	....	....	Originally Gondul Bhayad.
656	8	0	1,28,061	8	0	....	....	Do. Rajkot do.
......			3,684	0	0	....	....	Do. Gondul do.
1,258	0	0	12,258	0	0	....	....	Do. do. do.
440	0	0	1,945	0	0	....	....	Do. Kotra Sangance do.
315	0	0	4,270	0	0	1,355 0 0	....	Do. do. do.
2,515	8	0	23,018	8	0	....	....	Do. Nowanuggur do.
658	8	0	1,750	8	0	....	....	Do. Rajkot do.
322	0	0	1,346	0	0	....	....	
437	0	0	1,827	0	0	....	....	
						1,724 0 0	....	

No. in Mr. Blane's List.	No. of Sep. Jurisdictions.	Class.	Names of Talookas.	No. of Towns or Villages in each Talooka.	Estimated Population.	Tribute as per Permanent Settlement.		The same calculated in Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.	
						British.	Gaekwar.	British.	Gaekwar.
						Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
21	16	3	Pal	6	320	1,353 0 0	......	1,353 0 0	......
22	17		Gutka	6	1,800	694 0 0	......	694 0 0	......
23	18		Wudalee	1	300	266 0 0	......	266 0 0	......
24	19		Veerwao	1	200	161 0 0	......	161 0 0	......
25	20		Shapor............	4	800	501 0 0	......	501 0 0	......
26	21		Kankseealee	1	60	91 0 0	......	91 0 0	......
27	22		Muwa	1	40	130 0 0	......	130 0 0	......
28	23	2	Dhurol..............	A 36	10,000	......	Ant 5,346 0 0	......	6,415 3 2
29			Surupdur............	B 20	4,000	......	Ant 4,359 0 0	......	5,230 12 11
30	24	3	Kheerusra	14	4,000	2,554 0 0	......	2,554 0 0	......
31	25	3	Jallia Dewanee	D 10	1,300	......	Ant c 2,700 0 0	......	3,240 0 0
32	26	3	Kotra Nayajee	1	400	......	Ant 551 0 0	......	661 3 2
			Grand Total, Hallar..	942	3,58,560	1,61,598 8 0	1,40,496 0 0	1,61,598 8 0	1,67,495 3 2

Zortulubee to the Nuwab of Joonaghur, as consolidated from various Currencies into Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.	Total Amount permanently due from each Talooka, in Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.	Temporary Remissions granted in Sumvut 1897, (A. D. 1840-41). British.	Temporary Remissions granted in Sumvut 1897, (A. D. 1840-41). Gaekwar.	Remarks.
Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	
425 8 0	1,778 8 0	......	......	Originally of the Rajkot Bhayad.
218 0 0	912 0 0	......	......	
84 0 0	350 0 0	......	......	Do. Kotharia do.
47 8 0	208 8 0	......	......	
157 8 0	658 8 0	......	......	Do. Rajkot do.
29 0 0	120 0 0	......	......	Do. Shapor do.
41 8 0	171 8 0	......	......	
733 8 0	12,379 8 1	....	...... 909 9 7	Both under the Dhurol Chief, though the Surupdur Purguna, being under a guaranteed farm, constitutes a temporary separate jurisdiction.
377 8 0	2,931 8 0	554 0 0	......	A—Not including two waste villages, viz. Peepur Tora and Majot. B—Do three do. Puchrioo, Galolioo, and Gowalioo, and their land is cultivated by Surupdur.
......	3,240 0 0	......	2,340 0 0	C—The Chief holds a Purwana from the Gaekwar limiting the tribute to 2,000 Rs., but he has never yet been able to pay even this much. D—The villages of Golunia and Babra now under the Jam of Nuggur, and a waste village, viz. Sun..sra, are not included in the list.
157 0 0	818 3 2	......	......	These three Talookas originally of the Dhurol Bhayad.
16,685 0 0	3,45,778 11 2	2,278 0 0	3,249 9 7	

APPEN

PRANT OR DIVI

Table of Talookas as per Colonel Walker's Permanent Settlement, showing

N.B.—No Temporary Remissions exist for this Prant;

No in Mr Blane's List	No. of Separate Jurisdictions.	Class.	Names of Talookas	No of Towns or Villages in each Talooka	Estimated Population	Tribute as fixed by Colonel Walker. British	Tribute as fixed by Colonel Walker. Gaekwar	Permanent Remissions or Corrections. British	Permanent Remissions or Corrections. Gaekwar	Authority for Remissions or Corrections
						Rs a p	Rs. a p	Rs.	Rs. a p.	
1	1	1	Joonaghur........	506	....	30,655 0 0	Ant 45,000 0 0	..	A 8,000 0 0	..
			In joint Proprietorship with Jetpoor	39						
			Total	515	2,84,300					
			Koreenar	B 65	15,520	......	......	..	......	..
2	2	2	Bantwa	C 54	20,000	32,002 0 0	......	..	......	..
3	3	3	Umrapur	2	1,000	552 0 0	......	..	......	..
			Grand Total, Soruth	666	3,20,820	63,209 0 0	45,000 0 0	..	8,000 0 0	..

DIX E.

SION OF SORUTH.

subsequent Alterations and present Number of Separate Jurisdictions.

the column for that heading is consequently omitted.

Correct Balance now due by each Tributary.		The same converted from Ant into Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.		Total Amount permanently due from each Talooka, calculated in Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.	Remarks.
British.	Gaekwar.	British.	Gaekwar.		
Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a p*	
30,655 0 0	37,000 0 0	30,655 0 0	44,400 0 0	75,055 0 0	The cession was effected during the paramount sovereignty of the Gaekwar in this province, and no authority is to be traced in the records of the present Political Agency. A.—This is a Remission to Joonaghur on account of its district of Kotenar ceded to the Gaekwar in Sumvut 1868 (A. D. 1811-12), but being made good by the Amrellee Mahal, to which it belongs, is only a nominal Remission, and not therefore included in the sum total of Remissions.
......	8,000 0 0	......	9,600 0 0	9,600 0 0	B.—Not including waste villages, the number of which is disputed, as also the proprietorship of several.
32,002 0 0	......	32,002 0 0	......	32,002 0 0	Originally of the Joonaghur Bhayad. C.—Not including one waste village, viz. Doongroo.
552 0 0	......	552 0 0	......	552 0 0	
63,209 0 0	45,000 0 0	63,209 0 0	54,000 0 0	1,17,209 0 0	

APPEN

PRANT OR DIVI

Table of Talookas as per Colonel Walker's Permanent Settlement, showing

N.B.—No Permanent or Temporary Remissions or Corrections exist for

No. in Mr. Blane's List.	No of Sep. Jurisdictions.	Class.	Names of Talookas.	No of Towns or Villages in each Talooka	Estimated Population.	Tribute as fixed by Colonel Walker		The same converted from Ant into Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.	
						British	Gaekwar	British.	Gaekwar.
						Rs. a. p	*Rs. a. p*	*Rs. a. p*	*Rs. a. p.*
1	1	2	Porebunder......	A 103	46,980	22,890 8 0	Ant 7,312 8 0	22,890 8 0	8,775 0 0

DIX F.

SION OF BURDA.

su[?]sequent Alterations and present Number of Separate Jurisdictions.

this Prant ; the columns for those headings are consequently omitted.

Zortulut[?]e to the Nuwab of Joonaghur, as consolidated from various Currencies into Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees	British Share of Custom	Total Amount permanently due from each Talooka, calculated in Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees	Remarks
Rs. a. p	*Rs. a p.*	*Rs. a p.*	
5,513 0 0	26,001 0 0	63,179 8 0	A—Not including three waste villages, viz. Pureeadhar, Charlkioo, and Pundakr[?]o.

APPEN

PRANT OR DIVISION

Table of Talookas as per Colonel Walker's Permanent Settlement, showing

N.B.—No Permanent Remissions or Corrections exist for this Prant ;

No. in Mr. Blane's List.	No. of Separate Jurisdictions.	Class.	Names of Talookas.	No. of Towns or Villages in each Talooka.	Estimated Population.	Tribute as fixed by Colonel Walker. British.	Tribute as fixed by Colonel Walker. Gaekwar.	The same converted from Ant or Soortee into Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees. British.	The same converted from Ant or Soortee into Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees. Gaekwar.
						Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
1	1	1	Bhownuggur	753	....	Ste. A 74,500	....	81,950	......
			Deduct under Ahmedabad	223					
			Balance under this Agency	530	2,07,900				
2	2	3	Rutunpur Dhamunka ..	4	....	....	Ant 762	....	914 6 5
			Deduct under Ahmedabad	1					
			Balance under this Agency	3	500				
3	3	2	Wula	38	....	....	Ant 7,132	....	8,558 6 5
			Deduct under Ahmedabad	6					
			Balance under this Agency	32	7,200				
4	4	3	Chumardee	2	....	....	Ant 777	....	932 6 5
			Deduct under Ahmedabad.............	1					
			Balance under this Agency	1	200				
5	5	3	Tora	4	300	....	Ant 300	....	360 0 0
6	6	3	Katoria	1	100	....	A. 196	....	235 3 2
7	7	3	Panchoura....	1	100	....	A. 207	....	248 6 5
8	8	3	Waoree Wachanee ...	3	320	....	A. 302	....	362 6 5
9	9	3	Sonpuree	1	160	....	A. 511	....	613 3 2
10	10	3	Puchegam	6	....	....	A. 2,157	....	2,588 6 5
			Deduct under Ahmedabad	3					
			Balance under this Agency	3	1,600				

DIX G.

OF GOHELWAR.

subsequent Alterations and present Number of Separate Jurisdictions.

the column for that heading is consequently omitted.

Zortulubee to the Nuwab of Joonaghur, as consolidated from various Currencies into Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.	Total Amount permanently due from each Talooka calculated in Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.	Temporary Remissions granted in Sumvut 1897 (A. D. 1840-41).	REMARKS.
Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	
24,557 8 0	1,06,507 8 0	....	See Tabular Summary below.
165 0 0	1,079 6 5	....	
2,535 0 0	11,093 6 5	....	Originally Bhownuggur Bhayad.
100 0 0	1,032 6 5	....	
60 0 0	420 0 0	....	Do. Waoree Wachanee ditto.
30 0 0	265 3 2	....	
40 0 0	288 6 5	....	
60 0 0	422 6 5	....	
50 0 0	663 3 2	211 3 2	
733 0 0	3,321 6 5	....	Do. Bhownuggur ditto.

Tabular Summary of the Bhownuggur Talooka.

Prants.	Villages.	Population.	Tribute in Ahmedabad Rupees. British.	Tribute in Ahmedabad Rupees. Guckwar.	Zortulubee in Ahmedabad Rupees.	Total.
			Rs.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p*	*Rs. a. p.*
Gohelwar Total, as shown in this List	530	207000	81050	......	24557 8 0	106507 8 0
Oond Surweya Total. Vide that Prant	6	1080	..	1513 9 7	.. ..	1513 9 7
Ganla in Babriawar	6	1160	..	1321 1 7	......	1321 1 7
Grand Total of Bhownuggur ..	542	210140	81050	2834 11 2	24557 8 0	109342 8 2

A—This tribute was transferred by the Guekwar to the British Government in payment of a subsidised force by Article V. of Treaty dated 21st April 1805, and is in consequence borne on the Agency accounts under the head of Subsidy

No. in Mr. Blane's List.	No. of Separate Jurisdictions.	Class.	Names of Talookas	No. of Towns or Villages in each Talooka.	Estimated Population.	Tribute as fixed by Colonel Walker.		The same converted from Ant or Soortee into Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.	
						British.	Gaekwar.	British.	Gaekwar.
						Rs.	*Rs.* *a.* *p*	*Rs.*	*Rs.* *a.* *p.*
11	11	3	Chitrawao	1	200	....	499 0 0	....	598 12 10
12	12	3	Ramunka	1	240	....	583 0 0	....	699 9 7
13	13	3	Wurod	1	320	....	955 0 0	....	1,146 0 0
14	14	3	Ulumpur	1	400	....	1,254 8 0	....	1,505 6 5
15	15	3	Dhola	1	160	....	330 0 0	....	396 0 0
16	16	3	Lathee	10	...	....	A horse.	....	......
			Deduct under Ahmedabad	4					
			Balance under this Agency	6	4,000				
17			Rajpeepla	1	200	....	525 0 0	....	630 0 0
18			Veerree	1	200	....	351 0 0	....	421 3 2
			Lathee Total	8	4,400	....	876 0 0	....	1,051 3 2
19	17		Gudhalee	1	800	....	1,726 0 0	....	2,071 3 3
20	18		Gudhoola	1	160	....	171 0 0	....	205 3 2
21	19		Dedukree	1	200	....	280 0 0	....	336 0 0
22	20		Kheejrioo	1	200	....	387 0 0	.. .	464 6 5
23	21		Bochurwa	1	140	....	253 0 0	....	303 9 7
24	22		Bhojawudur	1	400	....	418 0 0	....	501 9 7
25	23		Summundhiala and Chubaria	2	720	.. .	1,922 0 0	....	2,306 6 5
26	24		Leemra	5	....	....	949 8 0	....	1,139 6 5
			Deduct under Ahmedabad..............	1					
			Balance under this Agency	4	1,200				
27	25		Waoree	1	800	....	1,038 0 0	....	1,245 9 7
28	26		Wagdra	1	160	....	80 0 0	....	96 0 0
29	27	2	Palitana..............	A 82	18,560	....	8,001 0 0	....	9,601 3 2
30	..	..	These transfers occurred in St. 1868. Kheejrioo the 2d.	1	240	....	201 0 0	....	241 3 2
31	..	..	Patna Maljee ..	1	300	...	401 0 0	....	481 3 2
			Grand Total Gohelwar.	690	2,47,980	74,500	32,669 0 0	81,950	39,202 12 9

Zortalubee to the Nuwab of Joonagghur, as consolidated from various Currencies into Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees			Total Amount permanently due from each Talooka, calculated in Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.			Temporary Remissions granted in Sumvut 1897 (A. D. 1840-41)	REMARKS.
Rs.	*a.*	*p*	*Rs*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs. a. p*	
41	0	0	639	12	10	....	Originally Puchegam Bhayad
106	4	0	805	13	7	....	
175	0	0	1,321	0	0	....	
175	0	0	1,680	6	5	....	
64	0	0	460	0	0	....	
1,062	8	0	1,062	8	0	....	
175	0	0	805	0	0	....	Under Lathee from before the Permanent Settlement
....			421	3	2	....	
1,237	8	0	2,288	11	2	....	
325	0	0	2,396	3	3	....	Originally Lathee Bhayad
30	0	0	235	3	2	....	
30	0	0	366	0	0	....	
51	0	0	515	6	5	....	
25	0	0	328	9	7	....	
150	0	0	651	9	7	....	
420	0	0	2,726	6	5	....	
300	0	0	1,439	6	5	....	
222	8	0	1,468	1	7	....	
27	0	0	123	0	0	....	
2,688	0	0	12,289	3	2	....	A—Not including nine waste villages, viz. Kharloo, Chooree, Rampurdoo, Kerjiloo, Sonpuree, Leembuidhar, Sarungpoor, Lakapadur, and Khoonsa
....			241	3	2	....	Under Amrellee
....			481	3	2	....	Do. Jusdhun
34,397	12	0	1,55,550	8	9	211 3 2	

APPEN

PRANT OR DIVISION

Table of Talookas, as taken from the Gaekwar Mujmoodar's List, show

N.B.—No British Tribute is fixed for this Prant; the column for that heading is for the Tribute of this Prant

No. in Mr. Blane's List.	No. of Separate Jurisdictions.	Class.	Names of Talookas	No. of Towns or Villages in each Talooka.	Estimated Population.	Gaekwar Tribute	Permanent Remissions or Corrections	Correct Balance due by each Tributary.	The same converted from Ant or Soortee into Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
2	1		Eyawej	1	280	S 226 0 0	......	226 0 0	248 0 8
3			Veerpur	1	48	S 51 0 0	......	51 0 0	56 1 7
4	2		Sunala	1	240	S 301 0 0	......	301 0 0	331 1 7
5	3		Sheroda	1	120	S 121 0 0	......	121 0 0	133 1 7
6	4		Rajpoora	1	300	S 176 0 0	......	176 0 0	193 9 7
9	5		Pa-a	1	120	S 301 0 0	......	301 0 0	·331 1 7
10	6		Dedura	1	40	S 101 0 0	......	101 0 0	111 1 7
11	7		Jallia Beeja	1	80	S 30 0 0	......	30 0 0	33 0 0
12	8		Jahoo Umrajeenoo	1	80	S 125 0 0	......	125 0 0	137 8 0
13	9		Chok	1	280	S 301 0 0	......	301 0 0	331 1 7
8			Pandria	1	120	S 85 0 0	......	85 0 0	93 8 0
			Total Chok	2	400	386 0 0	......	386 0 0	424 9 7
14	10		Kunjhurda	1	25	S 125 0 0	......	125 0 0	137 8 0
15	11		Satanoness	1	100	S 101 0 0	......	101 0 0	111 1 8
16	12		Wudal	1	180	S 151 0 0	......	151 0 0	166 1 7
17	13	All of the 3rd Class.	Morehopna	1	60	S 151 0 0	......	151 0 0	166 1 7
18	14		Bhundaria	1	300	S 301 0 0	......	301 0 0	331 1 7
19	15		Bodanoness	1	140	S 101 0 0	......	101 0 0	111 1 7
20	16		Joonapadur	1	80	S 41 0 0	......	41 0 0	45 1 7
21	..		Rampurra	1	200	S 151 0 0	......	151 0 0	166 1 7
22	17		Sewreewudur	1	100	S 51 0 0	......	51 0 0	56 1 7
23	18		Roheesala	1	100	S 101 0 0	......	101 0 0	111 1 7
24	19		Sumundhala	1	100	S 501 0 0	......	501 0 0	551 1 7
25	20		Gundhol	1	60	S 101 0 0	......	101 0 0	111 1 7
26			Kootia	1	80	S 125 0 0	A 125 0 0	......	......
27			Jesur	1	400	S 600 0 0	......	600 0 0	660 0 0
28			Jhurukhla	1	80	S 200 0 0	......	200 0 0	220 0 0
29			Depla	1	320	S 351 0 0	......	351 0 0	386 1 7
30			Waoree	1	100	S 251 0 0	A 251 0 0	......	......
31			Sutpura	1	100	S 225 0 0	......	225 0 0	247 8 0
			Total now under Bhownuggur	6	1,080	1,752 0 0	376 0 0	1,376 0 0	1,513 0 7
32	21		Katroree	1	200	S 386 0 0	......	386 0 0	424 9 7
33	22		Datha	B 20	6,400	Ant 4,739 0 0	......	4,739 0 0	5,686 12 10
			Hathsunee	1	200	S 351 0 0	......	351 0 0	386 1 7
			Raneegam	1	280	S 701 0 0	......	701 0 0	771 1 7
			Total Datha	22	6,880	5,791 0 0	......	5,791 0 0	6,844 0 0
	23		Wejanones	1	60	S 30 0 0	......	30 0 0	33 0 0
			Grand Total, Oond Surweya	53	11,373	11,653 0 0	376 0 0	11,277 0 0	12,878 9 5

DIX H.

OF QOND-SURWEYA.

ing subsequent Alterations and present Number of Separate Jurisdictions.

consequently omitted. With the exception of Datha, no permanent arrangement has yet been made.

Zortulubee to the Nuwab of Joonaghur, as consolidated from various Currencies into Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees	Total Amount permanently due from each Talooka, calculated in Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees	Temporary Remissions granted in Sumvut 1897 (A D 1840-41)	Remarks.
Rs. a. p	*Rs. a. p*	*Rs. a. p*	
8 8 0	257 1 8	.....	
.....	56 1 7	.....	
16 8 0	347 9 7	.....	
12 8 0	145 9 7	.....	
12 8 0	200 1 7	......	
12 8 0	343 9 7	331 1 7	
......	111 1 7	......	
....	33 0 0	.....	
8 8 0	146 0 0	...	
16 8 0	347 9 7	.	
8 8 0	102 0 0	......	Under Chok
25 0 0	449 9 7	......	
.....	137 8 0	...	
6 0 0	117 1 8	......	
.....	166 1 7	.....	
9 8 0	175 9 7	166 1 7	
16 8 0	347 9 7	......	
9 8 0	120 9 7	......	
8 8 0	53 9 7	......	
12 8 0	178 9 7	......	Half under Rajpura No 4, and half under Datha No 22
8 8 0	64 9 7	......	
8 8 0	119 9 7	.. ..	
8 8 0	559 9 7	248 9 7	
8 8 0	119 9 7	......	
.....	......	......	A—Gaekwar claim to tribute never having been substantiated, the same is written off as Permanent Remission
....	660 0 0	......	
......	220 0 0	......	
......	386 1 7	......	Under Bhownuggur
......	...	... .	
......	247 8 0	......	
......	1,513 9 7	.....	No authority for the transfer to be traced beyond the acts of the proprietors, who wrote over their villages to Bhownuggur in the years S. 1866-67 and 1868 (A D 1809 10, 1810-11, and 1811-12).
10 8 0	435 1 7	.	
300 0 0	5,986 12 10	.	B—Not including three waste villages, viz. Koondnee, Padurghur, and Ghana Nuhna.
16 8 0	402 9 7	.	
......	771 1 7	......	Under Datha.
316 8 0	7,160 8 0	......	
......	33 0 0	......	
519 8 0	13,398 1 5	745 12 9	

APPENDIX I.

PRANT OR DIVISION OF BABRIAWAR.

Table of Talookas, as taken from the Gaekwar Mujmoodar's List, showing subsequent Alterations and present Number of Separate Jurisdictions.

No. in Mr. Blane's List.	No. of Sep. Jurisdictions.	Class.	Names of Talookas.	No. of Towns or Villages in each Talooka.	Estimated Population.	Gaekwar Tribute as per Permanent Settlement. Rs.	a.	p.	The same converted from Sooitee into Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees. Rs.	a.	p.	Temporary Remissions granted in Sumvut 1897 (A. D. 1840-41). Rs.	a.	p.	Remarks
1	1		Dedan	A 8	3,072	2,901	0	0	3,191	1	7	......			A—Not including one waste village, viz. Mewasa.
2			Barputolee	1	560	101	0	0	111	1	7	......			
			Total Dedan	9	3,632	3,002	0	0	3,302	3	2	......			
3	2		Koondliala	1	140	126	0	0	138	9	7	......			
4	3		Peechree	1	120	21	0	0	23	1	7	......			
5	4		Phachrioo	1	140	101	0	0	111	1	7	......			
6	5		Bhoondree	1	224	51	0	0	56	1	7	......			
7	6		Nagsree	3	676	576	0	0	633	9	7	......			
8	7		Katurdhur	1	360	101	0	0	111	1	7	......			
16			Bhakodur	1	80	101	0	0	111	1	7	......			
23			Hemal	1	160	87	8	0	96	4	0	......			
			Total Katurdhur	3	600	289	8	0	318	7	2	......			
9	8		Kuntharia Kysa	1	48	75	0	0	82	8	0	22	0	0	
10	9		Kotree	1	800	201	0	0	221	1	7	......			
11	10	All of the 3rd class.	Kagwudur	1	120	56	0	0	61	9	7	......			
12	11		Kuntharia Coolee	1	84	75	0	0	82	8	0	......			
13	{ 12		Teemboe	1	600	726	0	0	798	9	8	......			
	{ 13		Mansa	1	300	175	0	0	192	8	0	......			
14	14		Jeekadiee	1	100	50	0	0	55	0	0	......			
15	15		Balaneewao	2	64	101	0	0	111	1	7	67	1	7	
17	16		Bhutwudur	1	60	101	0	0	111	1	7	61	9	7	
18	17		Bhada	2	344	51	0	0	56	1	7	......			
19	18		Dhoodhala	1	200	275	0	0	302	8	0	203	8	0	
20	19		Lor	1	180	100	0	0	110	0	0	......			
21	20		Dholadree	1	100	35	0	0	38	8	0	......			
22	21		Sakria	1	88	51	0	0	56	1	7	28	9	7	
24	22		Wuroonchya	7	1,088	1,126	0	0	1,238	9	7	......			
25	{ 23		Dewkawudur	1	160	250	10	8	275	11	9	......			
	{ 24		Neengala	1	140	125	5	4	137	13	10	......			
26	25		Hindorna	1	280	75	0	0	82	8	0	......			
27	26		Hurmuntia	1	160	126	0	0	138	9	7	......			
28	27		Ootiawudur	1	200	126	0	0	138	9	7	......			
29	28		Ebhulwur	1	68	51	0	0	56	1	7	......			
30	29		Kowaya	1	208	101	0	0	111	1	7	......			
31	30		Ganjawudur	1	48	101	0	0	111	1	7	......			
32			Khakbaee	1	320	100	0	0	110	0	0	......			Under Amrellee from the year Sumvut 1873.
33			Ghanla	8	1,376	1,201	0	0	1,321	1	7	......			Do. Bhownuggur.
	31		Gheshpur	1	120	30	0	0	33	0	0	......			
	32		Sangana	Waste.		55	0	0	60	8	0	60	8	0	
			Total Babriawar	60	12,788	9,706	8	0	10,677	2	1	443	4	9	
	1	1	Jaffrabad	B 11	5,680	......			......			......			B—Not including one waste village, viz. Meeteeploo.
			Grand Total Babriawar, including Jaffrabad	71	18,468										

APPENDIX J.

PRANT OR DIVISION OF OKHAMUNDUL.

No.	No. of Separate Jurisdictions.	Chiefs.	Talookas.	No. of Villages in each Talooka.	Estimated Population.	REMARKS.
..	1	1	Okhamundul	A 13	12,590	A—Not including eleven waste villages.

APPEN

ABSTRACT OF THE FOREGOING

No. in Mr. Blane's List	No. of Separate Jurisdictions. Paying Tribute.	Not paying ditto.	Total.	Class of these Jurisdictions. 1	2	3	Prants	No. of Towns or Villages in each Prant.	Estimated Population.	Tribute fixed, or supposed to have been fixed, by Colonel Walker. British.	Gackwar.	Permanent Remissions or Corrections. British.	Gackwar.
										Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
53	51	2	53	..	6	47	Jhalawar........	496	210325	283253 0 0	......	12913 0 0	......
104	47	8	55	1	1	53	Kattywar	610	189840	88363 8 0	22606 0 0	427 0 0	3714 0 0
2	2	..	2	..	1	1	Mucboo Kanta...	120	28749	......	51202 0 0	......	......
32	26	..	26	1	4	21	Hallar..........	942	358560	161598 8 0	140496 0 0	......	......
3	3	..	3	1	1	1	Soruth..........	666	320820	63209 0 0	45000 0 0	......	.....
1	1	..	1	..	1	..	Burda..........	103	46980	22890 8 0	7312 8 0	......	......
31	27	..	27	1	2	24	Gohelwar	690	247980	74500 0 0	32769 0 0	......	......
33	23	..	23	..	..	23	Oond Surweya ...	53	11373	......	11653 0 0	......	376 0 0
33	32	1	33	1	..	32	Babriawar, including Jaffiabad..	71	18468	......	9706 8 0	......	......
..	..	1	1	1	.	..	Okhamundul	43	12590	......	......	......	......
292	212	12	224	6	16	202	Grand Total..	3794	1475685	693814 8 0	320645 0 0	13340 0 0	4090 0 0

Abstract showing Population, &c. of the different Classes.

6				1037	789482
	16			1048	427277
		202		809	258926

DIX K.

TEN PRANTS OR DIVISIONS.

Correct Balance now due by each Prant.		The same converted from Ant or Soortee into Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.		Zortulubee to the Nuwab of Joonaghur, as consolidated from various Currencies into Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.	British Share of Porebunder Customs.	Total Amount permanently due from each Prant, calculated in Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.	Temporary Remissions granted in Sumvut 1897 (A. D. 1840-41).	
British.	Gaekwar.	British.	Gaekwar.				British.	Gaekwar.
Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs.*	*Rs. a. p.*
270340 0 0	......	270340 0 0	......	17250 8 0	....	287590 8 0	14750	......
87936 8 0	18892 0 0	88671 13 4	21650 2 10	18296 0 0	....	128618 0 2	....	1201 3 2
......	51202 0 0	......	61442 6 4	200 0 0	....	61642 6 4	....	16500 0 0
161598 8 0	140496 0 0	161598 8 0	167495 3 2	16685 0 0	....	345778 11 2	2278	3240 9 7
63209 0 0	45000 0 0	63209 0 0	54000 0 0	......	....	117209 0 0	....	......
22890 8 0	7312 8 0	22890 8 0	8775 0 0	5513 0 0	26001	63179 8 0	....	......
74500 0 0	32669 0 0	81950 0 0	30202 12 9	34397 12 0	....	155550 8 9	....	211 3 2
......	11277 0 0	......	12878 9 5	519 8 0	....	13398 1 5	....	745 12 9
......	9706 8 0	......	10677 2 1	......	....	10677 2 1	....	443 4 9
......	......	......	......	......	....	......	....	......
680474 8 0	316555 0 0	688659 13 4	376121 4 7	92861 12 0	26001	1183643 13 11	17028	22351 1 5

APPENDIX L.

List of the different Tribes of Babrias, commonly called Babria Kattys.

No.	Titles.	No.	Titles.	No.	Titles.
1	Koteela.	25	Beparia.	49	Chondia.
2	Dhankhra.	26	Kheradot.	50	Khara.
3	Wuroo.	27	Burela.	51	Khulala.
4	Ghurga.	28	Pooshutia.	52	Khada.
5	Ghoosamba.	29	Radceara.	53	Bholuvla.
6	Chanya.	30	Changur.	54	Weda Bhoopal.
7	Boreecha.	31	Chak.	55	Shanya.
8	Chhubhar.	32	Rakhur.	56	Nerala.
9	Chatroja.	33	Rathor.	57	Lujora.
10	Kareta.	34	Naeesa.	58	Shoba.
11	Murmul.	35	Sheemug.	59	Kagra.
12	Wura.	36	Dabhia.	60	Mutara.
13	Wusra.	37	Dugav.	61	Sheehala.
14	Luya.	38	Lobhia.	62	Kesoor.
15	Lobud.	39	Khata.	63	Dedugra.
16	Kurena.	40	Khasur.	64	Shubar.
17	Khandmul.	41	Khodiala.	65	Athur.
18	Shankhla.	42	Kandhal.	66	Veea.
19	Sachla.	43	Nepal.	67	Keea.
20	Bhoowa.	44	Keelkan.	68	Khaghurda.
21	Bharmul.	45	Kateeal.	69	Nuvga.
22	Bhalera.	46	Wagla.	70	Ladha.
23	Dhurmueta.	47	Werma.	71	Dhandha.
24	Loonwura.	48	Dangur.	72	Oomga.

APPENDIX M.

Memorandum of Tribes of the Shakhaeet Kattys.

No.		No.	Tribes.	No.		No.	Tribes.
		1	Wala.			1	Khachur.
		2	Derooa.			2	Dand.
		3	Waikha.			3	Jhobalia.
		4	Laloo.	2	Khachur ..	4	Heepa.
		5	Kurpura.			5	Chaomdia.
		6	Wurdur.			6	Lomasuria.
		7	Veekma.			7	Khara.
		8	Kagra.				
		9	Bhojuk.			1	Khooman.
		10	Chak.			2	Chandoo.
1	Wala	11	Wujsee.			3	Chandsoor.
		12	Gowalia.			4	Mangance.
		13	Rajduria.			5	Mau.
		14	Geega.	3	Khooman. .	6	Motia.
		15	Wujmul.			7	Jhummur.
		16	Far.			8	Jogia.
		17	Jogia.			9	Loonsur.
		18	Boghura.			10	Wulund.
		19	Kustooria.				
		20	Koodur.				

APPENDIX N.

Memorandum of Tribes of the Ehwurutia Kattys.

No.	Tribes.	No.	Tribes.	No.	Tribes.
1	Dhadhul.	32	Nurer.	63	Wurnia.
2	Bushia.	33	Nala.	64	Laloo.
3	Banbhanee.	34	Gureeba.	65	Chawra.
4	Gughanee.	35	Becchuria.	66	Dangur.
5	Jhanjuria.	36	Mukwana.	67	Kaleea.
6	Shodhia.	37	Mora.	68	Shekhun.
7	Leenkhra.	38	Unbhung.	69	Barud.
8	Loda.	39	Khada.	70	Unchh.
9	Palun.	40	Mucetra.	71	Kotheewal.
10	Kuteea.	41	Jhulloo.	72	Bara.
11	Chom.	42	Kusor.	73	Jojuria.
12	Koya.	43	Shekhwa.	74	Bhul.
13	Natania.	44	Ronwa.	75	Dawera.
14	Jheehria.	45	Haleeka.	76	Kurwuth.
15	Media.	46	Dhodhia.	77	Besh.
16	Tooria.	47	Bhambhla.	78	Jogla.
17	Khoondla.	48	Kharuk.	79	Malania.
18	Gogla.	49	Moya.	80	Mokha.
19	Refuria.	50	Shekhur.	81	Checa.
20	Chahuria.	51	Dhing.	82	Jumjal.
21	Boreecha.	52	Khuwur.	83	Mueera.
22	Rutun.	53	Wegur.	84	Tragmuria.
23	Manjhria.	54	Putgur.	85	Mot.
24	Tochuria.	55	Khem.	86	Mun.
25	Veerumka.	56	Dasotia.	87	Khakhlia.
26	Wauk.	57	Dewalia.	88	Lookhel.
27	Mala.	58	Teetoocha.	89	Mepal.
28	Weenchia.	59	Veerda.	90	Gulchur.
29	Jebha.	60	Khakhuria.	91	Kateeal.
30	Geera.	61	Daoo.	92	Wuchhra.
31	Padwa.	62	Sarowla.	93	Seendhuo.

APPENDIX O.

Table showing the number of Nagur Bramin Families in the Peninsula of Kattywar, and the places they reside in.

Rajkot, 4th October 1842.

Towns.	No. of Families Nagur Bramins.		Total.
	Nagurs following secular pursuits.	Bramins not secular.	
Joonaghur	300	150	450
Nowanuggur	125	75	200
Bhownuggur	100	35	135
Mangrol	90	60	150
Khumbalia and Dwarka..	50	1	51
Puttun and Verawul	60	2	62
Porebunder....	40	15	55
Oona and Dilwara	30	5	35
Morvee	25	....	25
Wusawur	25	....	25
Surdhar	12	....	12
Mowa	11	....	11
Dhurol	8	....	8
Amrun	8	....	8
Amrellee	4	....	4
Limree	4	....	4
Wankaneer	4	....	4
Hulwud	4	....	4
Hindorna Jamka	4	....	4
Kalawar	4	....	4
Rajkot	3	....	3
Jetpoor	3	....	3
Jooria	3	....	3
Wudwan	3	....	3
	920	343	1,263

APPENDIX P.

List of Seebundees in the Peninsula of Kattywar.

No.	Names of Talookas.	Foot Sepoys.	Horsemen.
1	Joonaghur......	2,000	1,000
2	Nowanuggur	1,500	400
3	Bhownuggur	2,000	700
4	Porebunder	400	100
5	Limree	300	100
6	Wudwan	300	125
7	Gondul Dhorajee	400	150
8	Rajkot Surdhar	50	25
9	Dhurol Surupdur	50	50
10	Morvee	200	75
11	Hulwud Drangdra	100	50
12	Saela	30	40
13	Wankaneer	25	30
14	Amrellee	400	220
15	Okhamundul....	400	30
16	Jetpoor	100	50
17	Lathee	25	40
18	Wula	40	30
19	Choora	25	10
20	Palitana	150	50
21	Than Luktur....	25	15
22	Jusdhun	100	60
23	Bantwa	75	50
	Remaining small States of the Country	3,000	900
	Total......	11,695	4,300

APPENDIX Q.

List of Bunders in the Peninsula, in their order of position, commencing from the head of the Kutch Gulf and terminating with that of Cambay.

Under	Names of Ports.	Description.
The Thakoor of Morvee..	Wowania	Good.
The Jam of Nowanug-gur	Jooria	Good. Extensive trade.
	Hurreeana......	Closed.
	Balacherry......	For fishing craft.
	Kheree	Ditto.
	Nowabunder	Small craft.
	Nagna	Closed.
	Rojeebara	Ditto.
	Beree, or the port of Nowanuggur......	Considerable traffic.
	Surmut	Small craft.
	Sulaya	Considerable traffic.
	Pindaro	Fishing craft.
In Okhamundul......	Rajpurroo	Ditto.
	Posheetroo	Small craft.
	Aramroo	Ditto.
	Bet	Pretty good.
	Kutchgur, under the Rao..	Boats touch.
	Roopun Bunder. The port of Dwarka ..	Not much traffic.
	Mudee	Boats only.
The Jam.............	Bhogat	Ditto.
The Rana of Pore-bunder	Meeanee	But little traffic.
	Poor or Porebunder	Good. Extensive trade.
	Nuvee or Nuvee Bunder....	Considerable traffic.
	Madoopoor	Mere boats.
The Nuwab	Seel	Closed.
The Shaikh of..........	Mangrol	A bad port, but extensive traffic.
The Nuwab of Joona-ghur..............	Chorwar	Boats only.
	Billawul or Verawul	Good, and extensive traffic.
	Heerakot	Small craft.
	Sootrapara	Ditto.
	Dhamlej	Ditto.
Amrellee	Mool Dwarka, the Bunder of Koreenar..	Bad ground, small traffic.
	Welun or Welun Bunder....	Petty trade.
	Wunagbaroo	Boats.
Portugal	Gogla	Good, but little trade.
	Diu or Deeo	
The Nuwab	Nuwobunder	Good, but little traffic.
The Junjeera Seedee ...	Jaffrabad	Good. Extensive trade.
Babria, Aheer } Geerassia of Babriawar ..	Bherae	Insignificant.
	Rampurra......	
	Kuthee Wuddur	
Jaffrabad	Sheealbet	
The Thakoor of Bhow-nuggur	Chanch	Petty traffic.
	Dewullia	Closed.
	Mowa	Considerable traffic.
	Kutpur	Insignificant.
	Kulsar	Closed.
	Kotra	
	Ghudoola	
	Sultanpoor, the port of Tullaja	

Under	Names of Ports.	Description.
The Thakoor of Bhownuggur	Nhana Gopnath	Closed.
	Meethee Veeree	
	Koora	
The Hon'ble Company.	Gogo	Good. Extensive trade.
	Ewanioo	Closed.
The Thakoor of Bhownuggur (with reserved rights to the Honorable Company).	Ukwaroo	Ditto.
	Bhownuggur....	Good. Extensive trade.
The Thakoor of Bhownuggur	Udelae	Insignificant.
	Goondaloo......	
Dewanee Geerassia (the Puchegam Bhayad)..	Kaloo Talao	
The Hon'ble Company.	Bawulialee......	Ditto.
	Dholera	Considerable traffic.

APPENDIX R.

Estimate of the Produce of Cotton in the undermentioned Talookas under the Kattywar Political Agency.

No.	Talookas.	Local Maund at various rates.			The same converted into the Goojratheo Mun, viz. 40 Rs. 1 Seer, 40 Seers 1 Mun.			Remarks.
	Province of Jhalawar.							
1	Hulwud Drangdra	20,000			19,000			38 Rs. to Seer, and 40 Seers to Mun.
2	Limree	20,000			24,500			28 do. 70 do.
3	Kuntharia	3,200			3,360			28 do. 60 do.
4	Karol	1,640			2,009			28 do. 70 do.
5	Kumalpur	100			100			40 do. 40 do.
6	Kumblao	2,000			2,450			28 do. 70 do.
7	Geree	2,800			3,430			Ditto.
8	Chuchana	132	47		162	20	36	Ditto.
9	Chulala	880			1,078			Ditto.
10	Jakhun	875			918	30		28 do. 60 do.
11	Khandia	1,400			1,715			28 do. 70 do.
12	Tulsana	2,400			2,940			Ditto.
13	Tavee	1,320			1,617			Ditto.
14	Dewlia	2,200			2,695			Ditto.
15	Durod	880			1,078			Ditto.
16	Pulalee	400			490			Ditto.
17	Bhooka	2,000			2,450			Ditto.
18	Bhuthan	1,280			1,568			Ditto.
19	Bhulgamra	3,200			3,920			Ditto.
20	Bhudwana	2,250			2,362	20		28 do. 60 do.
21	Laliad	1,650			1,732	20		Ditto.
22	Wunala	1,000			1,000			40 do. 40 do.
23	Sumla	2,000			2,450			28 do. 70 do.
24	Saooka	1,600			1,960			Ditto.
25	Oontree	1,600			1,960			Ditto.
26	Ankewalia	2,800			3,430			Ditto.
27	Wudwan	25,000			28,000			28 do. 64 do.
28	Jhampodur	375			420			Ditto.
29	Keralee	750			840			Ditto.
30	Goondheealee	1,500			1,575			28 do. 60 do.
31	Jhummer	455	59	19	510	25	31	28 do. 64 do.
32	Doodhrej	3,500			3,675			28 do. 60 do.
33	Bhalora	750			787	20		Ditto.
34	Rajpura	1,250			1,400			28 do. 64 do.
35	Wurod	2 004	42	27	2,137	36	9	28 do. 62½ do.
36	Wuna	2,391	6		2,678	1		28 do. 64 do.
37	Wankaneer	1,610		9	1,221	7	20	26 do. 45 do.
38	Than Luktur	5,500			5,775			28 do. 60 do.
39	Kessria	148	40		156	4		Ditto.
40	Moolee	15,000			15,750			Ditto.
41	Moonjpur	350			367	20		Ditto.
42	Saeela	2,000			2,100			Ditto.
43	Choora	11,500			12,075			Ditto.
44	Kurmur	1,200			1 260			Ditto.
45	Dussara	13,246	14		13,246	14		40 do. 40 do.
46	Bujana	5,001	9	37	4,751	7	19	38 do. 40 do.
47	Patree	15,000			15,000			40 do. 40 do.
48	Jhinjoowara	20,000			20,000			Ditto.

13K

No.	Talookas.	Local Maund at various rates.			The same converted into the Goojrathee Mun.			Remarks.
	Province of Jhalawar (*contd.*)							
49	Wunod	450	..	..	450	.	..	40 Rs. to Seer, and 40 Seers to Mun.
50	Tunkara	2,520	..	..	1,701	.	..	24 do. 45 do.
51	Bharejra	150	..	..	157	20	..	28 do. 60 do.
52	Raee	500	..	..	560		..	28 do. 64 do.
53	Sanklee	500	..	..	560	.	..	Ditto.
	Jhalawar Total ..	......	..	..	2,27,531	6	35	
	Province of Kattywar.							
1	Amrellee	55,000	..	..	55,000	..	..	40 do. 40 do.
2	Jetpoor Cheetul	15,000	..	..	11,250	..	..	30 do. 40 do.
3	Beelkha	2,500	..	..	1,875	..	..	Ditto.
4	Buggusra	1,333	13	9	966	26	26	29 do. 40 do.
5	Babra	1,500	..	.	1,012	20	..	27 do. 40 do.
6	Kotra Peethana	351	.	..	245	25	..	28 do. 40 do.
7	Kanpor Eshwuria	250	..	..	168	30	..	27 do. 40 do.
8	Kuner	5	..	..	3	15	..	Ditto.
9	Kathrola	5	..	..	3	15	..	Ditto.
10	Kheejria	75	..	..	50	25	..	Ditto.
11	Gurumlee Mhotee	100	..	..	67	20	.	Ditto.
12	Gurumlee Nhanee	50	..	..	33	30	.	Ditto.
13	Gudheea	50	..	..	33	30		Ditto.
14	Churka	531	26	17	385	18	11	29 do. 40 do.
15	Jamka	232	36	12	157	8	24	27 do. 40 do.
16	Dholurwa	100	..	..	67	20	..	Ditto.
17	Bhulgam	125	..	..	84	15	..	Ditto.
18	Manawao	50	..	..	33	30	..	Ditto.
19	Loharia	5	..	..	3	15	..	Ditto.
20	Lekhapadur	100	..	..	67	20	..	Ditto.
21	Wagnia	375	..	..	253	5	..	Ditto.
22	Waghasree	75	..	..	50	25	..	Ditto.
23	Seelana	250	..	..	168	30	..	Ditto.
24	Halria	462	20	.	312	7	20	Ditto.
25	Jusdhun	18,983	26	17	13,288	22	25	28 do. 40 do.
26	Kotee	150	..	..	105	..	.	Ditto.
27	Koondnee	150	..	..	105	..	..	Ditto.
28	Kessria	....	..	..	....	..	.	
29	Jussapur	250	..	..	175	..	..	Ditto.
30	Modhooka	250	..	..	175	..	..	Ditto.
31	Wurja Teeruth	100	..	..	70	..	.	Ditto.
32	Seetoolioo	50	..	..	35	..	..	Ditto.
33	Hurmutioo	50	..	..	35	..	..	Ditto.
34	Aneealee	100	..	..	70	..	..	Ditto.
35	Bhudlee	435	..	..	330	13	5	27 do. 45 do.
36	Kurreeana	247	11	6	187	30	4	Ditto.
37	Annundpoor	50	..	..	35	..	..	28 do. 40 do.
38	Choteela	100		..	113	30	.	28 do. 65 do.
39	Khumbala	33	44	6	25	32	9	27 do. 45 do.
40	Paliad	300	..	..	341	10	.	28 do. 65 do.
41	Bheemora	212	7	1	241	10	37	Ditto.
42	Bamunbor	5	..	..	5	27	20	Ditto.
43	Mewassa	98	28	12	111	38	36	Ditto.
44	Matia Timba	50	..	..	35	..	..	28 do. 40 do.
45	Sunosra	3	8	3	3	22	7	28 do. 65 do.
46	Eetria Gudhala	109	22	13	83	6	2	27 do. 45 do.
47	Chobaree	5	..	..	5	27	20	28 do. 65 do.

No.	Talookas.	Local Maund at various rates.			The same converted into the Goojrathee Mun.			Remarks.
	PROVINCE OF KATTYWAR (*contd.*)							
48	Kalasur	10	..	..	11	15	..	28 Rs. to Seer, and 65 Seers to Mun.
49	Neelwra	25	..	..	18	39	15	27 do. 45 do.
50	Atkot	500	..	..	300	..	..	24 do. 40 do.
51	Bhadla	1,000	..	..	600	..	..	Ditto.
52	Santhlee	900	..	..	540	..	..	Ditto.
53	Burwala	800	..	..	480	..	..	Ditto.
54	Summundhiala	200	..	..	120	..	..	Ditto.
55	Panchuwra	200	..	..	120	..	..	Ditto.
56	Ujmer	600	..	..	360	..	..	Ditto.
57	Dhandulpoor......	464	23	21	528	8	25	28 do. 65 do.
58	Soodamra	400	..	..	455	..	..	Ditto.
59	Sejukpoor and Morwar	200	..	..	227	20	..	Ditto.
60	Rampurda	25	..	..	16	35	..	27 do. 40 do.
61	Wussawur	200	..	..	145	..	..	29 do. 40 do.
62	Dhussa	1,024	15	..	742	26	35	Ditto.
63	Geegasaran	201	22	13	136	2	7	27 do. 40 do.
64	Ankria	25	..	..	18	39	15	27 do. 45 do.
65	Kerala	50	..	..	56	..	..	28 do. 64 do.
	Kattywar Total..	....	..	..	92,750	11	23	
	PROVINCE OF MUCHOO KANTA.							
1	Morvee	10,285	..	..	6,171	..	..	24 do 40 do.
2	Mallia	217	39	10	228	21	22	28 do. 60 do.
	Muchoo Kanta Total.	10,502	39	10	6,399	21	22	
	PROVINCE OF HALLAR.							
1	Nuwanuggur	45,000	..	..	35,100	..	..	24 do. 52 do.
2	Joreea Balumba	2,000	..	..	1,200	..	..	24 do. 40 do.
3	Hurreeana	1,250	..	..	750	..	..	Ditto.
4	Bharookia	600	..	..	360	..	..	Ditto.
5	Amrun	600	..	..	360	..	..	Ditto.
6	Drapha	2,891	19	10	2,024	1	22	28 do. 40 do.
7	Veerpur	500	..	..	337	20	..	27 do. 40 do.
8	Khuredee	500	..	..	337	20	..	Ditto.
9	Mooleeraderee	200	..	..	135	..	..	Ditto.
10	Satodur Waoree	620	..	..	542	20	..	28 do. 50 do.
11	Seesang Chandlee ..	200	..	..	120	..	..	24 do. 40 do.
12	Gondul Dhorajee ..	25,353	23	..	21,392	1	..	30 do. 45 do.
13	Mengnee	737	12	13	497	27	17	27 do. 40 do.
14	Kotra Sanganee	560	16	24	378	11	16	Ditto.
15	Bhadwa	100	..	..	67	20	..	Ditto.
16	Rajpura	97	24	12	65	35	20	Ditto.
17	Rajkote Surdhar ..	1,400	..	..	945	..	..	24 do. 45 do.
18	Gowreedur	200	..	..	130	..	..	26 do. 40 do.
19	Kotharia	100	..	..	65	..	..	Ditto.
20	Zodheeka..........	150	..	..	97	20	..	Ditto.
21	Pal	50	..	..	32	20	..	Ditto.
22	Gutka	50	..	..	32	20	..	Ditto.
23	Wudalee	30	..	..	25	12	20	27 do. 50 do.

No.	Talookas.	Local Maund at various rates.			The same converted into the Goojrathee Mun.			Remarks.
	Province of Hallar (*contd.*)							
24	Veerwa	10	..	..	6	20	.	26 Rs. to Seer, & 40 Seers to Mun.
25	Shapoor	500	..	..	437	20	..	28 do. 50 do.
26	Kangseealee	20	..	..	16	35	..	27 do. 50 do.
27	Muwa	10	..	..	8	17	20	27 do. 50 do.
28	Dhurol	75	..	..	61	35		22 do. 60 do.
29	Surupdur..........	124	8	18	74	21	10	24 do. 40 do.
30	Kheerusra	200	..	..	150	..	.	24 do. 50 do.
31	Jallia Dewanee	400	..	..	337	20	..	27 do. 50 do.
32	Kotra Nayajee	50	..	..	32	20		26 do. 40 do.
	Hallar Total..	....	..	.	66,121	18	5	
	Province of Soruth.							
1	Joonaghur including Mangrol	57,200	..		44,616	..	..	24 do. 52 do.
2	Bantwa........... .	11,512	37	16	10,361	22	..	32 do. 45 do.
3	Umrapur	1,500	..		1,170	..	..	24 do. 52 do.
	Soruth Total..	....	..	.	56,147	22	..	
	Province of Burda.							
1	Porebunder	6,000	..	..	5,850	..	..	30 do. 52 do.
	Province of Gohelwar.							
1	Bhaonuggur........	60,000	..	..	60,000	..	..	40 do. 40 do.
2	Rutunpur Dhamunka.	458	22	..	425	18	4	27 do. 55 do.
3	Wula	4,000	..	..	3,712	20	..	Ditto.
4	Chumardee	200	..	..	185	25	..	Ditto.
5	Jora	120	..	..	111	15	..	Ditto.
6	Katoria......	80	..	..	74	10	..	Ditto.
7	Panchowra	40	..	.	37	5	..	Ditto.
8	Waoree Wachanee...	80	..	..	74	10	..	Ditto.
9	Sonpuree	40	..	..	37	5	..	Ditto.
10	Puchegam	400	..	..	371	10	..	Ditto.
11	Cheetrawao	255	47	24	237	19	8	Ditto.
12	Ramunka	1,046	54	24	971	29	32	Ditto.
13	Wurod Dewanee	624	..	..	579	6	..	Ditto.
14	Alumpoor..........	60	..	..	55	27	20	Ditto.
15	Dhola	80	..	..	74	10	..	Ditto.
16	Lathee	2,000	..	..	1,856	10	..	Ditto.
17	Rajpeeplee	80	..	..	74	10	..	Ditto.
18	Veeree............	40	..	..	37	5	..	Ditto.
19	Ghudalee	728	24	24	676	3	32	Ditto.
20	Gadhoola	160	.	..	148	20	..	Ditto.
21	Dedukree	120	..	..	111	15	..	Ditto.
22	Kheejrioo.........	80	..	..	74	10	..	Ditto.
23	Bochowra	60	..	..	55	27	20	Ditto.
24	Bhojawadur	120	..	..	111	15	..	Ditto.
25	Summundhiala	1,453	2	21	1,348	24	20	Ditto.
26	Leemra............	300	..	..	278	17	20	Ditto.
27	Waoree...	160	..	..	148	20	..	Ditto.

No.	Talookas.	Local Maund at various rates.			The same converted into the Goojrathee Mun.			Remarks.
	PROVINCE OF GOHELWAR (*contd.*)							
28	Wagdra	60	..	..	55	27	20	27 Rs. to Seer, and 55 Seers to Mun.
29	Palitana	8,000	..	..	7,425	..	..	Ditto.
30	Kheejria	80	..	..	74	10	..	Ditto.
31	Patna Maljee	200		..	185	25	..	Ditto.
	Gohelwar Total..	....	..	..	79,608	11	16	
	PROVINCE OF OOND SURWEYA.							
1	Hathsanee	50	..	..	42	20	..	34 Rs. to Seer, and 40 Seers to Mun.
2	Eawej	....	..	..	....	..	..	Ditto.
3	Veerpur	....	..	..	....	..	..	Ditto.
4	Sunala	10	.	.	8	20	..	Ditto.
5	Seroda	10	..	..	8	20	..	Ditto.
6	Rajpur	10	..	..	8	20	..	Ditto.
7	Raneegam	25	..	..	21	10	..	Ditto.
8	Pandria	....	..	..	....	..	..	Ditto.
9	Pa-a	....	..	..	....	..	..	Ditto.
10	Dedurda	....	.	..	....	..	..	Ditto.
11	Jallia Beejoo	....	..	..	....	..	..	Ditto.
12	Jallia	....	..	..	....		..	Ditto.
13	Chok	50	..	..	42	20	..	Ditto.
14	Kunjhurda	....	..	..	....	..	..	Ditto.
15	Satanoness	...	..	..	....	..	..	Ditto.
16	Wudal	10	.	..	8	20	..	Ditto.
17	Morchopna	....	..	..	...	..	..	Ditto.
18	Bhundaria	10	.	..	8	20	..	Ditto.
19	Bodanoness........	....	.		....	.	..	Ditto.
20	Joonapadur........	....	..	..	....	..	..	Ditto
21	Rampurda	10	..	..	8	20	..	Ditto
22	Sewreewudur	....	..	..	....	..	..	Ditto.
23	Roheesala	50	..	..	42	20	..	Ditto.
24	Sumundhiala	25	..	..	21	10	..	Ditto.
25	Gundhol	....	..	.	....	..	..	Ditto.
26	Kootia............	....	..	..	....	..	..	Ditto.
27	Jessur	15	..	..	12	30	..	Ditto.
28	Jookla	....	..	..	....	..	..	Ditto.
29	Depla	....	.	..	....		..	Ditto.
30	Waoree	15	..	..	12	30	..	Ditto.
31	Satwra............	15	..	..	12	30	..	Ditto.
32	Kantroree	25	..	..	21	10	..	Ditto.
33	Datha	500		..	425	..	..	Ditto.
34	Wejanoness........	....	..	..	....	..	..	Ditto.
	Oond Surweya Total.	....	..	..	705	20	..	
	PROVINCE OF BABRIAWAR.							
	Sundry Villages......	....	..	..	100	..	..	

[ABSTRACT.

ABSTRACT.

No.	Provinces.	Goojrathee Mun ; viz. 40 Rupees 1 Seer, 40 Seers 1 Mun.		
1	Jhalawar	2,27,531	6	35
2	Kattywar..	92,750	11	23
3	Muchoo Kanta	6,399	21	22
4	Hallar	66,121	18	5
5	Soruth	56,147	22	0
6	Burda	5,850	0	0
7	Gohelwar	79,608	11	16
8	Oond Surweya	705	20	0
9	Babriawar	100	0	0
	Grand Total....Goojrathee Muns	5,35,213	31	21
	Grand Total in Indian Maunds of 80 Rs. to the Seer, and 40 Seers to the Maund	2,67,606	35	61

APPENDIX S.

Statement showing the different rates of Bajree in the undermentioned years, taken from Sahookars' books of the periods referred to, during the Months of February to April of each year.

No.	Sumvut.	A. D.	Price of Bajree, calculated in Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees, per Goojrathee Mun—40 Rs. 1 Seer, 40 Seers 1 Mun.								
			Morvee.			Saeela.			Limree.		
1	1850	1793-94	0	9	8	1	2	0	0	12	9
2	1851	1794-95	0	15	7	0	13	6	0	10	8
3	1852	1795-96	0	9	0	0	9	0	0	10	4
4	1853	1796-97	0	5	6	0	4	0	0	6	8
5	1854	1797-98	0	7	5	0	3	6	0	6	4
6	1855	1798-99	1	0	6	0	7	6	0	10	1
7	1856	1799-1800	0	13	4	0	10	0	0	9	7
8	1857	1800-1	0	15	11	0	9	0	0	12	9
9	1858	1801-2	0	11	3	0	13	0	0	12	9
10	1859	1802-3	1	0	8	0	14	0	0	8	6
11	1860	1803-4	1	6	3	1	15	0	0	14	11
12	1861	1804-5	1	0	8	0	14	0	0	13	3
13	1862	1805-6	0	14	2	0	10	6	0	9	7
14	1863	1806-7	0	15	3	1	0	0	0	11	2
15	1864	1807-8	0	12	10	0	8	0	0	10	8
16	1865	1808-9	1	4	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
17	1866	1809-10	1	0	8	0	11	6	0	[illegible]	1
18	1867	1810-11	0	15	3	0	11	0	0	[illegible]	8
19	1868	1811-12	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	14	4
20	1869	1812-13	4	8	2	3	0	0	4	0	0
21	1870	1813-14	2	1	4	1	12	0	1	7	5
22	1871	1814-15	1	14	4	1	3	6	1	5	4
23	1872	1815-16	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	11	8
24	1873	1816-17	0	13	0	0	12	6	0	10	8
25	1874	1817-18	0	11	1	0	14	0	0	10	5
26	1875	1818-19	0	13	10	1	8	0	0	8	0
27	1876	1819-20	1	11	9	1	4	0	1	7	5
28	1877	1820-21	1	4	10	1	0	0	0	14	7
29	1878	1821-22	1	1	8	0	5	0	0	12	9
30	1879	1822-23	1	3	5	0	14	6	0	10	8
31	1880	1823-24	0	13	10	0	11	0	0	10	8
32	1881	1824-25	2	7	0	2	0	0	2	2	0
33	1882	1825-26	1	2	0	1	4	0	0	10	8
34	1883	1826-27	0	9	8	0	13	0	0	10	0
35	1884	1827-28	0	9	0	0	10	0	0	7	5
36	1885	1828-29	0	8	2	0	7	0	0	12	10
37	1886	1829-30	0	10	9	0	8	0	0	9	4
38	1887	1830-31	0	9	8	0	7	0	0	6	7
39	1888	1831-32	0	6	11	0	12	0	0	6	8
40	1889	1832-33	0	10	5	0	12	0	0	8	6
41	1890	1833-34	1	7	7	1	10	0	1	1	0
42	1891	1834-35	0	15	11	1	0	0	1	1	0
43	1892	1835-36	0	11	9	0	15	0	0	12	9
44	1893	1836-37	0	11	9	0	13	6	0	10	8
45	1894	1837-38	0	9	8	0	14	0	0	10	8
46	1895	1838-39	1	9	0	1	12	0	1	2	1
47	1896	1839-40	0	14	5	0	13	6	0	12	9
48	1897	1840-41	0	13	2	0	13	0	0	12	9
49	1898	1841-42	0	14	7	0	12	6	0	12	9

APPENDIX T.

Index to the several States of Kattywar now forming Separate Jurisdictions.

No.	Talookas.	Prants.	No. in the Table.
	A		
1	Akria	Kattywar	50
2	Amrellee	Ditto	1
3	Ankewalia	Jhalawar	26
4	Anundpoor..	Kattywar	30
	B		
5	Babra Chumardee	Kattywar	4
6	Balaneewao	Babriawar	15
7	Bamunbor	Kattywar	35
8	Bantwa	Sorath	2
9	Bheelka	Kattywar	3
10	Bhada	Babriawar	17
11	Bhadwa	Hallar	10
12	Bhalora	Jhalawar	33
13	Bhownuggur	Gohelwar	1
14	Bharejra	Jhalawar	52
15	Bheemora	Kattywar	34
16	Bhoeka	Jhalawar	17
17	Bhojawudur	Gohelwar	22
18	Bhoondree..	Babriawar	5
19	Bhudlee	Kattywar	27
20	Bhudwana	Jhalawar	20
21	Bhulgam	Kattywar	18
22	Bhulgamra..	Jhalawar	19
23	Bhundaria	Oond Surweya	14
24	Bhuthan	Jhalawar	18
25	Bhutwudur	Babriawar	16
26	Bochurwa	Gohelwar	21
27	Bodanoness	Oond	15
28	Buggusra	Kattywar	6
29	Bujana	Jhalawar	48
	C		
30	Chitrawao	Gohelwar	11
31	Chobaree	Kattywar	40
32	Chok	Oond	9
33	Choora	Jhalawar	45
34	Choteela	Kattywar	31
35	Chuchana	Jhalawar	8
36	Chulala	Ditto	9
37	Chumardee..	Gohelwar	4
38	Churkha	Kattywar	15
	D		
39	Datha	Oond	22
40	Dedan	Babriawar	1

No.	Talookas.	Prants.	No. in the Table.
41	Dedukree	Gohelwar	29
42	Dedurra	Oond	6
43	Derree Janbaee	Kattywar	5
44	Dewkawudur	Babriawar	23
45	Dewlia	Jhalawar	14
46	Dhandulpoor	Kattywar	43
47	Dhola	Gohelwar	15
48	Dholadree	Babriawar	20
49	Dholurwa	Kattywar	17
50	Dhurol Surupdur	Hallar	23
51	Doodhala	Babriawar	18
52	Doodhrej	Jhalawar	32
53	Drapha	Hallar	2
54	Duheeroo	Kattywar	48
55	Durod	Jhalawar	15
56	Dussara	Ditto	47
	E		
57	Eawej and Veerpur	Oond	1
58	Ebhulwur	Babriawar	28
59	Etria Gudhala	Kattywar	39
	G		
60	Ganjawudur	Babriawar	30
61	Goegasarun	Kattywar	49
62	Geree	Jhalawar	7
63	Gheshpur	Babriawar	31
64	Gondul Dhorajee	Hallar	7
65	Goondeealee	Jhalawar	30
66	Gowreedur	Hallar	13
67	Gudhalee	Gohelwar	17
68	Gudhea	Kattywar	14
69	Gudhoola	Gohelwar	18
70	Gundhol	Oond	20
71	Gurumlee Mhotee	Kattywar	12
72	Gurumlee Nhanee	Ditto	13
73	Gutka	Hallar	17
	H		
74	Hindorna	Babriawar	25
75	Hulwud Drangdra	Jhalawar	1
76	Hurmutia	Babriawar	26
	J		
77	Jaffrabad	Babriawar	33
78	Jakhun	Jhalawar	10
79	Jallia Beejoo	Oond	7
80	Jallia Dewanee	Hallar	25
81	Jallia Umrajeenoo	Oond	8
82	Jeekadree	Babriawar	14
83	Jetpoor Cheetul	Kattywar	2
84	Jhamka	Ditto	16
85	Jhampodur	Jhalawar	28
86	Jhinjoowara	Ditto	50
87	Jhumur	Ditto	31

No.	Talookas.	Prants.	No. in the Table.
88	Joonaghur	Soruth	1
89	Joonapadur	Oond	16
90	Jusdhun	Kattywar	26
	K		
91	Kagwudur	Babriawar	10
92	Kankseealee	Hallar	21
93	Kanpor Eshuwuria	Kattywar	8
94	Karol	Jhalawar	4
95	Kathrota	Kattywar	10
96	Kutoria	Gohelwar	6
97	Katroree	Oond	21
98	Katurdhur	Babriawar	7
99	Kesria	Jhalawar	41
100	Khandia	Ditto	11
101	Kheejria	Kattywar	11
102	Kheejria	Ditto	55
103	Kheejria	Gohelwar	20
104	Kheerusra	Hallar	24
105	Kheralee	Jhalawar	29
106	Khumbala	Kattywar	32
107	Khumlao	Jhalawar	6
108	Kooba	Kattywar	53
109	Koondliala	Babriawar	2
110	Kotharia	Hallar	14
111	Kotra Nuyajee	Ditto	26
112	Kotra Peetha	Kattywar	7
113	Kotra Sanganee	Hallar	9
114	Kotree	Babriawar	9
115	Kowaya	Ditto	29
116	Kumalpoor	Jhalawar	5
117	Kumundhia and Waoree	Kattywar	42
118	Kuner	Ditto	9
119	Kunjhurda	Oond Surweya	10
120	Kuntharia	Jhalawar	3
121	Kuntharia Kysa	Babriawar	8
122	Kuntharia Coolee	Ditto	11
123	Kureeana	Kattywar	29
124	Kurmur	Jhalawar	46
	L		
125	Lakhapadur	Kattywar	20
126	Laliad	Jhalawar	21
127	Lathee	Gohelwar	16
128	Leemra	Ditto	24
129	Limree	Jhalawar	2
130	Lodheeka	Hallar	15
131	Loongia	Kattywar	23
132	Lor	Babriawar	19
	M		
133	Mallia	Muchoo Kanta	2
134	Manawao	Kattywar	19
135	Mansa	Babriawar	13
136	Matra Timba	Kattywar	37

No.	Talookas.	Prants.	No. in the Table.
137	Mehsria	Jhalawar	38
138	Mehwasa	Kattywar	36
139	Mengnee	Hallar	8
140	Monwel and Ruwanee	Kattywar	21
141	Moolee	Jhalawar	42
142	Mooleeraderee	Hallar	4
143	Moonjpoor	Jhalawar	43
144	Morehopna	Oond	13
145	Morvee	Muchoo Kanta	1
146	Muwa	Hallar	22
	N		
147	Nagsree	Babriawar	6
148	Neeluwra	Kattywar	41
149	Neengala	Babriawar	24
150	Nuwanuggur	Hallar	1
	O		
151	Okhamundul	Okhamundul	1
152	Oontiawudur	Babriawar	27
153	Oontree	Jhalawar	25
	P		
154	Pa-a	Oond	5
155	Pal	Hallar	16
156	Palitana	Gohelwar	27
157	Paliad	Kattywar	33
158	Panchuwra	Gohelwar	7
159	Patree	Jhalawar	49
160	Peechree	Babriawar	3
161	Phachrioo	Ditto	4
162	Porebunder	Burda	1
163	Puchegam	Gohelwar	10
164	Pulalee	Jhalawar	16
	R		
165	Raee Sanklee	Jhalawar	53
166	Rajkot Surdhar	Hallar	12
167	Rajpur	Jhalawar	34
168	Rajpura	Hallar	11
169	Rajpura	Oond	4
170	Rampurda	Kattywar	46
171	Ramunka	Gohelwar	12
172	Randhia	Kattywar	54
173	Roheesala	Oond	18
174	Rutunpur Dhamunka	Gohelwar	2
	S		
175	Saela	Jhalawar	44
176	Sakria	Babriawar	21
177	Saooka	Jhalawar	24
178	Sangana	Babriawar	32
179	Satanoness	Oond	11

No.	Talookas.	Prants.	No. in the Table.
180	Satodur Waoree	Hallar	5
181	Seesang Chandlee	Ditto	6
182	Sejukpoor	Kattywar	45
183	Sewreewudur	Oond	17
184	Shapoor	Hallar	20
185	Sheroda	Oond	3
186	Silana and Halria	Kattywar	25
187	Sonpuree	Gohelwar	9
188	Soodamra	Kattywar	44
189	Sumla	Jhalawar	23
190	Summundhiala	Kattywar	28
191	Summundhiala	Oond Surweya	19
192	Summundhiala and Chubaria ...	Gohelwar	23
193	Sunala	Oond	2
194	Sunosra	Kattywar	38
	T		
195	Tavee	Jhalawar	13
196	Than Luktur	Ditto	39
197	Timbee	Babriawar	12
198	Tora	Gohelwar	5
199	Tulsana	Jhalawar	12
	U		
200	Ulumpur	Gohelwar	14
201	Umrapur	Soruth	3
202	Urjunsook	Kattywar	51
	V		
203	Veerpur Khureree	Hallar	3
204	Veerwao	Ditto	19
205	Vekria	Kattywar	22
	W		
206	Wagdra	Gohelwar	26
207	Wagwree	Kattywar	24
208	Wankaneer	Jhalawar	37
209	Waoree	Gohelwar	25
210	Waoree Wachanee	Ditto	8
211	Weechawur	Kattywar	52
212	Wejanoness	Oond	23
213	Withulghur	Jhalawar	40
214	Wudal	Oond	12
215	Wudalee	Hallar	18
216	Wudwan	Jhalawar	27
217	Wula	Gohelwar	3
218	Wuna	Jhalawar	36
219	Wunala	Ditto	22
220	Wunod	Ditto	51
221	Wurod	Ditto	35
222	Wurod	Gohelwar	13
223	Wuroonchya	Babriawar	22
224	Wussawur	Kattywar	47

SUPPLEMENTAL INDEX.

Index to the several States of Kattywar absorbed in, or united with other States, since the Permanent Settlement.

No.	Talookas.	Prants.	No. in the Table.	States in which absorbed, or with which united.
	A			
1	Ambla	Kattywar.	3	Under Amrellee.
2	Ambulree	Ditto.	2	
3	Amrun	Hallar.	5	Do. Nowanuggur.
4	Aneealee	Kattywar.	73	Do. Jusdhun.
5	Atkot	Ditto.	89	Do. Nowanuggur.
	B			
6	Barputolee	Babriawar.	2	Do. Dedan.
7	Bhadla	Kattywar.	90	Do. Nowanuggur.
8	Bhakodur	Babriawar.	16	United with Katurdhur.
9	Bharookia	Hallar.	4	Under Nowanuggur.
10	Burwala	Kattywar.	92	Do. do.
	C			
11	Chulala	Ditto.	30	Do. Amrellee.
	D			
12	Deetulwudur	Ditto.	33	Do. do.
13	Deola	Ditto.	32	
14	Depla	Oond.	29	Do. Bhownuggur.
15	Dhabalee	Kattywar.	13	
16	Dharee	Ditto.	15	
17	Dhareejuganee	Ditto.	34	Do. Amrellee.
18	Dharugnee	Ditto.	16	
19	Dhulkhanioo	Ditto.	14	
20	Dhussa	Ditto.	101	United with Raee Sanklee.
	G			
21	Ghanla	Babriawar.	33	Under Bhownuggur.
	H			
22	Halria	Kattywar.	62	United with Silana.
23	Hathsunee	Oond.	1	Do. Datha.
24	Hemal	Babriawar.	23	Do. Katurdhur.
25	Holree	Kattywar.	26	Under Amrellee.
26	Hureeana	Hallar.	3	Do. Nowanuggur.
27	Hurmuntia	Kattywar.	72	Do. Jusdhun.
	I			
28	Ingorala	Ditto.	63	Do. Amrellee.
	J			
29	Jeera	Ditto.	10	Do. do.
30	Jesur	Oond.	27	Do. Bhownuggur.
31	Jhur	Kattywar.	52	Do. Amrellee.
32	Jhurukhla	Oond.	28	Do. Bhownuggur.
33	Jinkeealee	Kattywar.	11	Do. Amrellee.
34	Joria Balumbha	Hallar.	2	Do. Nowanuggur.
35	Jussupar	Kattywar.	68	Do. Jusdhun.
	K			
36	Kalasur	Ditto.	87	United with Bheemora.
37	Katuwree	Ditto.	7	Under Amrellee.
38	Kerala	Ditto.	104	Do. Wudwan.
39	Kerala	Ditto.	4	
40	Khakbaee	Babriawar.	32	
41	Kheecha Nhana	Kattywar.	8	Do. Amrellee.
42	Kheejrioo the 2nd	Gohelwar.	30	
43	Khumbalia	Kattywar.	9	

No.	Talookas.	Prants.	No. in the Table.	States in which absorbed, or with which united.
44	Kureree	Hallar.	8	United with Veerpur.
45	Khoobra	Kattywar.	6	Under Amrellee.
46	Koondnee	Ditto.	66	Do. Jusdhun.
47	Kootia	Oond.	26	Do. Bhownuggur.
48	Kothee	Kattywar.	65	Do. Jusdhun.
49	Kotra	Ditto.	5	Do. Amrellee.
50	Kumee	Ditto.	28	
51	Kumeeghur	Ditto.	27	
52	Kunesra	Ditto.	67	Do. Jusdhun.
	L			
53	Lampalia	Ditto.	36	Do. Amrellee.
54	Loharia	Ditto.	57	United with Jetpoor.
	M			
55	Mehwassa	Ditto.	19	Under Amrellee.
56	Menduwra	Ditto.	18	
57	Meree	Ditto.	35	
58	Modhooka	Ditto.	69	Do. Jusdhun.
	N			
59	Nagdhuree	Ditto.	29	Do. Amrellee.
	P			
60	Panchaora	Ditto.	94	Do. Nowanuggur.
61	Pandria	Oond.	8	United with Chok.
62	Patna Maljee	Gohelwar.	31	Under Jusdhun.
63	Pepraloo	Kattywar.	17	Do. Amrellee.
	R			
64	Rajpeepla	Gohelwar.	17	Do. Lathee.
65	Raneegam	Oond.	7	United with Datha.
66	Ranpurra	Ditto.	21	Half under Datha and half under Rajpur in Jhalawar.
	S			
67	Sanklee	Jhalawar.	53	United with Raee.
68	Sanunthlee	Kattywar.	91	Under Nowanuggur.
69	Satpura	Oond.	31	Do. Bhownuggur.
70	Seewur	Kattywar.	23	Do. Amrellee.
71	Setulioo	Ditto.	71	Do. Jusdhun.
72	Sirumbra	Ditto.	24	Do. Amrellee.
73	Summundhiala	Ditto.	38	Do. do.
74	Summundhiala	Ditto.	93	Do. Nowanuggur.
75	Summundhiala Nhana ...	Ditto.	25	Do. Amrellee.
76	Sursera	Ditto.	22	
77	Surupdur	Hallar.	29	United with Dhurol.
	T			
78	Teekria	Kattywar.	12	Under Amrellee.
79	Tunkara	Jhalawar.	50	United with Morvee.
80	Turwura	Kattywar.	31	Under Amrellee.
	U			
81	Ujmer	Ditto.	95	Do. Nowanuggur.
	V			
82	Veerpoor	Ditto.	21	Do. Amrellee.
83	Veerpur	Oond.	3	United with Eyawej.
84	Veerree	Gohelwar.	18	Under Lathee.
	W			
85	Wankia Mhota	Kattywar.	37	Do. Amrellee.
86	Waoree	Oond.	30	Do. Bhownuggur.
87	Wureeoo	Kattywar.	20	Do. Amrellee.
88	Wurja Teeruth	Ditto.	70	Do. Jusdhun.

N.B.—Eight new Tributaries having been established since the Permanent Settlement, render the numeric difference only 80, as shown in the General Abstract Table of the Statistical Returns.

(Signed) G. LeG. Jacob, Acting Political Agent.

BRIEF NARRATIVE

OF THE

NATURE OF THE BRITISH RELATIONS

WITH THE

NATIVE STATES IN THE PROVINCE OF KATTYWAR.

BY

CAPTAIN J. T. BARR,

ACTING POLITICAL AGENT.

Submitted to Government on the 9*th June* 1854.

BRITISH RELATIONS WITH THE NATIVE STATES IN THE PROVINCE OF KATTYWAR.

More immediate connection between Company's Government and Chiefs exercising dominion in Kattywar, commenced in 1807-8.

The more immediate connection between the Company's Government and the Chiefs exercising dominion within the limits of Kattywar commenced in the year 1807-8, when, in consequence of the inability of the Gaekwar administration to recover their revenue, and the state of anarchy and confusion to which the province had been reduced, the interference of the British Government became necessary as a matter of policy, and was desired by the Gaekwar, to enable him to realize his annual tribute.

Colonel Walker then proceeded into the province, commissioned to form arrangements for its tranquilization, and for permanently deciding the amounts to be levied under the British guarantee from the tributaries, who, although nominally under the sovereignty of Baroda, had for a series of years shown little obedience to the authority of that State, except when under the immediate intimidation of the Moolukgeeree armies, which it had been the practice periodically to send amongst them to enforce payment of revenue, and which, though they never succeeded in levying more than a very inconsiderable portion of what was due, inflicted incalculable misery upon the helpless population during their devastating progress.

Engagements concluded with the Chiefs; their nature explained.

The British and Gaekwar troops entered Kattywar to support the measures of Colonel Walker on the part of the Company, and those of Wittoba Deewanjee, deputed by the Baroda Court to act in conjunction with him; and, after various proceedings, which are recorded in the reports of the former functionary to the Honorable Jonathan Duncan, then Governor of Bombay, permanent settlements were made of tribute to be received from all the petty States and Principalities, and engagements were concluded, under our mediation, with the Chiefs, guaranteeing to the Gaekwar Government the punctual payment of the revenues determined, and binding them to refrain from depredation and mutual aggression, to relinquish piracy, and to discontinue the inhuman practice of female

infanticide, which, at the period of our first interference, prevailed to an almost universal extent amongst the Jhareja and Jetwa Rajpoots.

Company's Government charged with maintenance of the peace of the country, and collection of tribute.

We charged ourselves with the collection of the tribute and maintenance of the general peace of the country, reserving our share of the revenues as successors of the Peshwa, and securing to the Gaekwar Government its rights.

Year 1807-8 constituted one of limitation.

The year Sumvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), in which these arrangements were finally concluded, was constituted the one of limitation; and consequently the *status* existing at that period, or at the time of Walker's settlement, as it is popularly named, is now always referred to in deciding disputes regarding landed possessions, or hereditary rights, which are brought to the notice of the Political authorities.

Separate control, with some exceptions, exercised by Honorable Company's Government over all States and Principalities since 1807-8.

Since the above date, we have continued to exercise a separate control over all the States and Principalities comprised within the limits of Kattywar, with the exception of Umrellee and Okhamundul (the affairs of which, although under the general superintendence of the Political Agent, are managed by Agents deputed from the Baroda Court), and of a portion of the Bhownuggur Talooka, which is under the control of the Collector of Ahmedabad and subject to the Company's regulations.

British and Gaekwar forces now stationed in the province enumerated.

The force maintained by the Honorable Company to support the authority of our Government, consists of one regiment of regular cavalry, half a company of Golundauze, and a regiment of infantry, and is stationed at Rajkot, under the command of a Brigadier. We have also 1,000 Gaekwar irregular horse at Manikwarra, near Joonaghur, under the superintendence of a military officer nominated by our Government.

Peninsula divided into ten provinces; the names given, with a total population of 14,75,685 souls.

The peninsula designated Kattywar is divided into ten provinces, namely Jhalawar, Kattywar, Muchoo Kanta, Hallar, Soruth, Burda, Gohelwar, Oond Surweya, Babriawar (in which is Jaffrabad), and Okhamundul, with a total population (as estimated in 1842 by Colonel Jacob, then Acting Political Agent) of 14,75,685 souls.

Number of separate jurisdictions not less than 224, but constantly varying on account of the custom of equal male inheritance amongst minor Rajpoot and Katty States.

The number of separate jurisdictions comprised within the limits of the peninsula is not less than 224; but as the minor Rajpoot and Katty States maintain the rule of equal male inheritance, the subdivisions into which they are divided is constantly varying, and indeed many of the Principalities included in the number above specified do not contain more than three or four small villages, while some do not possess more than one.

All Chiefs, however, who settle separately for tribute, are regarded as coming under the direct authority of Government, and the most petty of them are equally jealous of other interference as are the Talookdars of the larger States, and they all maintain the same degree of personal independence within their respective possessions.

All Chiefs settling separately for tribute regarded as independent.

One of the most important duties entrusted to the Political Agent, is the protection of the weaker Chiefs and Geerassias against the oppression and encroachment of their more powerful neighbours, without which these inconsiderable authorities would very rapidly lose their independence.

Necessity of protection of weaker Chiefs and Geerassias against oppression and encroachment of more powerful ones.

The division of Jhalawar, as its name denotes, is for the most part in the possession of Jhala Rajpoots. The principal Chiefs of this tribe of Rajpoots are the Raj of Drangdra, who is regarded as the head of the family, the Raj of Wankaneer, and the Thakoors of Limree, Wudwan, Than, Saeela, and Choora. In addition to these States, however, there is the petty Principality of Moolee, under Purmar Rajpoots; the Mussulman one of Bujana possessed by Juts; the Principalities of Dussara and Wunod, also in the possession of Mahomedans; the Kolee Principality of Jhinjoowarra; and a part of Patree, which is ruled over by Koonbee Chiefs.

Principal Chiefs in Jhalawar enumerated.

Kattywar, which is the central division, derives its name from the principal proprietors, who are Kattys; the principal of whom are the Chiefs of Jetpoor, Buggusra, Babra, Kotra, and Beelka, of the Wala tribe; Jusdhun, Choteela, Beemora, Anundpoor, and Mewassa, of the tribe of Khachur; Dandulpoor and Soodamra, who are Koours.

Principal Chiefs in Kattywar enumerated.

Muchoo Kanta is so named from the River Muchoo which runs through it, and is possessed by Jhareja Rajpoots; the two principal States being those of Morvee and Mallia.

Principal Chiefs in Muchoo Kanta enumerated.

Hallar is also possessed by Jhareja Rajpoots, and is said to take its name from Hala, a Chief of this tribe, who first conquered it. Its principal Chiefs are those of Nowanuggur, Rajkot, Goondul, Dhurol, Drapha, and Kotra Sangaree.

Principal Chiefs in Hallar enumerated.

Soruth,* which is the name by which the province of Kattywar was anciently known, is possessed by Mahomedans, the chief of whom are the Nuwab of Joonaghur, the Babee of Bantwa, and the Shaita of Umrapoor.

Principal Chiefs in Soruth enumerated.

Burda is in the possession of the Rana of Porebundur, who is a Rajpoot of the Jaitwa tribe.

Principal Chiefs in Burda enumerated.

* Properly Sorashtra.

Gohelwar is possessed principally by the Gohel Rajpoots, the more important of whom are the Thakoors of Bhownuggur, Palitana, Wulleh, and Lathee.

Principal Chiefs in Gohelwar enumerated.

Oond Surweya is possessed by Surweya Rajpoots, Dantha being the largest Principality, containing about twenty villages, whilst the remainder are inconsiderable ones, not containing more than two or three villages, although settling directly for tribute with our Government.

Principal Chiefs in Oond Surweya enumerated.

Babriawar has only one Talooka of any size, named Dedan, and is occupied by Kattys of the Babria tribe, of whom there are numerous petty independent Chiefs. Jaffrabad, which is also situated within this division, belongs to the Seedee of Junjeera.

Principal Chiefs in Babriawar enumerated.

Okhamundul is a possession of His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, who has also Umrellee, Dharee, and Danturwar in the Kattywar Division, Koreenar in Soruth, and Damnuggur in Gohelwar, all of which are comprised under the general name of Punchmahal.

Principal Chiefs in Okhamundul enumerated.

There are very many other minor petty Principalities in the province, which it is unnecessary to enumerate here. Similar engagements were passed by them all to our Government when Colonel Walker made his settlements, A. D. 1807-8, in which year the rights of the Gaekwar in Kattywar were not only permanently defined by that officer, but were also formally recognized by the Chiefs.

Many other minor petty Principalities; similar engagements passed by all to Colonel Walker.

The nature of these engagements has been generally described in the concluding portion of the 3rd paragraph of this letter; they were intended to secure the peace of the country, to guarantee the regular payment of tribute, to abolish the revolting practice of female infanticide, which, at the period of our first interference in the affairs of the province, was found to prevail almost universally amongst the Jhareja and Jaitwa tribes of Rajpoots, and to put down piracy, to which States bordering on the coast, but especially Okhamundul, had previously been much addicted.

Engagements intended to secure the peace of the country; regular payment of tribute; discontinuance of female infanticide and piracy.

Our expectations of favourable results from the mediation and interference of the Honorable Company have not been disappointed; the peace of the country, although, as might naturally be anticipated where so many clashing interests are at work, occasionally interrupted by affrays and feuds between opposing Chiefs or Geerassias, has never been seriously disturbed since we charged ourselves with the superintendence and control of its affairs; nor have we on any occasion found it necessary to employ any considerable

Expectations from Honorable Company's mediation and interference fully realized.

force in the field to support our authority. Tribute has been levied with much regularity, and, while the revenue from this source has been materially increased, the people have been freed from the tyranny and oppression which Moolukgeeree armies, formerly sent into the country for this purpose by the Gaekwar Government, never failed to practise. Each succeeding annual Infanticide Report has shown that our endeavours to put down this barbarous crime, although met with most disheartening difficulties at their commencement, have been crowned with increasing success; the latest return exhibiting such favourable accounts, that we have the gratifying conviction that the inhuman practice, if still existing in a few isolated instances, can no longer be regarded as a stain upon the moral character of the Jhareja and Jaitwa tribes in Kattywar; and piracy is now unknown.

Vast number of separate jurisdictions throw difficulties in the way of measures for general improvement of the people.

Considering the vast number of petty independent jurisdictions which exists in this province, it cannot be matter of surprise that measures for improving the condition of the people, and for raising them in the scale of civilization, should make less progress here than in countries more happily circumstanced.

Difficulty of introducing uniform system of improvement on account of number of opposing interests to be united and jealousies to be allayed; but gratifying amount of success nevertheless.

In Kattywar it is found almost impossible to introduce any uniform system of improvement—there are so many conflicting interests to unite, and so much jealousy to allay; but in spite of these difficulties, it is pleasing to know, that in addition to the benefits abovementioned, as results of our rule, others are being gradually developed, which in time cannot fail to yield much good both directly and indirectly.

Measures lately adopted for the benefit of the country.

A general system of education has been lately introduced under the superintendence of Bhogeelal Pranwulubdass, who gave much satisfaction at Ahmedabad, and whose labours here already promise great success; and strenuous endeavours are being made to induce the Chiefs to improve the internal communications through the country by the improvement and construction of roads, to assist in the prosecution of which works the services of Lieutenant Boddam, of the Engineers, have been placed by Government at the disposal of the Political Agent.

Our relations with the different States under this Agency remain on the basis of the engagements passed to Colonel Walker in 1807-8.

NOTES

RELATIVE TO

THE PETTY STATES IN THE PROVINCE OF KATTYWAR.

BY

CAPTAIN J. T. BARR,

ACTING POLITICAL AGENT.

Submitted to Government on the 31st August 1854.

Brief Notes by Captain J. T. Barr, Acting Political Agent in Kattywar, containing information on the following points connected with the petty States in that Province.

I. Name, title, and age of each Chief.
II. Usual place of residence of ditto.
III. Names and ages of legitimate male issue, and of the principal persons of the Court.
IV. Whether tributary or not; if so, to whom, and annual amount of tribute.
V. Estimated gross annual revenue.
VI. Boundaries of territory and estimated area in square miles.
VII. Prevailing nature of the soil, usual means of irrigation, and general features of the country.
VIII. Natural and industrial resources.
IX. Routes, approaches, and means of communication by land and water.
X. Climate, and average range of thermometer.
XI. Average annual fall of rain.
XII. Estimated population.
XIII. Religion, language, tribes and castes.
XIV. Brief notice of the mode in which civil and criminal justice are administered.
XV. Nature of punishments awarded for criminal offences.
XVI. Educational measures.
XVII. Progress of vaccination.
XVIII. Prevalent diseases.

SORUTH DISTRICT.

JOONAGHUR ESTATE.

Name, Title, and Age of Chief.

I. Mohubhut Khan (addressed by Government "Nuwab Saheb"), age eighteen years.*

Usual Place of Residence.

II. Joonaghur.

Names and Ages of legitimate Male issue, and of the Principal persons of the Court.

III. No issue. Principal persons of the Court—

1, Babee Mahomed Khan.
2, Anundjee Amerchund.
3, Hubeeb Khan.

Whether Tributary or not; if so, to whom, and Annual Amount of Tribute.

IV. To the British Government, Rs. 28,394.
To the Gaekwar, Rs. 36,413.

Estimated gross Annual Revenue.

V. Rupees 6,00,000.

Boundaries of Territory, and estimated Area in Square Miles.

VI. It is impossible to give geographical boundaries to any of the States in Kattywar, they are so interlaced; and as no survey has been made, no estimate can be formed as to the area in square miles. The area of the whole peninsula of Kattywar, including the part under the Ahmedabad Collectorate, has been roughly estimated at 22,000 square miles.

Prevailing Nature of the Soil, usual Means of Irrigation, and General Features of the Country.

VII. Soil generally black; in some parts light. Irrigation carried on by means of water drawn from wells, and by aqueducts; the Persian wheel, and water bag, or koss, are used for drawing water. Country generally flat, but contains the Geernar clump of hills, the highest peak of which is about 3,500 feet. There is also a wooded space, called the Geer, which contains ranges of hills, and is flooded during the monsoon.

Natural and Industrial Resources.

VIII. Grain is produced plentifully, especially Bajree. Cotton is produced in the Kootiana and Kesod Purgunas, and exported for Bombay from the Bunder of Verawul. Sugarcane is also grown.

* In the year 1854.

Routes, Approaches, and Means of Communication by Land and Water.

IX. The Bunders, of which the principal are Verawul, Nuwabunder, and Sootrapara, are good for vessels of the country during the fair season. There are no made roads through the country, with the exception of a portion of about twenty miles from Verawul inland. The communication is by the common carts of the country and pack bullocks for heavy goods, and on horseback for travellers moving with expedition.

Climate, and average Range of Thermometer.

X. The months from the end of March to the middle of July are very hot, and during a portion of the cold season the weather is very cold ; on the whole, climate good. The climate on the Geernar Hill is cool even during the hottest portion of the season. There is no register of thermometer kept.

Average Annual Fall of Rain.

XI. From fifty to sixty inches.

Estimated Population.

XII. 284,300.

Religion, Language, Tribes and Castes.

XIII. Hindooism two-thirds, Mahomedanism one-third. The different castes and tribes of Hindoos are—

Nagurs.	Bhurwars.	Rajpoots.
Bumuns.	Rubarees.	Uteels.
Bunias.	Charons.	Koombars.
Lohanas.	Thurgalas.	Kattys.
Bhattias.	Koonbees.	Aheers, and others.

Language spoken, Guzerathee and Hindoostanee.

Brief Notice of the Mode in which Civil and Criminal Justice are Administered.

XIV. Crimes committed by one subject against another within the limits of the Talooka are adjudicated by the Chief, except the more serious ones threatening a breach of the peace of the country, which are investigated by the Political Agent, and disposed of by assessors chosen by him from amongst the Chiefs generally, who award punishment subject to the sanction of Government.

Nature of Punishments awarded for Criminal Offences.

XV. Fine and imprisonment, varying with the gravity of the offence; capital punishment is of very rare occurrence.

Educational Measures.

XVI. Balbood, &c. is taught on the Native system at present; English and Guzerathee are taught by a teacher furnished by Government and paid by the Nuwab. A school, in which the Sanscrit and Oordoo is taught, is supported by the principal persons of Joonaghur, and is patronized by the Nuwab. Schools are about to be established in different parts of the Talooka.

Progress of Vaccination.

XVII. Two vaccinators are employed and paid by the Nuwab, to whom monthly returns of their work are furnished.

Prevalent Diseases.

XVIII. Fevers; cholera also prevails occasionally previous to the commencement of the monsoon, but disappears after a few heavy falls of rain; guinea-worm; and spleen.

BANTWA ESTATE.

Names, Titles, and Ages of Chiefs.

I. Babee Mahomed Khan, age seventy years.
Babee Kumaldeen Khan, age forty-seven years.
Babee Nuthoo Khan, age fifty years.

Addressed by Government "Khan Shree."

Usual Place of Residence.

II. Bantwa.

Names and Ages of legitimate Male issue, and of the Principal persons of the Court.

III. Shere Boolund Khan, forty years, son of Mahomed Khan. Bapoo Meea, ten years, son of Kumaldeen Khan. Nuthoo Khan has also a son, one and a half year old.

Whether Tributary or not; if so, to whom, and Annual Amount of Tribute.

IV. To the British Government, Rs. 29,642.

Estimated Gross Annual Revenue.

V. About Rs. 85,000.

Boundaries of Territory and estimated Area in Square Miles.

VI. Vide answer to No. VI. at page 111.

Prevailing Nature of the Soil, usual Means of Irrigation, and General Features of the Country.

VII. The Talooka is very productive, the chief part being of rich black soil, and some sandy. It is irrigated from wells and rivers, by means of the leathern bag or koss and Persian wheel. Towards the south the country is watered by the Bhadur and Ojit rivers. The country is flat.

Natural and Industrial Resources.

VIII. A large quantity of cotton is grown in this Talooka; the usual grains are also grown, and a considerable quantity of sugarcane, which is made into Goor, for the consumption of the province. Coarse cotton cloths are manufactured by Mahomedans and Dhers.

Routes, Approaches, and Means of Communication by Land and Water.

IX. A road is being constructed from Verawul to Kootiana, which it is proposed to carry through the Bantwa Talooka. The produce is exported chiefly from the port of Verawul, also from Mangrole and Porebunder.

Climate and Average Range of Thermometer.

X. The climate is the same as that of Joonaghur, which surrounds the Talooka.

Average Annual Fall of Rain.

XI. Twenty-five inches.

Estimated Population.

XII. 20,000.

Religion, Language, Tribes and Castes.

XIII. The population of this Talooka is chiefly Mahomedan, of the Mehmon caste; there are also Hindoos of all denominations. The Guzerathee language is almost entirely spoken.

Brief Notice of the Mode in which Civil and Criminal Justice are Administered.

XIV. The Chief administers civil and criminal justice for offences committed by his own subjects within his own territory, but has not the power of life and death.

Nature of Punishments awarded for Criminal Offences.

XV. Fining, and occasionally (but seldom) imprisonment, and only for grave offences.

Educational Measures.

XVI. There is a school in Bantwa, where the Guzerathee language is taught; it is not well attended, the population being chiefly Mehmons. The expenses of the school are paid by a few of the chief inhabitants.

Progress of Vaccination.

XVII. Vaccinators are not employed by the Talookdar, but those under the Civil Surgeon are employed in the Talooka.

Prevalent Diseases.

XVIII. Fevers, diarrhœa, dysentery, small-pox, a few cases of guinea worm, and cholera (when prevalent in the country).

HALLAR DISTRICT.

NOWANUGGUR ESTATE.

Name, Title, and Age of Chief.

I. Jam Shree Veebajee (addressed by Government "Jam Shree"), age twenty-eight years.

Usual Place of Residence.

II. Nowanuggur, or Jamnuggur as it is sometimes called.

Names and Ages of legitimate Male issue, and of the Principal persons of the Court.

III. No issue. Principal persons of the Court—

Shet Bugwanjee Kurmshee, Karbaree.

Koour Jeteejee, Jalimsingjee, and Bhowsingjee; Radoojee and Bugwan Shungjee; all Bhayad.

Whether Tributary or not; if so, to whom, and Annual Amount of Tribute.

IV. To the British Government, Rs. 50,312. To the Gaekwar, Rs. 64,183, including Wuttao about Rs. 3,481. Zortulubee to Joonaghur, Rs. 4,843.

Estimated gross Annual Revenue.

V. About Rs. 6,00,000.

Boundaries of Territory and estimated Area in Square Miles.

VI. Vide answer to No. VI. at page 111.

Prevailing Nature of the Soil, usual Means of Irrigation, and General Features of the Country.

VII. The Talooka is generally flat, but about two-thirds of the Burda hills are contained within this province. It is irrigated by means of water drawn from wells by bullocks, and in two places by aqueducts from rivers. The chief rivers are the Oond, Demee, Sasoee, Wurtoo, Vedmuttee, and Nagmuttee.

Natural and Industrial Resources.

VIII. The usual grains and cotton; silk is also manufactured, but of an inferior quality; coarse cotton cloths are made by Mahomedans and Dhers, and a considerable number of people are engaged as dyers. There is excellent iron found at Rahan near Dwarka, a considerable quantity of which is yearly worked. There is also iron ore in great quantity in the Burda hills, but the expense of working makes it more expensive than English iron, and since the introduction of that, the manufacture of it has been abandoned.

Routes, Approaches, and Means of Communication by Land and Water.

IX. There are no made roads. The land communication is by carts, pack bullocks, horses, and camels. The Bunders are Jooria, Nowanuggur, Sulya, Meanee; and part of the produce is exported from Porebunder.

Climate and Average Range of Thermometer.

X. Climate good, especially on the coast of the Gulf of Kutch, along which this Talooka extends.

Average Annual Fall of Rain.

XI. Twenty-five inches.

Estimated Population.

XII. 207,680.

Religion, Language, Tribes and Castes.

XIII. Chiefly Hindoos of all castes, and their several religions—Vishnuvee, Shevi, Jain, &c.; the proportion of Mussulmans is small. Language Guzerathee.

Brief Notice of the Mode in which Civil and Criminal Justice are Administered.

XIV. The Chief has power of life and death, and in all cases within his own territory and over his own subjects exercises uncontrolled jurisdiction. Civil cases are generally settled by Punchayuts appointed by the disputants.

Nature of Punishments awarded for Criminal Offences.

XV. Fines and imprisonment; the latter seldom and only for serious offences.

Educational Measures.

XVI. There is a Government school at Nowanuggur, which is well attended and conducted. The Guzerathee language is chiefly taught, also the elements of the English language.

XVII. Two Native vaccinators were employed, one of whom died, and the other was dismissed for misconduct; but the Jam has promised to entertain two others approved by the Superintendent of Vaccination.

Progress of Vaccination.

Prevalent Diseases.

XVIII. Fevers, diarrhœa, dysentery, small-pox, and cholera (when prevalent).

GONDUL ESTATE.

Name, Title, and Age of Chief.

I. Sugramjee (addressed by Government "Thakoor"), age thirty-two years.

Usual Place of Residence.

II. Gondul.

Names and Ages of legitimate Male issue, and of the Principal persons of the Court.

III. Pritheerajee, age thirteen years. Mehta Doolubjee, Karbaree.

Whether Tributary or not; if so, to whom, and Annual Amount of Tribute.

IV. To the British Government, Rs. 49,096.
To the Gaekwar, Rs. 61,017.
Zortulubee to Joonaghur, Rs. 608.

Estimated gross Annual Revenue.

V. About Rs. 3,00,000.

Boundaries of Territory and estimated Area in Square Miles.

VI. Vide answer to No. VI. at page 111.

Prevailing Nature of the Soil, usual Means of Irrigation, and General Features of the Country.

VII. Soil chiefly black. Water is drawn in leathern bags from wells and rivers by bullocks. With the exception of the Atum hills, the country is generally flat. The Bhadur river flows through part of this Talooka, besides several other smaller ones.

VIII. The usual grains and cotton are grown, also sugarcane. Cotton cloths of a coarse description are made, also woollen cloths; and at Dhorajee carpets are manufactured.

Natural and Industrial Resources.

IX. No made roads exist. It is an inland Talooka. The produce is exported from Mangrole, Verawul, and Jooria. During the monsoon the Bhadur river is navigable for small boats to Dhorajee, one of the chief towns of the Talooka.

Routes, Approaches, and Means of Communication by Land and Water.

Climate and Average Range of Thermometer. X. Climate good.

Average Annual Fall of Rain. XI. Twenty inches.

Estimated Population. XII. 84,700.

Religion, Language, Tribes and Castes. XIII. Population chiefly Hindoo in all its castes, also Mahomedans. Language Guzerathee.

Brief Notice of the Mode in which Civil and Criminal Justice are Administered. XIV. The Chief has power to administer civil and criminal justice for offences committed by his own subjects in his own territories, but has not the power of life and death.

Nature of Punishments awarded for Criminal Offences. XV. Fines, and imprisonment for graver offences.

Educational Measures. XVI. There is a well-conducted and well-attended school at Dhorajee; Guzerathee is taught. There is no school at Gondul.

Progress of Vaccination. XVII. Vaccination is conducted by men paid by the Gondul Durbar.

Prevalent Diseases. XVIII. Fever, dysentery, small-pox, and cholera (when prevalent during the hot months before the rains).

RAJKOT ESTATE.

Name, Title, and Age of Chief. I. Thakoor Meeramunjee (addressed by Government as Thakoor), age twenty years.

Usual Place of Residence. II. Rajkot. The capital or Gadee was formerly at Surdar.

Names and Ages of legitimate Male issue, and of the Principal persons of the Court. III. No issue. No Karbaree. Laljee Pareck in charge of the Duftur.

Whether Tributary or not; if so, to whom, and Annual Amount of Tribute. IV. To the British Government, Rs. 18,991. Zortulubee, Rs. 2,330.

Estimated gross Annual Revenue. V. About Rs. 50,000.

Boundaries of Territory and estimated Area in Square Miles. VI. Vide answer to No. VI. at page 111.

Prevailing Nature of the Soil, usual Means of Irrigation, and General Features of the Country. VII. Both black and light soil. Water drawn from wells and rivers with leathern bags by bullocks. Nature of the ground undulating and stony. The River Ajee flows past Rajkot; there are other and smaller rivers, but water is found at all seasons of the year in the Ajee.

Natural and Industrial Resources.

VIII. The usual grains and sugarcane are grown, but little cotton is produced.

Routes, Approaches, and Means of Communication by Land and Water.

IX. The Talooka is inland; its produce is exported by Gogo and Jooria. Carts are the chief means of transport, also pack bullocks and horses.

Climate and Average Range of Thermometer.

X. Climate good, and generally very healthy, though hot in the months of April, May, and October.

Average Annual Fall of Rain.

XI. Twenty-five inches.

Estimated Population.

XII. 20,000.

Religion, Language, Tribes and Castes.

XIII. Population chiefly Hindoos of all castes, and Mussulmans. Religion Shrawki, Vishnoo, &c., and Mahomedan. Language Guzerathee, and a little Hindoostanee.

Brief Notice of the Mode in which Civil and Criminal Justice are Administered.

XIV. The Chief has not the power of life and death, but takes cognizance of minor offences committed within his own territories.

Nature of Punishments awarded for Criminal Offences.

XV. Fines, and imprisonment for grave offences.

Educational Measures.

XVI. A Government school has existed here for some years, and a large school has just been built, and the Superintendent of Education in Kattywar and three schoolmasters are employed in teaching the English, Guzerathee, and other languages. The Superintendent has the supervision of the schools and education in general throughout Kattywar.

Progress of Vaccination.

XVII. Vaccination is conducted by Native vaccinators under the Civil Surgeon.

Prevalent Diseases.

XVIII. Fever, dysentery, small-pox, and cholera (when prevalent).

DHUROL SURUPDUR.

Name, Title, and Age of Chief.

I. Thakoor Jeysingjee (addressed by Government as Thakoor), age thirty-one years.

Usual Place of Residence.

II. Dhurol.

Names and Ages of legitimate Male issue, and of the Principal persons of the Court.

III. Hurreesingjee, age nine years.
Hurreesingjee, brother of the Talookdar, thirteen years.
Karbaree, Mehta Bawa Bhowaneeshunker.

Whether Tributary or not; if so, to whom, and Annual Amount of Tribute.

IV. To the Gaekwar, Rs. 9,552.
Zortulubee, Rs. 679.

Estimated gross Annual Revenue.

V. Rs. 37,100.

Boundaries of Territory and estimated Area in Square Miles.

VI. The same as Joonaghur.

Prevailing Nature of the Soil, usual Means of Irrigation, and General Features of the Country.

VII. Soil is generally light, and is irrigated from wells and rivers by means of leathern bags (koss) and bullocks. The country is generally undulating and rocky.

Natural and Industrial Resources.

VIII. The usual grains and sugarcane, also cotton. Coarse cotton cloths are manufactured.

Routes, Approaches, and Means of Communication by Land and Water.

IX. No made roads exist. Carts, bullocks, and horses are the means of communication by land. The Talooka is inland. The produce is chiefly exported from Jooria.

Climate, and Average Range of Thermometer.

X. Climate good, and generally very healthy, though hot in the months of April, May, and October.

Average Annual Fall of Rain.

XI. Twenty inches.

Estimated Population.

XII. 14,000.

Religion, Language, Tribes and Castes.

XIII. Population chiefly Hindoo, in all its castes; also Mussulmans. Language Guzerathee.

Brief Notice of the Mode in which Civil and Criminal Justice are Administered.

XIV. The Chief has not the power of life and death; he takes cognizance of minor offences, in which he is assisted by Punchayuts, &c.

Nature of Punishments awarded for Criminal Offences.

XV. Fines, and imprisonment for the graver offences.

Educational Measures.

XVI. There is a Government school at Dhurol, the Mehta of which has lately died. The Durbar has appointed a man until a teacher can be sent by Government.

Progress of Vaccination.

XVII. The Thakoor now promises to entertain a Native vaccinator approved by the Superintendent of Vaccination.

Prevalent Diseases.

XVIII. Fever (frequently of a violent description), dysentery, small-pox, leprosy, and cholera (when prevalent).

KOTRA SANGANEE.

Name, Title, and Age of Chief.	I. Jhareja Meramunjee (addressed by Government "Jhareja"), age twenty-six years.
Usual Place of Residence.	II. Kotra. The seat of Government was originally at Urdoee.
Names and Ages of legitimate Male issue, and of the Principal persons of the Court.	III. Jogajee, seven years old. Munoba, four ditto ditto. Karbaree, Hurreepersad Ambaram.
Whether Tributary or not; if so, to whom, and Annual Amount of Tribute.	IV. To the British Government, Rs. 10,189. Zortulubee, Rs. 1,165.
Estimated gross Annual Revenue.	V. Rs. 16,500.
Boundaries of Territory, and estimated Area in Square Miles.	VI. The same as Joonaghur.
Prevailing Nature of the Soil, usual Means of Irrigation, and General Features of the Country.	VII. Water is drawn from wells and rivers by leathern bags, or koss, and bullocks. This Talooka is generally hilly and rocky.
Natural and Industrial Resources.	VIII. The usual grains and sugarcane are grown.
Routes, Approaches, and Means of Communication by Land and Water.	IX. There are no regularly made roads. The Talooka is entirely inland. Its produce is chiefly exported from Gogo and Bhownuggur.
Climate, and Average Range of Thermometer.	X. Climate generally healthy, though hot in the months of April, May, and October.
Average Annual Fall of Rain.	XI. Twenty inches.
Estimated Population.	XII. 8,000.
Religion, Language, Tribes and Castes.	XIII. Religion and castes are those of Hindoos in all its forms, and Mahomedanism. Language Guzerathee.
Brief Notice of the Mode in which Civil and Criminal Justice are Administered.	XIV. Justice is administered by the Chief among his own subjects. Punchayuts are appointed for the decision of small cases.
Nature of Punishments awarded for Criminal Offences.	XV. Fines chiefly; imprisonment, though seldom.
Educational Measures.	XVI. There is a school here, carried on by private teachers.
Progress of Vaccination.	XVII. Vaccination has not been introduced.
Prevalent Diseases.	XVIII. Fever, spleen, and cholera (when prevalent in Kattywar).

JHALAWAR DISTRICT.

DRANGDRA ESTATE.

Name, Title, and Age of Chief.

I. Maharana Shree Mumulsingjee Jhalla (addressed by Government as Raj), aged forty-three years.

Usual Place of Residence.

II. Drangdra. Formerly the seat of Government was at Hulwud.

Names and Ages of legitimate Male issue, and of the Principal persons of the Court.

III. Mansingjee, eighteen years old.
Merooba, fourteen years old.
Ludooba, thirteen ditto ditto.
Hurreesing, seven ditto ditto.
Punchanjee, four ditto ditto.
Karbarees, Jhareja Sungojee and Ramchunder Sewajee.

Whether Tributary or not; if so, to whom, and Annual Amount of Tribute.

IV. To the British Government, Rs. 40,671.
Zortulubee, Rs. 3,705.

Estimated gross Annual Revenue.

V. Rs. 1,10,300.

Boundaries of Territory, and estimated Area in Square Miles.

VI. The same as Joonaghur.

Prevailing Nature of the Soil, usual Means of Irrigation, and General Features of the Country.

VII. The soil is chiefly of a middling description, a small portion of black, a good deal of rocky and hilly ground. There are several small rivers.

Natural and Industrial Resources.

VIII. A considerable trade in Chukees or hand millstones; the stone is considered very good. A quantity of wool is produced, as also the usual grains.

Routes, Approaches, and Means of Communication by Land and Water.

IX. This is an inland Talooka. There are no made roads. Carts, bullocks, &c. are the usual means of communication. Dholera is the nearest port.

Climate, and Average Range of Thermometer.

X. Hot; but the inhabitants are healthy.

Average Annual Fall of Rain.

XI. Twenty inches.

Estimated Population.

XII. 51,709.

Religion, Language, Tribes and Castes.

XIII. Chiefly Hindoos of all forms and castes; also Mahomedans. Language Guzerathee.

Brief Notice of the Mode in which Civil and Criminal Justice are Administered.

XIV. Justice is administered by the Chief among his own subjects. Punchayuts are appointed for the decision of small cases.

Nature of Punishment awarded for Criminal Offences.

XV. Fines and imprisonment.

Educational Measures.

XVI. There are private schools, but no Government Mehta.

Progress of Vaccination.

XVII. No vaccinator employed in this Talooka. Vaccination is performed by the Medical officer of this Agency.

Prevalent Diseases.

XVIII. Fever, and cholera every two or three years.

WANKANEER.

Name, Title, and Age of Chief.

I. Wukutsingjee Jalla (addressed by Government as Raj), age forty-seven years.

Usual Place of Residence.

II. Wankaneer.

Names and Ages of legitimate Male issue, and of the Principal persons of the Court.

III. Bunesing, the grandson of the Talookdar (his father is dead), age twelve years.

Dansing, age twenty-two years;
Veerajee, age nineteen years;
Kengarjee, age seventeen years;
Dewajee, age fifteen years;
Deepsingjee, age eight years;
All sons of the Talookdar.
Karbaree, Munia Heerachund Nagjee.

Whether Tributary or not; if so, to whom, and Annual Amount of Tribute.

IV. To the British Government, Rs. 17,422.
Zortulubee, Rs. 1,457.
To Dundooka, Ahmedabad, Rs. 2,150.

Estimated gross Annual Revenue.

V. Rs. 38,000.

Boundaries of Territory, and estimated Area in Square Miles.

VI. The same as Joonaghur.

Prevailing Nature of the Soil, usual Means of Irrigation, and General Features of the Country.

VII. Chiefly light soil. Water drawn for the purpose of irrigation from wells and rivers by bullocks and koss. This Talooka is generally hilly.

Natural and Industrial Resources. VIII. The usual grains and sugarcane are grown.

Routes, Approaches, and Means of Communication by Land and Water. IX. This is an inland Talooka. There are no made roads; communication carried on by carts and bullocks; and the nearest port is Jooria.

Climate, and Average Range of Thermometer. X. Hot; but the inhabitants are healthy.

Average Annual Fall of Rain. XI. Twenty inches.

Estimated Population. XII. 14,000.

Religion, Language, Tribes and Castes. XIII. Chiefly Hindoos of all forms and castes; also Mahomedans. Language Guzerathee.

Brief Notice of the Mode in which Civil and Criminal Justice are Administered. XIV. Justice is administered by the Chief among his own subjects. Punchayuts are appointed for the decision of small cases.

Nature of Punishments awarded for Criminal Offences. XV. Fines, and imprisonment (though seldom).

Educational Measures. XVI. There is a Government school here. The Mehta is paid by the Durbar; it is well attended and conducted. There are also private schools.

Progress of Vaccination. XVII. No vaccinator is employed in this Talooka. Vaccination is performed by the Medical officer of this Agency.

Prevalent Diseases. XVIII. Fevers, and cholera (when prevalent).

LIMREE ESTATE.

Name, Title, and Age of Chief. I. Jhalla Hurbhumjee* (addressed by Government as Thakoor), age seventeen years.

Usual Place of Residence. II. Limree. The capital was formerly at Jamboo, and afterwards at Sheeanee.

Names and Ages of legitimate Male issue, and of the Principal persons of the Court. III. No issue.

Karbarees, Pareck Dosa Hurjee and Lallchund Heerachund.

Jhalla Akubhaee and Gohel Runesing Deepsing, Punchayut.

* Died on the 8th January 1856, and, having left no male issue, has been succeeded by his brother, Futtey Sing.

Whether Tributary or not; if so, to whom, and Annual Amount of Tribute.

IV. To Government, Rs. 48,102.
Zortulubee, Rs. 1,390.
On account of Zilla villages under Ahmedabad, Rs. 16,125-0-3.

Estimated gross Annual Revenue.

V. Rs. 1,40,000.

Boundaries of Territory and estimated Area in Square Miles.

VI. The same as Joonaghur.

Prevailing Nature of the Soil, usual Means of Irrigation, and General Features of the Country.

VII. Soil black, red, and in some places sandy. Water is drawn from wells by bullocks and the koss. The Boyawa River flows though this Talooka; it becomes salt in the hot weather. There are also nullas, the water of which is brackish. The country is flat, with low rocky ridges.

Natural and Industrial Resources.

VIII. The usual grains and a large quantity of cotton are grown; the latter is sent to Bombay by Dholera Bunder.

Routes, Approaches, and Means of Communication by Land and Water.

IX. There are no made roads. Carts, bullocks, and horses are the carriage of the Talooka. The produce is chiefly exported from Dholera.

Climate, and Average Range of Thermometer.

X. Hot; but the inhabitants are healthy.

Average Annual Fall of Rain.

XI. Thirty inches.

Estimated Population.

XII. 27,820.

Religion, Language, Tribes and Castes.

XIII. Chiefly Hindoos of all castes; also Mahomedans. Language Guzerathee.

Brief Notice of the Mode in which Civil and Criminal Justice are Administered.

XIV. The Chief has jurisdiction within his own territories, with the exception of those villages under the Ahmedabad Collectorate which are conducted by the Civil authorities there.

Nature of Punishments awarded for Criminal Offences.

XV. Chiefly fines, imposed by Punchayuts of the caste.

Educational Measures.

XVI. There is no Government school here, but several private ones.

Progress of Vaccination.

XVII. The Thakoor has promised to entertain Native vaccinators instructed by the Superintendent of Vaccination.

Prevalent Diseases.

XVIII. Fever, and cholera (when prevalent in Kattywar).

WUDWAN ESTATE.

Name, Title, and Age of Chief.

I. Rajsingjee (addressed by Government "Thakoor"), age twenty-eight years.

Usual Place of Residence.

II. Wudwan.

Names and Ages of legitimate Male issue, and of the Principal persons of the Court.

III. Chundersingjee, age thirteen years.
Kesreesingjee, age seven years.
Karbaree Dosachund.

Whether Tributary or not; if so, to whom, and Annual Amount of Tribute.

IV. To the British Government, Rs. 25,778.
Zortulubee, Rs. 2,682.
Dundooka Sookree, Rs. 87-0-11.
To Ahmedabad for Zilla villages, Rs. 6,719-15-0.

Estimated gross Annual Revenue.

V. Rs. 40,000.

Boundaries of Territory, and estimated Area in Square Miles.

VI. The same as Joonaghur.

Prevailing Nature of the Soil, usual Means of Irrigation, and General Features of the Country.

VII. Soil black, also light. Irrigation is carried on by wells drawn by the koss and bullocks. The country is flat. There is a river at Wudwan, but it dries in the hot season.

Natural and Industrial Resources.

VIII. The usual grains are grown. The produce of the Talooka is chiefly cotton. The Dhers manufacture coarse cotton cloths; a considerable number of people are employed as dyers.

Routes, Approaches, and Means of Communication by Land and Water.

IX. There are no made roads. The produce of the Talooka is exported from Dholera Bunder.

Climate, and Average Range of Thermometer.

X. Hot; but the inhabitants are healthy.

Average Annual Fall of Rain.

XI. Thirty inches.

Estimated Population.

XII. 32,220.

Religion, Language, Tribes and Castes.

XIII. Chiefly Hindoos, of all castes; also Mussulmans. Language Guzerathee.

Brief Notice of the Mode in which Civil and Criminal Justice are Administered.

XIV. Justice is administered by the Chief for offences committed within his own territories and by his own subjects, but he has not the power of life and death.

Nature of Punishments awarded for Criminal Offences.

XV. Fines; and imprisonment, but seldom.

Educational Measures.

XVI. There is a Government school here. The teacher is paid by the Durbar; it is well attended and conducted.

XVII. The Thakoor has promised to entertain Native vaccinators instructed by the Superintendent of Vaccination.

Progress of Vaccination.

XVIII. Fever, and cholera in the hot weather before the rains set in.

Prevalent Diseases.

THAN ESTATE.

Name, Title, and Age of Chief.

I. Kurrumsingjee (addressed by Government as Thakoor), age eight years.

Usual Place of Residence.

II. Luckthur.

Names and Ages of legitimate Male issue, and of the Principal persons of the Court.

III. No issue.
Karbaree, Amrutrao Eshwuntrao.

Whether Tributary or not; if so, to whom, and Annual Amount of Tribute.

IV. To the British Government, Rs. 6,763.
Veerungaon Sookree, Rs. 123-13-6.
Zortulubee, Rs. 464.

Estimated gross Annual Revenue.

V. Rs. 30,000.

Boundaries of Territory, and estimated Area in Square Miles.

VI. The same as Joonaghur.

VII. Soil generally light, but a proportion of black. It is irrigated by water drawn from wells by the koss and bullocks. There are no rivers of any size, or hills; some tracts of rocky ground.

Prevailing Nature of the Soil, usual Means of Irrigation, and General Features of the Country.

VIII. A large quantity of cotton is grown at Luckthur, and in the rest of the Talooka the usual grains. The Dhers and Borahs make cloths of a coarse description. The earthenware made at Than is celebrated throughout the province.

Natural and Industrial Resources.

Routes, Approaches, and Means of Communication by Land and Water.

IX. This is an inland Talooka, the nearest port is Dholera.

Climate, and Average Range of Thermometer.

X. Hot, and dry; but the inhabitants are healthy.

Average Annual Fall of Rain.

XI. Twenty inches.

Estimated Population.

XII. 28,000.

Religion, Language, Tribes and Castes.

XIII. Chiefly Hindoos, of all castes; also Mahomedans. Language Guzerathee.

Brief Notice of the Mode in which Civil and Criminal Justice are Administered.

XIV. Justice is administered by the Chief for offences committed in his own territories and by his own subjects, but he has not the power of life and death.

Nature of Punishments awarded for Criminal Offences.

XV. Fines, and imprisonment (but seldom).

Educational Measures.

XVI. The Mehta sent by Government is employed in teaching the Thakoor and the children of the principal inhabitants.

Progress of Vaccination.

XVII. Has promised to entertain one vaccinator instructed by the Superintendent of Vaccination.

Prevalent Diseases.

XVIII. Fever, chiefly in the month of September; cholera, when prevalent.

SAEELA ESTATE.

Name, Title, and Age of Chief.

I. Kesreesing (addressed by Government as Thakoor), age thirty years.

Usual Place of Residence.

II. Saeela.

Names and Ages of legitimate Male issue, and of the Principal persons of the Court.

III. Wukutsingjee, nine years.
Karbaree, Putwarree Wulubdass.

Whether Tributary or not; if so, to whom, and Annual Amount of Tribute.

IV. To the British Government, Rs. 17,397.
Zortulubee, Rs. 510.

Estimated gross Annual Revenue.

V. Rs. 25,000.

Boundaries of Territory and estimated Area in Square Miles.

VI. The same as Joonaghur.

Prevailing Nature of the Soil, usual Means of Irrigation, and General Features of the Country.

VII. Soil generally light. Water is drawn from wells for the purposes of irrigation by the koss and bullocks. There are rivers, but they soon dry up.

Natural and Industrial Resources.

VIII. Cotton the chief produce; the usual grains are grown. The dyers of this Talooka are good and numerous.

Routes, Approaches, and Means of Communication by Land and Water.

IX. This is an inland Talooka. The nearest port is Dholera, from which its produce is exported.

Climate and Average Range of Thermometer.

X. The climate is hot and dry, but the inhabitants are healthy.

Average Annual Fall of Rain.

XI. Twenty inches.

Estimated Population. XII. 10,000.

Religion, Language, Tribes and Castes. XIII. Chiefly Hindoos, of all castes; also Mahomedans. Language Guzerathee.

Brief Notice of the Mode in which Civil and Criminal Justice are Administered. XIV. Justice is administered by the Chief for offences committed in his own territories and by his own subjects, but he has not the power of life and death.

Nature of Punishments awarded for Criminal Offences. XV. Fines, and imprisonment (but seldom).

Educational Measures. XVI. There is no Government school. Education is carried out by private individuals.

Progress of Vaccination. XVII. Vaccination not introduced.

Prevalent Diseases. XVIII. Fever, and cholera (when prevalent).

CHOORA ESTATE.

Name, Title, and Age of Chief. I. Bechersingjee (addressed by Government as Thakoor), age fourteen years.

Usual Place of Residence. II. Choora.

Names and Ages of legitimate Male issue, and of the Principal persons of the Court. III. No issue.
Karbaree, Gosuljee Veera Kullianjee.

Whether Tributary or not; if so, to whom, and Annual Amount of Tribute. IV. To the British Government, Rs. 6,463.
Zortulubee, Rs. 486.
Dundooka Sookree, Rs. 71-11-2.

Estimated gross Annual Revenue. V. Rs. 30,000.

Boundaries of Territory and estimated Area in Square Miles. VI. The same as Joonaghur.

Prevailing Nature of the Soil, usual Means of Irrigation, and General Features of the Country. VII. Soil generally light. There are no rivers; water is obtained from wells for the purpose of irrigation by the koss and bullocks. The appearance of the country is flat, with low rocky ridges here and there.

Natural and Industrial Resources. VIII. Cotton the chief produce; the usual grains are also grown.

Routes, Approaches, and Means of Communication by Land and Water. IX. This is an inland Talooka. Dholera is the nearest port, from which its produce is exported.

Climate, and Average Range of Thermometer. — X. The climate is hot and dry, but the inhabitants are healthy.

Average Annual Fall of Rain. — XI. Twenty inches.

Estimated Population. — XII. 8,160.

Religion, Language, Tribes and Castes. — XIII. Chiefly Hindoos, of all castes; also Mahomedans. Language Guzerathee.

Brief Notice of the Mode in which Civil and Criminal Justice are Administered. — XIV. Justice is administered by the Chief for offences committed in his own territories and by his own subjects, but he has not the power of life and death.

Nature of Punishments awarded for Criminal Offences. — XV. Fines, and imprisonment (but seldom).

Educational Measures. — XVI. There is a Government school here; the Thakoor is taught by the teacher.

Progress of Vaccination. — XVII. Has promised to entertain one vaccinator.

Prevalent Diseases. — XVIII. Fever, and cholera (when prevalent).

MOOLEE ESTATE.

Name, Title, and Age of Chief. — I. Wukutsingjee (addressed by Government as Thakoor or Purmar Shree), age twenty-three years.

Usual Place of Residence. — II. Moolee.

Names and Ages of legitimate Male issue, and of the Principal persons of the Court. — III. No issue.
Karbaree, Mehta Jugjeewun Nathjee.

Whether Tributary or not; if so, to whom, and Annual Amount of Tribute. — IV. To the British Government, Rs. 7,501.
Zortulubee, Rs. 1,853.

Estimated gross Annual Revenue. — V. Rs. 70,000.

Boundaries of Territory, and estimated Area in Square Miles. — VI. The same as Joonaghur.

Prevailing Nature of the Soil, usual Means of Irrigation, and General Features of the Country. — VII. Soil is black and in many places light. Water for irrigation is obtained from wells by the koss and bullocks. The country is generally flat, with low rocky ridges; the rivers dry soon after the rains.

Natural and Industrial Resources. — VIII. The usual grains are grown.

Routes, Approaches, and Means of Communication by Land and Water. IX. There are no made roads. The Talooka is inland; the nearest Bunder is Dholera. Communication is carried on by means of carts, pack bullocks, &c.

Climate, and Average Range of Thermometer. X. The climate is hot and dry.

Average Annual Fall of Rain. XI. Twenty inches.

Estimated Population. XII. 9,600.

Religion, Language, Tribes and Castes. XIII. Chiefly Hindoos of the Vishnoo, Sumast, and Jain sects; also Mussulmans. Language Guzerathee.

Brief Notice of the Mode in which Civil and Criminal Justice are Administered. XIV. The Chief has jurisdiction of crimes committed within his own territories and by his own subjects, but he has not the power of life and death.

Nature of Punishments awarded for Criminal Offences. XV. Fines, and sometimes imprisonment.

Educational Measures. XVI. There is no Government school. Education is carried on by private individuals.

Progress of Vaccination. XVII. Vaccination not introduced.

Prevalent Diseases. XVIII. Fever, dysentery, spleen, liver complaint, and cholera (when prevalent). These diseases are chiefly prevalent in the hot weather.

BUJANA ESTATE.

Name, Title, and Age of Chief. I. Nuseeb Khan (addressed by Government as Mulek Shree), age thirty-two years.

Usual Place of Residence. II. Bujana.

Names and Ages of legitimate Male issue, and of the Principal Persons of the Court. III. Jeewun Khan, seven years.
Bawajee, five years.
Karbaree, Doshee Mowjee Juwere.

Whether Tributary or not; if so, to whom, and Annual Amount of Tribute. IV. To the British Government, Rs. 7,980.

Estimated gross Annual Revenue. V. Rs. 32,000.

Boundaries of Territory and estimated Area in Square Miles. VI. The same as Joonaghur.

Prevailing Nature of the Soil, usual Means of Irrigation, and General Features of the Country.	VII. Soil light, and salty in many places. Water is entirely obtained from wells. There are no rivers nor hills. The Talooka is flat.
Natural and Industrial Resources.	VIII. The usual grains are grown.
Routes, Approaches, and Means of Communication by Land and Water.	IX. There are no made roads. The Talooka is inland. Communication is carried on by bullock carts, pack bullocks, &c. The nearest port is Dholera.
Climate, and Average Range of Thermometer.	X. The climate is hot and dry.
Average Annual Fall of Rain.	XI. Twenty inches.
Estimated Population.	XII. 9,320.
Religion, Language, Tribes and Castes.	XIII. Chiefly Hindoos of the Vishnoo, Sumast, and Jain sects; also Mussulmans. Language Guzerathee.
Brief Notice of the Mode in which Civil and Criminal Justice are Administered.	XIV. The Chief has jurisdiction of crimes committed within his own territories by his own subjects, but he has not the power of life and death.
Nature of Punishments awarded for Criminal Offences.	XV. Fines, and sometimes imprisonment.
Educational Measures.	XVI. There is no Government school. Education is carried on by private individuals.
Progress of Vaccination.	XVII. Vaccination not introduced.
Prevalent Diseases.	XVIII. Fever, and cholera (when prevalent).

MUCHOO KANTA DISTRICT.

MORVEE ESTATE.

Name, Title, and Age of Chief.	I. Ruwajee (addressed by Government as Thakoor), age twenty-six years.
Usual Place of Residence.	II. Morvee.
Names and Ages of legitimate Male issue, and of the Principal Persons of the Court.	III. No issue. Karbaree, Heerachund Wukutchund (died lately).

Whether Tributary or not; if so, to whom, and Annual Amount of Tribute. — IV. To the Gaekwar, Rs. 49,208.
To the British Government, Rs. 9,263.

Estimated gross Annual Revenue. — V. Rs. 1,50,000.

Boundaries of Territory and estimated Area in Square Miles. — VI. The same as Joonaghur.

Prevailing Nature of the Soil, usual Means of Irrigation, and General Features of the Country. — VII. Soil black and light in proportion. Water is drawn from wells and rivers. The country is generally flat. The river Muchoo flows past Morvee, and is never dry.

Natural and Industrial Resources. — VIII. The usual grains and sugarcane are grown. Coarse cloths are manufactured by the Dhers and Mussulmans.

Routes, Approaches, and Means of Communication by Land and Water. — IX. There are no made roads. Communication is carried on by bullocks, carts, &c. Wowania, in the Gulf of Kutch, belongs to this Talooka, and is the port.

Climate, and Average Range of Thermometer. — X. Climate near the coast is good.

Average Annual Fall of Rain. — XI. Twenty inches.

Estimated Population. — XII. 24,216.

Religion, Language, Tribes and Castes. — XIII. Chiefly Hindoos of the Vishnoo, Sumast, and Jain sects; also Mussulmans. Language Guzerathee.

Brief Notice of the Mode in which Civil and Criminal Justice are Administered. — XIV. This Chief has jurisdiction of crimes committed within his own territories by his own subjects; but he has not the power of life and death.

Nature of Punishments awarded for Criminal Offences. — XV. Fines, and sometimes imprisonment.

Educational Measures. — XVI. There is a Government teacher here. The school is well attended; there are also private schools.

Progress of Vaccination. — XVII. Vaccination is performed by the Civil Surgeon when he visits the Talooka.

Prevalent Diseases. — XVIII. Fever, and cholera (when prevalent).

MALLIA ESTATE.

Name, Title, and Age of Chief.

I. Suttajee (addressed by Government as Thakoor or Jhareja Shree), age fifty years.

Usual Place of Residence.

II. Kakrechee. The capital is Mallia.

Names and Ages of legitimate Male issue, and of the Principal Persons of the Court.

III. Morejee, eight years, grandson and heir apparent.
Kulliansing, thirty years.
Jallimsing, twenty-five years.
Karbarees, Mehtas Wujeshunker and Mukunjee.

Whether Tributary or not; if so, to whom, and Annual Amount of Tribute.

IV. To the Gaekwar, Rs. 1,182.
Zortulubee, Rs. 185.

Estimated gross Annual Revenue.

V. Rs. 14,300.

Boundaries of Territory and estimated Area in Square Miles.

VI. The same as Joonaghur.

Prevailing Nature of the Soil, usual Means of Irrigation, and General Features of the Country.

VII. Soil black. Water is obtained from wells, tanks, and rivers. The Talooka is flat.

Natural and Industrial Resources.

VIII. The usual grains and sugarcane are grown.

Routes, Approaches, and Means of Communication by Land and Water.

IX. There are no made roads. The Talooka is inland. Communication is carried on by carts, bullocks, &c.

Climate, and Average Range of Thermometer.

X. Climate hot and dry.

Average Annual Fall of Rain.

XI. Twenty inches.

Estimated Population.

XII. 4,293.

Religion, Language, Tribes and Castes.

XIII. Chiefly Hindoos of the Vishnoo, Sumast, and Jain sects; also Mussulmans. Language Guzerathee.

Brief Notice of the Mode in which Civil and Criminal Justice are Administered.

XIV. This Chief has jurisdiction of crimes committed within his own territories by his own subjects; but he has not the power of life and death.

Nature of Punishments awarded for Criminal Offences.

XV. Fines, and sometimes imprisonment.

Educational Measures.

XVI. There is no Government school, but there are several private ones.

Progress of Vaccination.

XVII. Vaccination not introduced.

Prevalent Diseases.

XVIII. Fever, and cholera in the hot weather.

GOHELWAR DISTRICT.

BHOWNUGGUR ESTATE.

Name, Title, and Age of Chief.

I. Akherajee, Thakoor, (addressed by Government as Rawul Shree), age thirty-seven years, died on the 29th July 1854, and his brother Jusmutsing ascended the Gadee with the consent of Government.

Usual Place of Residence.

II. Bhownuggur. Formerly the capital was at Seehor.

Names and Ages of legitimate Male issue, and of the Principal Persons of the Court.

III. No issue.

Karbarees, Suntokram Desaee and Oja Gowree Shunker; Desaee, Runchordass Bappoobaee; Bukshee, Toolsee.

Whether Tributary or not; if so, to whom, and Annual Amount of Tribute.

IV. To the British Government, Rs. 75,907.
Zortulubee, Rs. 22,746.
To Ahmedabad, Rs. 53,000.

Estimated gross Annual Revenue.

V. Rs. 8,50,000.

Boundaries of Territory and estimated Area in Square Miles.

VI. The same as Joonaghur.

Prevailing Nature of the Soil, usual Means of Irrigation, and General Features of the Country.

VII. Soil about half black, the rest light and sandy. Water is obtained from wells and rivers. The Shewur hills are situated in this Talooka.

Natural and Industrial Resources.

VIII. Cotton in considerable quantities is produced, and shipped chiefly from Bhownuggur. Silk is manufactured of an inferior description, and a good deal of copper, imported from Bombay, is manufactured and sold inland. The usual grains and sugarcane are produced in abundance.

Routes, Approaches, and Means of Communication by Land and Water.

IX. A road is in course of formation by Government from Gogo to Wurtej and thence to Ahmedabad. Carts and bullocks are the carriage of the Talooka. The ports of this Talooka are Bhownuggur and Gogo, Tullaja and Mowa.

Climate, and Average Range of Thermometer.

X. The climate on the sea coast is good; inland, hot and dry.

Average Annual Fall of Rain.

XI. Thirty inches.

Estimated Population. XII. About 2,07,900.

Religion, Language, Tribes and Castes. XIII. Chiefly Hindoos of the Vishnoo, Sumast, and Jain sects; also Mussulmans. Language Guzerathee.

Brief Notice of the Mode in which Civil and Criminal Justice are Administered. XIV. The Chief has jurisdiction of civil and criminal offences in his own villages, except those under Ahmedabad, in which the Collector of Ahmedabad takes cognizance of all offences, civil and criminal.

Nature of Punishments awarded for Criminal Offences. XV. Fines, and sometimes imprisonment.

Educational Measures. XVI. There is no Government School. The Durbar defrays the expense of a Guzerathee school, which is tolerably well attended. There are also three other schools in contemplation—one at Seehor, one at Koondla, and one at Mowa.

Progress of Vaccination. XVII. Three Native vaccinators were kept up by the Durbar until rejected by the Superintendent of Vaccination, and the Thakoor has promised to supply others.

Prevalent Diseases. XVIII. Chiefly fever, and cholera (when prevalent).

PALITANA ESTATE.

Name, Title, and Age of Chief. I. Nogunjee (addressed by Government as Thakoor), age sixty-five years.

Usual Place of Residence. II. Palitana. The capital was formerly at Gareadhar.

Names and Ages of legitimate Male issue, and of the Principal persons of the Court. III. Purtabsing, thirty-eight years.
Culliansing, twenty-eight years.
Karbaree, Nurseedass.

Whether Tributary or not; if so, to whom, and Annual Amount of Tribute. IV. To the Gaekwar, Rs. 7,874.
Zortulubee, Rs. 2,490.

Estimated gross Annual Revenue. V. About Rs. 80,000

Boundaries of Territory and estimated Area in Square Miles. VI. The same as Joonaghur.

Prevailing Nature of the Soil, usual Means of Irrigation, and General Features of the Country. VII. Soil black, and in some places salt. Water is obtained from rivers and wells by the koss and bullocks. The Sheetroonjee hills are situated in this Talooka.

Natural and Industrial Resources.	VIII. The usual grains and sugarcane are grown.
Routes, Approaches, and Means of Communication by Land and Water.	IX. There are no made roads. The Talooka is inland. Communication is carried on by means of carts and bullocks, &c.
Climate, and Average Range of Thermometer.	X. Climate hot, but good on the hills.
Average Annual Fall of Rain.	XI. Thirty inches.
Estimated Population.	XII. 18,560.
Religion, Language, Tribes and Castes.	XIII. Hindoos, chiefly of the Vishnoo, Sumast, and Jain sects; also Mussulmans. Language Guzerathee.
Brief Notice of the Mode in which Civil and Criminal Justice are Administered.	XIV. The Chief has jurisdiction of crimes committed within his own territories, by his own subjects; but he has not the power of life and death.
Nature of Punishments awarded for Criminal Offences.	XV. Fines, and sometimes imprisonment.
Educational Measures.	XVI. There is no Government school, but several private ones.
Progress of Vaccination.	XVII. Vaccination is performed by the Civil Surgeon when he visits the Talooka.
Prevalent Diseases.	XVIII. Fever, spleen, and cholera (when prevalent).

WULLAH ESTATE.

Name, Title, and Age of Chief.	I. Pritheerajee (addressed as Rawul), age thirty-five years.
Usual Place of Residence.	II. Wullah.
Names and Ages of legitimate Male issue, and of the Principal persons of the Court.	III. Megrajee, nine years old. Karbaree, Bhutt Kessoojee Madoojee.
Whether Tributary or not; if so, to whom, and Annual Amount of Tribute.	IV. To the Gaekwar, Rs. 7,019. Zortulubee, Rs. 1,853.
Estimated gross Annual Revenue.	V. Rs. 40,000.
Boundaries of Territory, and estimated Area in Square Miles.	VI. The same as Joonaghur.

Prevailing Nature of the Soil, usual Means of Irrigation, and General Features of the Country.

VII. Soil black and also light. Water for irrigation is obtained from wells by the koss.

Natural and Industrial Resources.

VIII. The usual grains, and sugarcane and cotton, are grown.

Routes, Approaches, and Means of Communication by Land and Water.

IX. This is an inland Talooka. The road at present in course of formation between Gogo and Ahmedabad will go through this Talooka. The nearest ports are those of Bhownuggur and Dholera.

Climate, and Average Range of Thermometer.

X. Climate hot and dry.

Average Annual Fall of Rain.

XI. Thirty inches.

Estimated Population.

XII. 25,000.

Religion, Language, Tribes and Castes.

XIII. Hindoos, chiefly of the Vishnoo, Sumast, and Jain sects; also Mussulmans. Language Guzerathee.

Brief Notice of the Mode in which Civil and Criminal Justice are Administered.

XIV. The Chief has jurisdiction of crimes committed within his own territories by his own subjects, but he has not the power of life and death. The Talookdaree villages are under Ahmedabad, like those of Bhownuggur.

Nature of Punishments awarded for Criminal Offences.

XV. Fines, and sometimes imprisonment.

Educational Measures.

XVI. There is no Government school.

Progress of Vaccination.

XVII. Vaccination is performed by the Civil Surgeon when he visits the Talooka.

Prevalent Diseases.

XVIII. Fevers, and cholera (when prevalent).

LATHEE ESTATE.

Name, Title, and Age of Chief.

I. Geejee Soorsingjee (addressed by Government as Thakoor), age fifty-four years.

Usual Place of Residence.

II. Lathee.

Names and Ages of legitimate Male issue, and of the Principal persons of the Court.

III. Dajee Raj, age eighteen years.
Puttoba, age twelve years.
Hunnojee, age eleven years.
Karbarees, Jeewun Ram and Narrunjee.

Whether Tributary or not; if so, to whom, and Annual Amount of Tribute.

IV. To the Gaekwar, Rs. 861 and a horse.
Zortulubee, Rs. 146.

Estimated gross Annual Revenue.	V. Rs. 21,000.
Boundaries of Territory and estimated Area in Square Miles.	VI. The same as Joonaghur.
Prevailing Nature of the Soil, usual Means of Irrigation, and General Features of the Country.	VII. Soil black. Water is obtained from wells, and, if the monsoon is good, from rivers. The chief river is the Gangree. This Talooka is hilly in parts.
Natural and Industrial Resources.	VIII. The usual grains, and sugarcane and cotton, are grown.
Routes, Approaches, and Means of Communication by Land and Water.	IX. There are no made roads. Bullocks, carts, &c. are the usual means of communication. The nearest Bunder is that of Bhownuggur.
Climate, and Average Range of Thermometer.	X. Climate hot and dry.
Average Annual Fall of Rain.	XI. Twenty-five inches.
Estimated Population.	XII. 7,000.
Religion, Language, Tribes and Castes.	XIII. Hindoos, chiefly of the Vishnoo, Sumast, and Jain sects; also Mussulmans. Language Guzerathee.
Brief Notice of the Mode in which Civil and Criminal Justice are Administered.	XIV. The Chief has jurisdiction in his own territories over his own subjects, but no power of life and death.
Nature of Punishments awarded for Criminal Offences.	XV. Fines, and sometimes imprisonment.
Educational Measures.	XVI. There are private schools, but no Government ones.
Progress of Vaccination.	XVII. Not introduced.
Prevalent Diseases.	XVIII. Fever, and cholera when prevalent.

BURDA DISTRICT.

POREBUNDER ESTATE.

Name, Title, and Age of Chief.	I. Vickmatjee (addressed by Government as Rana Shree); age thirty-four years.
Usual Place of Residence.	II. Porebunder.

Names and Ages of legitimate Male issue, and of the Principal persons of the Court.	III. Madowsingjee, age sixteen years. Purtabsing, age eight years. Humeersingjee, age three years. Karbaree, Gangee Kubba.
Whether Tributary or not; if so, to whom, and Annual Amount of Tribute.	IV. To the British Government, Rs. 21,202. To the Gaekwar, Rs. 7,196. Zortulubee, Rs. 5,106. Share of custom duties, Rs. 15,000.
Estimated gross Annual Revenue.	V. Rs. 1,50,000.
Boundaries of Territory, and estimated Area in Square Miles.	VI. The same as Joonaghur.
Prevailing Nature of the Soil, usual Means of Irrigation, and General Features of the Country.	VII. Soil black, and light in proportion. There are many rivers, the largest Somtee, Wurloo, Meensar, and Ojud; these have water generally throughout the year.
Natural and Industrial Resources.	VIII. The usual grains, cotton, and sugarcane. A good deal of silk is manufactured here of a good quality, also cotton cloths.
Routes, Approaches, and Means of Communication by Land and Water.	IX. There are no made roads. The Bunders are good and numerous; as Porebunder, Nuweebunder, Madoopoor, Meeanee.
Climate, and Average Range of Thermometer.	X. Climate good on the sea coast.
Average Annual Fall of Rain.	XI. Thirty inches.
Estimated Population.	XII. 55,000.
Religion, Language, Tribes and Castes.	XIII. Hindoos, chiefly of the Vishnoo, Sumast, and Jain sects; also Mussulmans. Language Guzerathee.
Brief Notice of the Mode in which Civil and Criminal Justice are Administered.	XIV. This Chief has jurisdiction in his own territories over his own subjects; he has power of life and death, with the consent of Government.
Nature of Punishments awarded for Criminal Offences.	XV. Fines, and sometimes imprisonment.
Educational Measures.	XVI. There are private schools. The Rana proposes building a large school-house and providing suitable teachers.

Progress of Vaccination.

XVII. The Rana has promised to entertain Native vaccinators instructed by the Superintendent.

Prevalent Diseases.

XVIII. Fever, rheumatism, and cholera (when prevalent).

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

CONNECTED WITH

THE DISTRICTS OF JHALAWAR, KATTYWAR, MUCHOO KANTA, HALLAR, SORUTH, BURDA, GOHELWAR, OOND SURWEYA, AND BABRIAWAR.

PREPARED BY

MR. D. A. BLANE,

ACTING POLITICAL AGENT IN KATTYWAR.

Submitted to Government on the 9*th July* 1831.

DISTRICT OF

No. of the Talooka in the Province of Jhalawar.	The Province of Jhalawar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Col. Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A.D. 1829-30).		Zortulubee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one-fourth has been ceded on this account.	The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.		
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. q. r.	Rs.		
1	HulwudDrangdra, Talooka of 108 villages.	38,940	1,67,900	48,909	..	......	..	Ahmedabad Rs. 4,325, including Bhayad.	By the Chief, Raj Umer Singjee, who pays the tribute; for the regular discharge of which Sowkar security, under the Government Bhandary, is furnished by him.
2	Limree, Talooka of 70 villages.	27,040	1,60,000	51,931	..	21,412 2 20	..	Ahmedabad Rs. 1,501.	By the Chief, Jhala Bhojrajee, who pays the tribute; for the regular discharge of which Sowkar security, under the Government Bhandary, is furnished by him.

JHALAWAR.

The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS.
By the Chief. During the Muratha management, an attachment was on one or two occasions resorted to, for the purpose of compelling a settlement of the balance of tribute; but this object being effected, the authority of the Chief was only very temporarily superseded.	Koonbees, Kolees, Sutwaras, and Bramins are the most numerous classes, with some Wanees, Sepoy Rajpoots, &c. The soil is for the most part gravelly, with some black land, on which wheat and barley are produced by irrigation.	No sub-division, the rule of primogeniture having full effect. Several villages have from time to time been assigned by the Chief as a provision to members of the family; but jurisdiction is retained, and some money payment, either the "Veera" or a fixed sum, is made from them to the Durbar.	The Raja of Drangdra is the head of the Jhala tribe of Rajpoots, all the other Jhala Chiefs, those of Limree, Wudwan, &c., being younger branches of his family. A large portion of the Talooka is still waste, from the effects of the dreadful famine in Sumvut 1869 (A. D. 1812-13), which have been aggravated by inroads of plunderers from Parkur, and excesses by the Mallia Meeanas. The badness and want of water in the neighbourhood of the Runn, is likewise a great disadvantage. A balance is due by him to his security, but not for such amount as to occasion embarrassment or complaint. The amount of tribute at present realized is Rs. 39,000, and there is an old balance of Rs. 4,706 which has been set aside.
By the Chief.	Kolees, cultivating Rajpoots, Boras, and Wanees are the most numerous classes, with a few Bramins, Rubarees, shepherds, &c. The soil is gravelly and black in about equal proportions, and wheat and other crops are raised by irrigation.	No sub-division, the custom of primogeniture having full effect, and jurisdiction being retained over any grants made to members of the family, or others, since the date of the perpetual settlement.	

No. of the Talooka in the Province of Jhalawar.	The Province of Jhalawar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulubee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one-fourth has been ceded on this account.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	
			Rs.	Rs. q. r.	Rs.	Rs. q. r.	Rs.	
3	Kuntharia, Talooka of 2 villages.	1,120	6,500	1,610 0 0	..	1,610 0 0	....	Ah. Rs. 225
4	Karol, Talooka of 2 villages.	380	4,000	758 2 0	..	......	....	Ah. Rs. 100
5	Kumalpoor, village of.	160	3,500	837 2 0	..	......	....	......
6	Khumlaw, Talooka of 2 villages.	360	5,000	788 0 0	..	......	....	Ah. Rs. 150

The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.	The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS.
By the proprietors, Jhala Jessajee Vuktajee, and others; the shareholders being collectively responsible for the tribute.	By the proprietors.	The population consists chiefly of Koonbees, Rajpoot cultivators, Kolees, &c., with a few Bramins and Wanias. The soil is principally black earth, with some gravelly land. Irrigation is resorted to in years of scarcity, but does not repay the cultivator in ordinary seasons, on account of the badness and want of water.	There are eight principal shares, of which five are in the hands of Jhala Jessajee and the remaining three are held by several persons. The proprietors are relations of the Limree family of Jhala Rajpoots, amongst whom the law of primogeniture is observed; but it extends with very trifling effect to the minor branches of small property, like the owners of this Talooka.	
By the proprietors, Jhala Dewajee and others, who are collectively responsible for the Government tribute.	Ditto ditto.	The population and soil are nearly similar to the above.	There are three shares, of which two are "Teelaat," or in the family of the eldest son of the original grantee, and one in the family of the younger. The Geerasias are of the Limree family.	
By the proprietors, Jhala Runchorjee and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Nearly similar to the above; but there are no wells for irrigation.	Sub-divided into several shares. The Geerasias are of the Limree family.	
By the proprietors, Jhala Vustajee and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto; and wheat and other crops may be raised by irrigation.	Similar to the above.	

No. of the Talooka in the Province of Jhalawar.	The Province of Jhalawar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulubee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one-fourth has been ceded on this account.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	
			Rs.	Rs. q. r.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
7	Gerjree, Talooka of 2 villages.	320	5,000	1,296 0 0	..	......	....	Ah. Rs. 150
8	Cheechana, village of.	160	1,800	343 0 0	..	......	....	......
9	Chulala, village of.	200	4,000	1,048 0 0	..	....	....	Ah. Rs. 139
10	Jankhun, village of.	160	1,000	261 0 0	..	......	....	Ah. Rs. 50
11	Jampodur, village of.	200	2,890	148 2 0	..	......	....	......

The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.	The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS.
By the proprietors, Jhalas Jessajee Kandajee and Nuthoojee, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	By the proprietors.	Nearly similar to the foregoing; but there are no wells for irrigation.	There are three and a half shares, of which one and a half are in the family of the eldest son of the original grantee, and one in the families of each of the younger sons. The Geerasias are of the Limree family.	
By the proprietors, Jhalas Jeewanjee and Govindjee, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto; with the exception that crops of any kind may be produced by irrigation.	There are four principal shares separately managed. The Geerasias are of the Limree family.	
By the proprietors, Jhalas Nuthoobaee and Puthabaee, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	There are six principal shares under separate management. The Geerasias are of the Limree family.	
By the proprietors, Jhalas Rambaee and Gujabaee, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Kolees and shepherds are the most numerous, with a few Wanias, Bramins, &c. The soil is gravelly and sandy. There is but little irrigation, by which barley is produced.	There are four principal shares, of which two are in the family of the elder son of the original grantee, and one in the families of each of the younger. The Geerasias are of the Limree family.	
By the proprietors, Jhala Dosajee and others, who are collectively re-	Ditto ditto.	Kolees and Sutwaras are the most numerous, with a few cultivating	There are three and a half principal shares, of which one and a half are	

No. of the Talooka in the Province of Jhalawar.	The Province of Jhalawar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulubee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one-fourth has been ceded on this account.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	
			Rs.	Rs. q. r.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
12	Tulsana, Talooka of 3 villages.	720	13,000	985 2 0	..	.. ...	....	Ah. Rs. 150
13	Tavee, village of.	120	2,200	335 0 0	..	.... .	....	Ah. Rs. 27
14	Devlea, Talooka of 2 villages.	300	3,000	504 0 0	..	......	....	Ah. Rs. 60

The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.	The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS.
sponsible for the tribute.		Rajpoots, Wanias, &c. There are no wells for irrigation.	in the family of the elder son and one in each of the families of the younger. The former are managed separately, the latter united. The Geerasias are of the Limree family.	
By the proprietors, Jhalas Ukhabaee and Rujabhaee, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	By the proprietors.	Kolees and Koonbees are the most numerous, with a few shepherds, cultivating Rajpoots, Wanias, &c. The soil is for the most part gravelly, with but little black land; and there are no wells for irrigation.	There are nine shares, of which two were given to the elder son and one to each of the younger, by whom they are managed separately. The Geerasias are of the Limree family.	
By the proprietors, Jhalas Fooljee and Bharajee, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	There are two and a half principal shares, of which one and a half were assigned to the elder son and one to the younger, by whom they are managed separately. The Geerasias are of the Limree family.	
By the proprietors, Jhala Jalimsingjee and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	There are three shares, of which two were given to the elder son and one to the younger, by whom they are managed separately. The Geerasias are of the Limree family.	

No. of the Talooka in the Province of Jhalawar.	The Province of Jhalawar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.				Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulubee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one-fourth has been ceded on this account.
				To the British Govt.			To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	
			Rs.	Rs.	q.	r.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
15	Durod, village of.	140	1,000	395	0	0	..	......	....	......
16	Pelalee, village of.	80	2,500	385	2	0	..	......	....	Ah. Rs. 50
17	Bhaika, Talooka of 3 villages.	1,000	10,000	1,899	0	0	..	......	....	Ah. Rs. 301
18	Bethan, village of.	160	3,200	692	0	0	..	......	....	Ah. Rs. 65-1-0

The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.	The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS.
By the proprietors, Jhalas Nuthoobhaee and Sujabhaee, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	By the proprietors.	Cultivating Rajpoots are the most numerous, with a few Kolees, shepherds, &c. The soil is chiefly black land, and crops of any description may be raised by irrigation.	The village is divided into two equal shares, which are managed separately. The Geerasias are of the Limree family.	
By the proprietors, Jhala Ulloojee and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Kolees are the most numerous class, with shepherds and a few cultivating Rajpoots, Wanias, &c. The soil is gravelly, with but little black land; and there are no wells for irrigation.	There are four shares, of which two were given to the elder son and two to the younger sons, by whom they are managed separately. The Geerasias are of the Limree family.	
By the proprietors, Jhala Chandajee and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto; with the exception that wheat and barley are produced by irrigation.	There are three shares, of which two were assigned to the elder son and one to the younger, by whom they are managed separately. The Geerasias are of the Limree family.	
By the proprietors, Jhalas Nuthoojee and Bhanjee, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto; but there are no wells for irrigation.	There are four shares, of which two were given to the elder son and one to each of the younger, by whom they are managed separately. The Geerasias are of the Limree family.	

No. of the Talooka in the Province of Jhalawar.	The Province of Jhalawar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement. To the British Govt.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement. To the Gaekwar Govt.	Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30). To the British Govt.	Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30). To the Gaekwar Govt.	Zortulubee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one-fourth has been ceded on this account.
			Rs.	Rs. q. r.	Rs.	Rs. q. r.	Rs.	
19	Bulgamra, Talooka of 3 villages.	600	7,000	1,512 0 0	..	......	....	Ah. Rs. 113
20	Bhurwana, Talooka of 2 villages.	360	4,000	1,078 0 0	..	.....	....	Ah. Rs. 90
21	Laliad, village of.	300	1,000	391 0 0	..	......	....	......
22	Wunala, village of.	360	2,000	428 0 0	..	428 0 0	....	......
23	Sumla, Talooka of 2 villages.	440	8,000	1,035 2 0	..	......	....	Ah. Rs. 112-2-0

The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.	The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS.
By the proprietors, Jhala Jessajee and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	By the proprietors.	Similar to the foregoing; but wheat and barley are produced by irrigation.	There are three shares, of which two were assigned to the elder son and one to the younger, by whom they are managed separately. The Geerasias are of the Limree family.	
By the proprietors, Jhalas Mudar Sing and Rajabhaee, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto; but there are no wells for irrigation.	There are three and a half shares; of which one and a half were given to the eldest son and one to each of the youngest sons, by whom they are managed separately. The Geerasias are of the Limree family.	
By the proprietors, Jhala Nuthoojee and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto; with the exception that wheat and barley are produced by irrigation.	The village is divided into two equal shares, which are managed separately. The Geerasias are of the Limree family.	
By the proprietors, Jhalas Jeteejee and Jeewabhaee, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	No subdivision, concert amongst the sharers rendering it unnecessary. The Geerasias are of the Limree family.	The proprietors of this village are relations and sharers of the Kuntharia Talooka, No, 3.
By the proprietors, Jhala Sumlajee Mooloobhaee and others, who are	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto; but there are no wells for irrigation.	There are four shares, of which two were assigned to the elder son	

No. of the Talooka in the Province of Jhalawar.	The Province of Jhalawar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.*	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement. To the British Govt.	Amount of the Tribute. To the Gaekwar Govt.	Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30). To the British Govt.	Balance Outstanding. To the Gaekwar Govt.	Zortulubee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one-fourth has been ceded on this account.
			Rs.	Rs. q. r.	Rs.	Rs. q. r.	Rs.	
24	Saooka, village of.	300	2,000	560 0 0	..	......	....	Ah. Rs. 69-3-0
25	Ooturee, village of.	240	2,000	532 0 0	..	......	....	Ah. Rs. 50
26	Unkewalia, Talooka of 3 villages.	800	9,000	1,403 0 0	..	......	....	Ah. Rs. 244
27	Wudwan, Talooka of 30 villages.	44,000	1,67,000	28,331 0 0	..	......	....	Ah. Rs. 2,896

The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.	The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS.
collectively responsible for the tribute.			and one to each of the two younger. The Geerasias are of the Limree family.	
By the proprietors, Jhala Asajee and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	By the proprictors.	Similar to the foregoing; excepting that wheat and barley are raised by irrigation.	There are five principal shares, of which two were assigned to the eldest son and one to each of the three younger, by whom they are managed separately. The Geerasias are of the Limree family.	
By the proprietors, Jhalas Sujabhace Nuthoobhace and Kullajee Babajee, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Sub-divided into four shares, of which two were assigned to the elder son and one to each of the two younger. The Geerasias are of the Limree family.	
By the proprietors, Jhalas Sangajee and Wunojee, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto; but there are no wells for irrigation.	Sub-divided into four shares, of which two were assigned to the elder son and one to each of the two younger. The Geerasias are of the Limree family.	
By the Chief, Jhala Rawsingjee, who pays the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Naroda Rajpoots and Koonbees are the most numerous classes, with	No sub-division, the custom of primogeniture having full effect, and	The amount of tribute actually realized from this Talooka is Rs 27831.

No. of the Talooka in the Province of Jhalawar.	The Province of Jhalawar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulubee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one-fourth has been ceded on this account.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	
			Rs.	Rs. q. r.	Rs.	Rs. q. r.	Rs.	
28	Khandea, village of.	200	3,200	870 0 0	..	......	....	Ah. Rs. 87-2-0
29	Kheralee, Talooka of 2 villages.	740	7,600	732 0 0	..	......	....	......
30	Goodeealee, Talooka of 2 villages.	900	9,000	1,520 0 0	..	......	....	......
31	Junmur, village of.	160	2,300	501 0 0	..	......	....	......

The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.	The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	Remarks.
		a few Geerasia Rajpoots, Wanias, Bramins, &c. The soil is gravelly and black earth in about equal proportions; and wheat and barley are produced by irrigation.	jurisdiction being retained over any grants made to members of the family or others, since the date of Colonel Walker's settlement.	
By the proprietors, Jhalas Khorabhaee and Nuthoobhaee, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	By the proprietors.	Kolees and cultivating Rajpoots are the most numerous, with a few Wanias, Bramins, &c. The soil is for the most part gravelly, with but little black land; and wheat and other crops are raised by irrigation.	There are two principal shares, which are managed separately. The Geerasias are of the Wudwan family.	
By the proprietors, Jhala Deepsingjee Rasajee with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto; but there are no wells for irrigation.	There are three and a half shares, of which one and a half are in the elder branch and one in each of the two younger. The Geerasias are of the Wudwan family.	
By the proprietor, Jhala Ubhesingjee, who pays the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Not sub-divided. The Geerasia is of the Wudwan family.	
By the proprietors, Jhalas Bunesing and Khorabaee, with others, who are collectively	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	There are three and a half shares, of which one and a half are in the elder branch and one	

No. of the Talooka in the Province of Jhalawar.	The Province of Jhalawar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulubee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one-fourth has been ceded on this account.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	
			Rs.	Rs. q. r.	Rs.	Rs. q. r.	Rs.	
32	Doodrej, Talooka of 2 villages.	1,100	8,000	1,189 2 0	..	......	....	Ah. Rs. 105
33	Bhalora, village of.	100	900	512 0 0	..	......	....	......
34	Rajpoora, Talooka of 2 villages.	1,000	8,000	2,804 0 0	..	......	....	Ah. Rs. 201
35	Wurod, Talooka of 3 villages.	1,600	10,000	1,553 2 0	..	......	....	Ah. Rs. 300

The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.	The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS.
responsible for the tribute.			in each of the two younger. The Geerasias are of the Wudwan family.	
By the proprietors, Jhalas Bapabhaee and Jeteejee, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	By the proprietors.	Similar to the foregoing.	There are five and a half shares, of which one and a half were given to the elder son and one to each of the younger, by whom they are managed separately. The Geerasias are of the Wudwan family.	
By the proprietors, Jhala Sesajee and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	There are three and a half shares, disposed of as the above. The Geerasias are of the Wudwan family.	
By the proprietors, Jhalas Mudevsing and Mudar Sing, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Not sub-divided, a sufficient understanding being maintained amongst the sharers to allow of their remaining united. The Geerasias are of the Wudwan family.	The amount of tribute realized from this Talooka is Rs. 2,604.
By the proprietors, Jhala Mudarsingjee and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto; excepting that Koonbees are the most numerous.	There are four principal shares, of which two were given to the eldest son and one to each of the younger, by whom they are managed separately. The Geerasias are of the Wudwan family.	The amount of tribute realized from this Talooka is Rupees 1,351-2-0.

No. of the Talooka in the Province of Jhalawar.	The Province of Jhalawar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.				Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulubee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one-fourth has been ceded on this account.
				To the British Govt.			To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	
			Rs.	Rs.	q.	r.	Rs.	Rs. q. r.	Rs.	
36	Wuna, Talooka of 3 villages.	2,440	16,011	4,011	0	0	..	......	....	Ah. Rs. 300
37	Wankaneer, Talooka of 66 villages.	17,140	27,000	18,809	0	0	..	......	....	New Korees 5,000
38	Than Lucktur, Talook of 46 village .	9,600	31,000	7,502	0	0	..	.....	....	Ah. Rs. 501

The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.	The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	Remarks.
By the proprietors, Bechurbhawa and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	By the proprietors.	The population and soil are nearly similar to the foregoing; but there are no wells for irrigation.	There are five and a half shares, of which one and a half were assigned to the elder son and one to each of the four younger, by whom they are managed separately. The Geerasias are of the Wudwan family.	
By the Chief, Jhala Chundersingjee, who pays the tribute, for the regular discharge of which Sowkar security, under the Government Bhandary, is furnished by him.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto; with the exception that sugarcane and other crops are raised by irrigation.	No sub-division, the custom of primogeniture having full effect.	The amount of tribute at present realized from this Talooka is Rs. 12,500.
By the Chief, Jhala Prithcrajee, who pays the tribute, for the regular discharge of which Sowkar security, under the Government Bhandary, is furnished by him.	The Talooka had been pledged to Hirjee Kowas of Drangdra, who held it during Sumvut 1862-63 (A. D. 1805-07), after which he was expelled by Babajee Appajee on the part of the Chief, and a Gaekwar Thana was placed there, which remained till Sumvut 1874 (A. D. 1816-17), when the Chief's authority was again restored and has continued as at present.	Nacoda Rajpoots, Koonbees, and Kolees are the most numerous, with a few Bramins, Rubarees, shepherds, &c. The soil is gravelly, with but little black land; and there are few wells for irrigation.	No sub-division, the custom of primogeniture having full effect, and jurisdiction being retained over any grants made to members of the family, or others, since the perpetual settlement.	The amount of tribute realized from this Talooka is Rs. 7,301.

No. of the Talooka in the Province of Jhalawar.	The Province of Jhalawar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulubee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one-fourth has been ceded on this account.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	
			Rs.	Rs. q. r.	Rs.	Rs. q. r.	Rs.	
39	Kesrea, village of.	100	500	300 0 0	..	......	....	......
40	Moolee, Talooka of 18 villages.	16,620	65,000	8,908 0 0	..	......	....	Ah. Rs. 2,001
41	Moonjpoor, village of.	600	2,700	651 0 0	..	......	....	......
42	Saeela, Talooka of 28 villages.	14,848	35,000	18,782 0 0	..	......	....	Ah. Rs. 550

The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.	The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS.
By the Zumeendars or proprietors, Jhala Kunthurjee and others, from whom, on the village being repeopled, tribute will be received. Some progress in this respect has already been made, and the owners are prepared to pay a portion of the tribute for the present year.	Formerly by the proprietors, since which the village has been waste. In Sumvut 1884 the Geerasias again returned to it, and the management is now in their hands.	The population is chiefly of the Koonbee caste, with a few Malees and others. The soil is for the most part gravelly, with some black land. There are no wells for irrigation.	There are two principal shares, of which there are likewise sub-divisions, but they are managed conjointly, and the produce divided. The Geerasias are of the Lucktur family.	The tribute of the village has not been realized for many years, on account of its having remained waste.
By the proprietors, Purmars Ramjee and Rugabhaee, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Geerasia Rajpoots, Koonbees, and Kolees are the most numerous classes, with a few Rubarees, shepherds, Wanias, Bramins, &c. The soil is for the most part gravelly, with some black land, on which wheat and barley are raised by irrigation.	Not sub-divided, the custom of primogeniture having full effect, and jurisdiction being retained over any grants made to members of the family, or others, since the perpetual settlement.	The Chiefs of this Talooka are "Purmar" Rajpoots, who, on the part of the Raja of Drangdra, are stated to have obtained their "Geeras" by a grant from his family, but they do not acknowledge any such original inferiority. The amount of tribute realized is Rs. 8,098.
By the proprietors, Purmar Bunesing and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	The population and soil are nearly similar to the foregoing; but there are no wells for irrigation.	Sub-divided into several shares. The Geerasias are of the Moolee family.	
By the Chief, Jhala Wukutsingjee,	Ditto ditto.	The population and soil are nearly si-	No sub-division, the rule of primoge-	The amount of tribute at present

No. of the Talooka in the Province of Jhalawar.	The Province of Jhalawar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulubee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one-fourth has been ceded on this account.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	
			Rs.	Rs. q. r.	Rs.	Rs. q. r.	Rs.	
43	Choora, Talooka of 13 villages.	10,360	35,000	6,978 0 0	..	......	....	Ah. Rs. 730 including Bhayad.
44	Kurmur, village of.	300	1,700	151 0 0	..	.....	....	Ah. Rs. 34
45	Dussara, Talooka of 25 villages.	8,000	22,000	14,001 0 0	..	......	....	......

The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.	The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS.
who pays the tribute.		milar to the foregoing; and wheat and barley are produced by irrigation.	niture having full effect, and jurisdiction being retained over any grants made to members of the family, or others, since the perpetual settlement.	realized from this Talooka is Rs. 12,001.
By the Chief, Jhala Raisingjee, who pays the tribute.	By the proprietors.	Ditto ditto; with the exception that Sutwaras, or vegetable growers, and Koonbees are the most numerous classes of the population.	This Talooka is entire, the law of primogeniture having full effect, and jurisdiction being retained over any grants made to members of the family, or others, since the perpetual settlement.	
By the proprietor, Jhala Ugursingjee, who pays the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	The population is chiefly of the Kolee caste, with a few Rajpoot cultivators, Wanias, and others. The soil is similar to the foregoing.	Not sub-divided. The Geerasia is of the "Choora" family.	
By the proprietors, Muleck Udhabaee and Bapabaee, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute, for the regular discharge of which Sowkar security, under the Government Bhandary, is furnished by them.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	There are two principal shares, of which that given to the eldest son is said to have been the larger; but there is no positive rule to that effect amongst the proprietors of the Talooka. Sub-divisions have since increased	The ancestors of the present proprietors are stated to have been Sepoys belonging to the Mogul Thana at Veerumgaum, who established themselves in their present possessions on the subvercion

No. of the Talooka in the Province of Jhalawar.	The Province of Jhalawar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1820-30).		Zortulubee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one fourth has been ceded on this account.	The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.		
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
46	Bujana, Talooka of 24 villages.	7,600	13,000	8,615	..	....	..	....	By the proprietor, Mulek Durea Khan, who pays the tribute, for the regular discharge of which Sowkar security, under the Government Bhandary, is furnished by him.
47	Patree, Talooka of 12 villages.	12,000	20,000	5,652	..	....	..	....	By the proprietor, Dessaee Hureebhaee, who pays the tribute to the Collector of Ahmedabad, by whom credit is given on this account to the Rajkot Agency.
48	Jhinjoowara, Talooka of 13 villages.	7,960	30,000	12,005	..	....	..	....	The management of this Talooka is conducted by the Collector of Ahmedabad, under the head of an attachment, and the tribute is collected by him and credited to the Rajkot Agency.

The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS.
		the number of shares to seven, which are separately managed.	of the Delhi Empire. The amount of tribute at present realized from this Talooka is Rs. 12,001.
By the proprietor.	Jats, Koonbees, and Kolees are the most numerous classes, with some Wanias, Rajpoots, shepherds, &c. The soil is similar to the foregoing.	Not sub-divided.	The proprietors of this Talooka were also originally Sepoys on the Veerumgaum establishment. The amount of tribute at present realized is Rs. 5,001.
Ditto ditto.	Kolees are the most numerous, with some Koonbees, Wanias, Boras, &c. The soil is similar to the above.	Ditto ditto.	The Dessace obtained this inheritance by grants from the Murathas, in lieu of some rights which he previously enjoyed in Veerumgaum. Patree was originally the residence of the Chiefs of the Jhala Rajpoots, but, having been occupied by the Moguls, was never recovered by that family, which has since made Hulwud its capital.
For the first five years after Colonel Walker's settlement, the management was in the hands of the proprietors, since which time it has been conducted by the Raja of Drangdra for two years, by Wittul Rao Dewajee on the part of the Gaekwar Government for four years, after which	The most numerous classes are Naccoda Rajpoots and Kolees, with a few Wanias, Bramins, Bhats, Charons, &c. The soil is chiefly black earth, with but little gravelly land; and there are no wells for irrigation.	There were originally two principal shares, but these have been since sub-divided into twelve shares, and in these again there are a great many copartners.	The proprietors are Thakoors of the same caste as the Kolee Geerasias of Chowal.

No. of the Talooka in the Province of Jhalawar.	The Province of Jhalawar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement. To the British Govt.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement. To the Gaekwar Govt.	Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30). To the British Govt.	Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30). To the Gaekwar Govt.	Zortulubee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one fourth has been ceded on this account.	The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
49	Wunode, Talooka of 5 villages.	2,200	7,000	2,108	..	....	..	....	By the proprietor, Mulek Alum Khan Heiat Khan, who pays the tribute, for the regular discharge of which Sowkar security, under the Government Bhandary, is furnished by him.
50	Tunkara, Talooka of 7 villages.	5,000	33,000	16,000	..	....	..	...	This Talooka is in the hands of Gopalrow Meiral, a Baroda Sowkar, to whom it has been made over for a fixed period of years, in discharge of debts due to the Gaekwar Government by the Chief of Morvee.

The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS.
it was farmed for two years during the administration of Major Ballantine, and subsequently remained in attachment for about one year from Rajkot, when it was finally made over to the Collector of Ahmedabad at the close of 1821.			
Ditto ditto.	Koonbees, Nacoda Rajpoots, and Kolees are the most numerous classes, with a few Sepoy Rajpoots, Wanias, &c. The soil is gravel and black earth in about equal proportions, and there are no wells for irrigation.	No sub-division.	The origin of this family is likewise assigned to a Sepoy in the Veerumgaum establishment.
For the first year after Colonel Walker's settlement, the management remained in the hands of the Chief. It was then transferred in mortgage for a debt to Shet Soonderjee Sewjee, who held it for some years and then made it over, in Sumvut 1868 (A. D. 1811-12), to Meiral Narrain, by whom, as a private transaction, his claims were discharged; but no final settlement being thus promoted, further embarrassment accrued, and a new arrangement was made in Sumvut 1882 (A. D. 1825-26) under the Government Bhandary, for a period of fifteen years, on the conclusion of which, the debt being considered to have been discharged, the Talooka is to be restored to the Morvee Chief.	Koonbees and Mehmans (chiefly manufacturers of cloth and petty traders) are the most numerous classes, the remainder, consisting of a few Bramins, Wanias, and Sindee Sumeja (persons of Sindian origin), who serve as Seebundee and likewise cultivate. The soil is gravel and black earth in about equal proportions, and crops of any kind (sugarcane, &c.) can be produced by irrigation.	This Talooka belongs to the Chief of Morvee, a Jhareja Rajpoot, in whose family the law of primogeniture has full force, and it is not consequently subdivided.	The amount of tribute realised from this Talooka is Rupees 6,666-2-65.

No. of the Talooka in the Province of Jhalawar.	The Province of Jhalawar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulubee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one-fourth has been ceded on this account.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	
			Rs.	Rs. q. r.	Rs.	Rs. q. r.	Rs.	
51	Bharejra, village of.	400	1,700	101 0 0	..	......	..	......
52	Raee, village of.	200	2,000	300 0 0	..	......	..	......
53	Sanklee, village of.	240	1,700	300 0 0	..	......	..	......
	Sums Total..	..	....	2,83,253 0 0	..	23,450 2 20	..	......

The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.	The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS.
By the proprietors, Bhamla Kaloo and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	By the proprietors.	Kolees, Rubarees, shepherds, and Kattys are the most numerous classes, with a few Wanias, Bramins, &c. The soil is gravelly, with but little black land, on which wheat and barley are produced by irrigation.	No sub-division, the management being in the hands of Kaloo Bhamla, a Katty Geerasia.	
By the proprietor, Dessaee Jewabaee Dessaebaee, who pays the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Kolees and Sutwaras are the most numerous classes, with a few Koonbees, Wanias, Bramins, &c. The soil is gravelly; and there are no wells for irrigation.	No sub-division, the management being conducted by a Karkoon of the proprietors.	The village was disputed by the Limree and Wudwan Chiefs and a Katty Geerasia, from each of whom Dessaebaee obtained a writing. He was a retainer of Babajee, the Gaekwar Sirsooba.
Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Koonbees and Kolees are the most numerous classes, with some Rubarees, Wanias, &c. The soil is gravel and black earth in about equal proportions; and there are no wells for irrigation.	No sub-division, being managed with the village of Raee by a Karkoon of the proprietors.	

THE DISTRICT OF

No. of the Talooka in the District of Kattywar.	The District of Kattywar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulubee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one fourth has been ceded on this account.	The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.		
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Old Korees	
1	Amrellee, Mahal of 28 villages.	36,000	60,000	..	1,600	....	..	11,920	By Govind Rao Dewajee, on the part of the Gaekwar Government.
2	Amberee, village of.	200	1,500	..	280	....	..	....	By the Gaekwar authorities at Amrellee, the village having been incorporated with that Mahal; and the tribute is adjusted under this head in the Moolukgeeree accounts.

KATTYWAR.

The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS.
By Govind Rao Dewajee, on behalf of the Gaekwar Government.	Koonbees, Wanjas, and Wanias are the most numerous classes, with Bramins, Luwanees, and others. The soil is principally black land; and sugarcane and other crops are raised by irrigation.	No sub-division, being a dependency of the Gaekwar State.	The Murathas are related to have obtained a share in Amrellee shortly after their first invasion of the peninsula, being called in by a Syud, whose ancestors had received a grant of it from Sultan Mahomed Begra, to support him against the encroachments of the Katty proprietors; and the cession of Damnuggur, formerly Chobaria, with ten dependent villages, by the Lathee Chief, as a dower to his daughter on her marriage with Damajee Gaekwar, laid the foundation of this territorial possession in Kattywar. Acquisitions during the management of Wittul Rao Dewajee, since Sumvut 1868 (A. D. 1811-12), have chiefly raised it to its present extent. Including Korinar, ceded by the Nuwab of Joonaghur, the revenues amount to nearly three and a half lakhs of Rupees, and the part of Kattywar in which Amrellee is situated is the richest and most productive tract in the peninsula. The payment under the head of Zortulubee is on account of villages acquired since 1865, on which it had been previously levied.
By the Gaekwar authorities, since 1864.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	

No. of the Talooka in the District of Kattywar.	The District of Kattywar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement. To the British Govt.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement. To the Gaekwar Govt.	Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30). To the British Govt.	Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30). To the Gaekwar Govt.	Zortulubee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one-fourth has been ceded on this account.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
3	Ambla, village of........	...	....	....	80	....	....	......
4	Kirala, village of........	240	1,000	....	135	....	....	......
5	Kotra, village of........	100	300	....	50	....	....	......
6	Koobra, village of........	100	250	....	100	....	....	......
7	Katwuree, village of......	120	300	....	75	....	....	......
8	KheechaNahanee, village of.	240	1,500	....	75	....	....	......
9	Kumbalea, village of......	300	2,500	....	100	....	....	......
10	Jeera, village of	120	300	....	75	....	....	......
11	Jeekceelee, village of	120	600	....	75	....	....	......
12	Teekreea, village of......	100	200	....	50	....	....	......
13	Dhabalee, village of	100	200	....	25	....	....	......
14	Dulkhaneo, village of	100	200	....	50	....	....	......
15	Dharee, village of........	1,200	5,000	....	500	....	....	......
16	Dharugnee, village of	200	2,000	....	300	....	....	......
17	Peepraloo, village of	100	200	....	25	....	....	......
18	MandwuraVilanee, village of	400	3,500	....	200	....	....	......
19	Mewassa, village of	...	....	....	25	...	....	......
20	Wureeoo, village of	100	300	....	25	....	....	......
21	Veerpoor, village of......	160	700	....	75	....	....	......
22	Sirseea, village of........	300	2,500	....	300	....	....	......
23	Seewur, village of........	....	....	....	25	....	....	......
24	Surumbra, village of......	240	500	....	400	....	....	......
25	Summundiala Nahana, village of............	160	1,000	....	40	....	....	......
26	Holee, village of	....	....	....	50	....	....	......
27	Kumeegur, village of	400	2,000	....	176	....	..	......
28	Kumee, village of	200	1,000	....	85	....	....	......
29	Nagdhuree, village of....	200	1,000	....	200	...	....	......

The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.	The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS.
By the Gaekwar authorities.	By the Gaekwar authorities.	Similar to the foregoing.	Similar to the foregoing.	
Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	
Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	
Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	
Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	
Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	
Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	
Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	
Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	
Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	
Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	
Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	
Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	
Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto. The soil is for the most part gravelly, and there are but few wells for irrigation.	Ditto ditto.	
Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	
Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	
Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	
Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	
Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	
Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	
Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	
Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	
Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	
Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	
Ditto ditto.	The proprietors, Walas Bya and Dewa Kunthul, enjoyed the village until 1868, when it fell under Amrellee.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	
Ditto ditto.	The proprietors, by whom it was written over to Amrellee, were Dewanees Ghela and others.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	
Ditto ditto.	The proprietors held it until 1868,	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	

No. of the Talooka in the District of Kattywar.	The District of Kattywar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulubee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one-fourth has been ceded on this account.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
30	Chulala, Talooka of.	1,600	7,000	...	1,701	......	....	......
31	Turwura, village of.	100	300	....	260	....	..	......
32	Deola, village of.	200	1,000	....	500	......	....	......
33	Deetulwudder, village of.	200	1,000	....	265	...	....	......
34	Dhareejganee, village of.	..	....	....	260	......	....	......
35	Merdee, village of.	100	300	....	35	......	....	......

The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.	The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS.
	when it fell under Amrellee.			
By the Gaekwar authorities.	Until A. D. 1811-12 the management was principally in the hands of the Jam of Noanuggur, according to an agreement with the proprietors, who paid the tribute ; but in that year the Jam transferred his rights to Amrellee, with which Mahal it has since been incorporated.	Similar to the foregoing.	Similar to the foregoing.	A village of the name of Teembla has been set aside exclusively for the Katty proprietors, the remainder of the Talooka being under the jurisdiction of the Amrellee authorities.
Ditto ditto.	The Zumeendar, Alanee Jeeta, held the village until A. D. 1811-12, when it fell under Amrellee.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	
Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto until A. D. 1811-12, when it was obtained from the Alanee Zumeendar.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	
Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto until A. D. 1811-12, when it was obtained from the Alanee Zumeendar.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	
Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto until A. D. 1811-12, when it was obtained from the Dhunanee Zumeendars ; but it is at present waste.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	
Ditto ditto.	Until A. D. 1811-12 the proprietors, Walas Hirsoor and others, held the village, which they then wrote over to Amrellee.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	

No. of the Talooka in the District of Kattywar.	The District of Kattywar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1820-30).		Zortulubee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one fourth has been coded on this account.	The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.		
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. q. r.	Rs.		
36	Lapalia, village of.	100	530	....	50	......	..	......	By the Gaekwar authorities.
37	Wankia Mohota, village of.	800	5,000	....	553	......	..	......	Ditto ditto.
38	Summundiala, village of.	300	2,000	....	501	......	..	......	Ditto ditto.
39	Jaitpoor Cheetul, Talooka of 197 villages.	60,000	1,50,000	54,264	..	5,104 3 50	..	New Korees 4,000. Old Korees 5,195-3-0.	By the proprietors, Walas Veccumsee Jetanee, Mooloo Najanee, and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute, for the regular discharge of which Sowkar security, under the Government Bhandary, is furnished by them.

The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	Remarks.
Until A. D. 1811-12 it was in the hands of the proprietors, Walas Vega and others, who then wrote it over to Amrellee.	Similar to the foregoing.	Similar to the foregoing.	
The village had been mortgaged by the proprietor to Wala Veecumsee of Jaitpoor, who held it until 1868, when the Amrellee authorities obtained a bond transferring it to them, on the discharge of Wala Veecumsee's claims, and in consequence took possession of it.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	
Until A. D. 1811-12 it was in the hands of the proprietors, when it was written over to Amrellee.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	
By the proprietors, except that the Talooka was placed under attachment from Sumvut 1882 to 1884 (A. D. 1825-6 to 1827-8) to obtain the performance of security engagements for the suppression of the Koman rebellion.	Koonbees, Kolees, and Kattys are the most numerous classes, with some Wanias, Rubarees, &c. The soil is chiefly black; and sugar-cane and other crops are raised by irrigation.	Sub-divided into four principal shares, in each of which there are numerous sub-shares; but an agreement has been lately entered into to acknowledge the authority of one individual in each principal share, to manage their relations with Government.	The Jaitpoor Kattys (in which division the "Khachurs" and "Komans" are likewise included) are the principal family of the Wala tribe of "Shakayet" Kattys, and, according to the custom of the several Rajpoot families, those three tribes cannot intermarry, but must seek their brides amongst the several tribes of "Joritia" Kattys and give their daughters to them. There is a balance due to the Sowkar by some of the minor sharers, but the whole Talooka is eventually responsible, and several of the larger sharers, Mooloo Wala and others, are in wealthy circumstances.

No. of the Talooka in the District of Kattywar.	The District of Kattywar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulubee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one-fourth has been ceded on this account.	The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.		
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
40	Bhulka, Talooka of 15 villages.	800	1,000	....	3,544	..	..	......	By the proprietors, Walas Chomla Aghur, Luckmun Sata, and Deodan Ala, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.
41	Bugusra, Talooka of 17 villages.	12,000	35,000	....	2,595	..	..	Old Korees 4,000.	By the proprietors, Walas Hirsoor and Wadsoor and Bya Godhur, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute, for the regular discharge of which Sowkar security, under the Government Bhandary, is furnished by them.
42	Babra Chumardee, Talooka of 12 villages.	11,200	35,000	1,800	1,750	..	..	......	By the proprietors, Walas Eibul and Jetsoor, with others; the tribute being paid by Amrellee, in lieu of five villages incorporated with that Mahal.

The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS.
By the proprietors until 1870, when it became waste, in consequence of the feud between Bawa Wala Raning and Jaitpoor, regarding the village of Wagnia, and the tribute was not paid. For the purpose of securing a portion at least of the Government dues, an attachment was placed on the Talooka in A. D. 1821-22, which continued until A. D. 1829-30; but the receipts were very trifling. In the latter year the disputes between Jaitpoor and Amrellee being brought to a close, certain claims were established in favour of the proprietors of this Talooka, in lieu of which a reduction of Rs. 1,914 was made in the amount of the tribute, and the arrears cancelled; but no settlement having as yet been made for the balance, the attachment still remains.	Kattys and Kolees are the most numerous classes. The soil is chiefly black; but there are few wells for irrigation.	There are three principal shares, which are managed separately. The proprietors are of the Jaitpoor family, and possess likewise a share in that Talooka.	
By the proprietors. For the purpose of enforcing the performance of security engagements for the suppression of the Koman rebellion, the Talooka was placed under attachment from 1882 to 1884, but with this exception the proprietors have had uninterrupted possession.	Koonbees and Kattys are the most numerous classes, with some Wanias, Ahers, &c. The soil is chiefly black; and wheat and other crops are raised by irrigation.	There are three principal shares, which are managed separately.	
The Zumeendars enjoyed the whole Talooka until 1868, when it was taken possession of by the Amrellee authorities, who assigned three villages for their maintenance. This arrangement continued until 1878, when the Kattys, pleading that they had been dispossessed by violence, claimed	Ditto ditto.	There are two principal shares, which are managed separately.	The amount of the Government share of the tribute at present realized is Rupees 1,750.

No. of the Talooka in the District of Kattywar.	The District of Kattywar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulubee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one-fourth has been ceded on this account.	The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.		
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
43	Kotera Peeta, Talooka of 18 villages.	6,580	12,000	5,236	....	..	..	New Korees 2,501	By the proprietors, Walas Adha and Bhan, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute, for the regular discharge of which Sowkar security, under the Government Bhandary, is furnished by them.
44	Kanpoor Ishwara, Talooka of 2 villages.	560	2,600	226	....	..	..	New Korees 401	By the proprietors, Walas Mansia and Walajee, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.
45	Kuner, village of.	160	1,500	....	191	..	..	....	By the proprietors, Walas Vusta and Nag, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.
46	Kathrota, village of.	160	600	....	51	..	..	....	By the proprietors, Jetsoor Jeewund and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.

The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS.
the execution of the British Bhandary, and an amicable adjustment was effected, by the Amrellee authorities restoring three of the villages they had taken, and engaging to pay the tribute. For the six villages they now enjoy, the Kattys are directly responsible to Government as regards the Police, &c.			
Until the year 1873 the Jam of Noanuggur managed the Talooka, according to an agreement with the Katty proprietors, and paid the tribute ; but disputes arising, a new arrangement was then made, restoring the management to the proprietors, who now enjoy it and discharge the tribute direct to Government.	Koonbees and Ahers are the most numerous classes, with a few Kattys, Wanias, Bramins, &c. The soil is chiefly black land, on which sugarcane and other crops are raised by irrigation.	No sub-division, concert amongst the sharers allowing of its being managed conjointly.	
By the proprietors	Ditto ditto.	There are four principal shares, but, in consequence of concert amongst the sharers, they are managed conjointly ; and the revenues, after deducting expenses, are equally divided.	
Ditto ditto.	Koonbees are the principal inhabitants, with a few Kattys. The soil is chiefly gravelly, with a little black land. There is but little irrigation.	There are three principal shares, which are managed conjointly ; the balance, after paying expenses, being divided.	
The village was waste until 1875, since which date it has been slowly restored by the proprietors, and has paid the tribute from the year 1883.	Koonbees are the most numerous, with some Kattys, &c.; and there are few wells for irrigation.	No sub-division, concert amongst the sharers being maintained.	

No. of the Talooka in the District of Kattywar.	The District of Kattywar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulubee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one-fourth has been ceded on this account.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	
			Rs.	Rs. q. r.	Rs.	Rs. q. r.	Rs.	
47	Khecjreea, village of.	120	400	......	51	......	....	......
48	Gurumlee Mohotee, village of.	200	1,000	......	192	......	....	Old Korees 62-2-0
49	Gurumlee Nahanee, village of.	200	800	......	190	......	....	......
50	Gudea, village of.	....	....	......	171	......	171	Old Korees 55
51	Chirkha, village of.	800	8,000	......	493	......	....	Old Korees 100

The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.	The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS.
By the proprietors, Bhoja Najanee and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	The village was waste until 1871, when it was restored by the proprietors.	Koonbees are the most numerous, with a few Kattys. The soil is black, and wheat and other crops are raised by irrigation.	Sub-divided into two principal shares, but these are at present managed conjointly.	
By the proprietors, Walas Khora Verjang and Nag Deesa, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	By the proprietors.	Ditto ditto.	Sub-divided into three principal shares, but these are at present managed conjointly, and the produce, after deducting expenses, divided amongst the sharers.	
By the proprietors, Walas Ooner Dosa and Bhoota Bhoka, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Sub-divided into three principal shares, but these are at present managed conjointly.	The amount of the Gaekwar share of the tribute, at present realized, is Rs. 110.
By the proprietors, Wala Humeer and others, who have gone out on Bharwuttya against the Rajkot Chief, and the village has this year in consequence become waste.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	There are a great many sharers, but the village has not been sub-divided, concert having been maintained amongst the proprietors, who manage it conjointly.	The amount of tribute is not at present realized from this village.
By the proprietors, Walas Nagdan Veekumsee and Fukeera Rana, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Sub-divided into two principal shares, which are managed separately.	

No. of the Talooka in the District of Kattywar.	The District of Kattywar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulubee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one-fourth has been ceded on this account.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	
			Rs.	Rs. q. r.	Rs.	Rs. q. r.	Rs.	
52	Jherkoo, village of.	200	1,500	......	551	......	....	......
53	Jamka, village of.	400	2,000	......	200	......	....	......
54	Dholurwoo, village of.	240	1,500	......	101	......	....	Old Korees 60
55	Bhulgaum, village of.	160	300	200 0 0	..	200 0 0	....	New Korees 200
56	Manawao, village of.	120	500	......	146	......	....	Old Korees 60

The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.	The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS.
By the proprietors, Walas Mansia Dana and others, who, in consequence of engagements with Amrelee, enjoy it free of any Government demands, and the tribute is adjusted under that head in the Moolukgeeree accounts.	By the proprietors.	Similar to the foregoing.	There are two principal shares, but they are at present managed conjointly, and the produce divided after deducting expenses.	
By the proprietors, Walas Wagha Velance and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	Ditto ditto ; having with others of the Alug Dhunance villages, settled for their tribute only since 1877.	Ditto ditto.	No sub-division, the management being conducted by Wala Wagha, in concert with the other sharers.	
By the proprietors, Walas Matra Ram and Humeer, and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	By the proprietors.	Ditto ditto.	Sub-divided, but at present managed conjointly, and the produce, after deducting expenses, divided amongst the sharers.	
By the proprietors, Walas Jessa Hirsoor and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	There are two principal shares, but they are at present managed conjointly.	
By the proprietors, Walas Ransoor Manuud & Ghodur Ala, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Kattys and Koonbees are the most numerous, with a few Kolees, Ahers, &c. The soil is chiefly black, and there are but few wells for irrigation.	No sub-division, concert being maintained amongst the proprietors.	

No. of the Talooka in the District of Kattywar.	The District of Kattywar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulubee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one fourth has been ceded on this account.	The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.		
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. q. r.	Rs.	Rs.		
57	Lohowaree, village of.	400	1,500	..	447 1 0	..	..	Old Korees 184-0-0	By the proprietors, Walas Hirsoor Walajee and Luckmun Sata of Jaitpoor.
58	Lakapadur, village of.	160	800	..	151 0 0	..	151	Old Korees 62-2-0	By the proprietors, Walas Kheemra Selar and Nagdan Vegar, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.
59	Wagnia, Tuppa of 15 villages.	800	6,000	..	1001 0 0	..	..	....	By the proprietors, Walas Wagha and Naja, and others, (with the exception of the village of Wagnia, re-annexed to Jaitpoor); but having been waste since the feud with Bawa Wala, who seized Captain Grant of the Marines, the tribute has not been realized from the year Sumvut 1871 (A. D. 1815-16), and is not therefore brought to account.
60	Waguvree, village of.	120	500	..	133 0 0	..	..	Old Korees 50-0-0	By the proprietors, Walas Nagsoor, Khora Velanee, and Veekumsee Loona, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.

The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS.
By the proprietors. This village is entered as belonging to the Gaekwar share, but the proprietors deny ever having settled for the tribute as distinct from that of Jaitpoor, and the amount has consequently never been realized under this head.	Koonbees are the most numerous, with a few Kattys, &c. The soil is chiefly black, and wheat or any other crop may be raised by irrigation.	Sub-divided into several shares.	The tribute is not at present realized from this Talooka.
By the proprietors	Ditto ditto.	Sub-divided into three shares, which are managed separately.	
This Talooka was the property of the famous Katty, Raning Wala, who, notwithstanding his lawless behaviour, continued to pay the tribute until 1868, when he went out in open rebellion. In the course of the following year, he, however, died of disease, in the Geer hills, and his son Bawa Wala, being a minor, came in and submitted himself to the Amrellee authorities. He was then required to furnish security, and for this purpose wrote over the village of Wagnia to the Jaitpoor and Cheetul Kattys, who are stated to have had some previous claim to it; but subsequently, to recover this alienated inheritance, he went out, like his father, in rebellion, and was eventually put to death in an attack on Veesawudder.	There are but few inhabitants, who are chiefly Koonbees. The soil is black, and crops of any description may be raised by irrigation.	There are several sharers, by whose disagreement, chiefly, the re-establishment of the Talooka is retarded.	The tribute is not at present realized from this Talooka.
By the proprietors	Koonbees are the most numerous, with a few Kattys. The soil is black, and wheat and other crops are raised by irrigation.	No sub-division, concert being maintained amongst the sharers.	

No. of the Talooka in the District of Kattywar.	The District of Kattywar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulubee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one-fourth has been ceded on this account.	The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.		
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Old Korees	
61	Silana, village of.	300	1,200	....	100	..	200	100	By Wala Mooloo Najana, of Jaitpoor, who pays the tribute.
62	Halria, Talooka of 4 villages.	800	5,000	....	100	..	..	Old Korees 100	By the proprietors, Walas Hatheea Oghur and Jetsun Heepa, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.
63	Ingoraloo, village of.	200	1,000	....	225	..	..	......	By the Dhunanee Kattys, the proprietors, subject to Amrellee; the tribute by agreement being carried to the account of that Mahal.
64	Jusdhun, Talooka of 15 villages.	12,000	40,000	3,611	..	..	..	Surat Rupees 2,405	By the Chief, Khachur Chela Wagsoor, who pays the tribute.

The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	Remarks.
The village was established A. D. 1811, by Walas Matra and Oghur and Hirpa and others, who held it and paid the tribute until 1821, when some of the sharers wrote it over to Wala Mooloo of Jaitpoor, who has since kept possession and discharged the tribute ; but the validity of his claim is still disputed, and the Joonaghur State having also some demands against it, the village has been placed under a partial attachment to prevent disturbance.	Koonbees are the most numerous, with a few Kattys and Kolees. The soil is black, but there are no wells for irrigation.		
By the proprietors ; having in the interim been waste for two years, from 1865 to 1867.	Koonbees and Kattys are the most numerous, with some Bramins & Wanias. The soil is chiefly black, and wheat and other crops are raised by irrigation.	There are several sharers, but the management is conducted by them in concert, without any actual sub-division.	
By the proprietors	Ditto ditto.	There are several shares, but they are managed conjointly.	
By the Chief ; except that the Talooka was placed under attachment from A. D. 1826 to 1828, to obtain the performance of security engagements for the suppression of the Koman rebellion.	Kolees and Kattys are the most numerous, with some Koonbees, Wanias, and shepherds. The soil is black earth and in parts gravelly, and sugarcane and other crops are	No sub-division, the Chief having established a superior jurisdiction, unusual amongst the Kattys.	The Jusdhun Chief is the most powerful of the "Khachur" tribe of "Shakayet" Kattys. His present elevation has chiefly been the result of the daring character and abilities of his father, Wadjoor

No. of the Talooka in the District of Kattywar.	The District of Kattywar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulubee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one-fourth has been ceded on this account.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	
			Rs.	Rs. q. r.	Rs.	Rs. q. r.	Rs.	
65	Katee, village of.	200	2,400	493 0 0	....	......	....	......
66	Koondree, Talooka of.	400	2,200	435 0 0	....	......	....	......
67	Kunesara, village of.	100	250	61 0 0	....	......	....	......

The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.	The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	Remarks.
		raised by irrigation.		Khachur, of whom a short history is given in Colonel Walker's Report on Kattywar, and he is himself a person of considerable talent and enterprise.
The same as No. 64.	Until A. D. 1812 the village was managed by the proprietors, Khachurs Shela and Samla, who wrote it over in that year to the Chief of Jusdhun, with whose Talooka it has become incorporated.	Similar to the foregoing.	When in the hands of the original proprietors there were three shares, but they now cultivate certain lands assigned to them for maintenance, and are subject to the Chief of Jusdhun, who holds undivided authority.	
By the proprietors, Khachurs Keta and others, the tribute being paid by the Jusdhun Chief, according to the terms of an engagement entered into with him.	The proprietors paid the tribute direct, until about A. D. 1811-12, when they became subject to the Jusdhun Chief, on certain terms under which they now enjoy the village.	Ditto ditto.	Sub-divided into two principal shares of equal extent, according to which three villages are separately and one conjointly managed.	
By the Chief of Jusdhun.	The village was waste until about A. D. 1817-18, when the proprietor wrote it over to the Jusdhun Chief.	Kolees, Bowsars, Shepherds, and Dhers are the inhabitants. The soil is black earth, with some gravelly land, and there are no wells for irrigation.	No sub-division, being under the management of Khachur Chela, the Jusdhun Chief, according to an agreement with the proprietor.	

No. of the Talooka in the District of Kattywar.	The District of Kattywar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulubee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one-fourth has been ceded on this account.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	
			Rs.	Rs. q. r.	Rs.	Rs. q. r.	Rs.	
68	Jessapoor, Talooka of 2 villages.	440	5,200	576 0 0	....	......	....	......
69	Modhooka, Talooka of 14 villages.	1,400	14,000	2,101 0 0	....	......	....	......
70	Verjateerth, village of.	300	2,200	290 0 0	....	......	....	......
71	Seetleeoo, village of.	200	1,000	110 0 0	....	......	....	......
72	Hurmuntia, village of.	300	1,000	151 0 0	....	......	....	Surat Rs. 75

The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.	The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS.
By the Jusdhun Chief, who pays the tribute; the proprietor, Wala Mansia, having retained certain rights, which he enjoys.	The village was waste until about A. D. 1817-18, when the proprietor wrote it over to the Jusdhun Chief.	Koonbees and Kattys are the most numerous, with some Wanias, Rubarees, &c. The soil is chiefly black land, on which sugarcane and other crops are raised by irrigation.	No sub-division, being in the hands of the Jusdhun Chief.	
By the Jusdhun Chief, according to an agreement with the original proprietor, the former paying the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Kolees, Kattys, and Koonbees are the most numerous, with a few Wanias and others. The soil is black and gravelly in parts; and wheat and other crops are raised by irrigation.	No sub-division, being under the jurisdiction of the Jusdhun Chief.	The amount of tribute at present realized from this Talooka is Rs. 2,001.
By the Jusdhun Chief, who pays the tribute; the original proprietors enjoying the rights reserved to them, according to their agreement.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	
By the Jusdhun Chief, who pays the tribute, according to an agreement with the original proprietor.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	
By the Jusdhun Chief, who pays the tribute; the proprietors, Khachurs Wagha and Ghodur, with others, enjoying the rights reserved to them by agreement.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	

No. of the Talooka in the District of Kattywar.	The District of Kattywar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulubee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one-fourth has been ceded on this account.	The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.		
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
73	Aneialee, Talooka of 2 villages.	300	4,000	285	..	..	..	......	By the Jusdhun Chief, who pays the tribute.
74	Budlee, Talooka of 21 villages.	1,400	7,500	1,081	..	..	..	Surat Rs. 251	By the proprietor, Khachur Bhan Aghur, who pays the tribute.
75	Kereeana, Talooka of 10 villages.	2,032	6,000	835	..	..	..	Surat Rs. 301	By the proprietors, Kachurs Odha and Ooner Dosa, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute; but in consequence of disputes amongst the brothers, a Mehta on the part of Government, with a few Arabs, has been stationed there, to preserve the peace and receive the revenue, until a reconciliation can be effected.
76	Anundpoor, Talooka of 18 villages.	3,140	5,000	702	..	..	..	Surat Rs. 201	By the proprietors, Veesamur Khachur and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.
77	Choteela, Talooka of 16 villages.	2,040	2,200	252	..	..	..	Surat Rs. 91	By the proprietors, Khachur Bhoj Dewai and others, who

The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS.
Khachur Jessoo and others, the original proprietors, held the village until A. D. 1812, when they wrote it over to the Jusdhun Chief.	Similar to the foregoing.	Similar to the foregoing.	
Ditto ditto. In consequence of the refractory behaviour of this Chief, troops were sent against him in A. D. 1819, and a detachment left in the town of Budlee for a year; after which they were removed on his paying a fine. Being one of the securities for the Komans, his Talooka was again attached in 1826, to enforce the performance of his engagements, and restored to him in 1828, a fine being likewise on this occasion exacted from him in reimbursement of the damage sustained during the rebellion.	Ditto ditto.	No sub-division, Bhan Khachur having established a control over the other members of his family.	
By the proprietors	Ditto ditto.	Not sub-divided, the brothers having hitherto acted in concert.	
Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	There are several shares, but the management is in the hands of Veesamur Khachur.	
Ditto ditto.	Kolees, Kattys, and Charons are the most numerous,	No sub-division; the sharers, who are numerous,	

No. of the Talooka in the District of Kattywar.	The District of Kattywar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulubee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one-fourth has been ceded on this account.	The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.		
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
									are collectively responsible for the tribute.
78	Khumbala, Talooka of 5 villages.	1,400	4,000	554	..	....	..	Surat Rs. 161	By the proprietors, Khachurs Ogha and Moka, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.
79	Paliad, Talooka of 19 villages.	5,100	7,500	979	..	....	..	Ah. Rs. 330	By the proprietors, Khachurs Rama and Mooloo, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.
80	Beemora, Talooka of 11 villages.	1,200	2,700	201	..	....	..	Surat Rs. 50	By the proprietors, Khachurs Jeewa Naja and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.

The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS.
	with some shepherds, &c. The soil is black earth and gravelly land in about equal proportions, and there are no wells for irrigation.	having hitherto entrusted the management chiefly to Bhoj Khachur.	
By the proprietors	Kolees and Kattys are the most numerous, with some Rubarees, Wanias, &c. The soil is black earth with some gravelly land, and sugar-cane and other crops are raised by irrigation.	Sub-divided into two principal shares of equal extent, which are managed separately.	
Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	There are two principal shares, with many sub-shares, which are managed separately.	
Ditto ditto; but Khachur Naja being guilty of great misconduct, troops were sent against him in A. D. 1812 from Amrellee, when Beemora was taken and Khachur Naja killed. On their return, his son however became a Barwuttya, and plundered the country. A party of troops was therefore again sent under Govindrao Dewajee in 1814, and Khachur Jeewa was seized and confined, and afterwards liberated on paying a fine and furnishing security. The Talooka, which had become waste, was again established in 1821, from which time it has paid the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	No sub-division; the management being in the hands of Khachur Jeewa.	

No. of the Talooka in the District of Kattywar.	The District of Kattywar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Col. Walker's perpetual settlement. To the British Govt.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Col. Walker's perpetual settlement. To the Gaekwar Govt.	Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1880 (A. D. 1829-30) To the British Govt.	Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1880 (A. D. 1829-30) To the Gaekwar Govt.	Zortulubee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab by whom one fourth has been ceded on this account.	The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom, conducted, &c.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. q. r.	Rs.		
81	Bamunbore, village of.	120	300	75	.	....	.	....	By the proprietors, Khachurs Fukeera and Aghur, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.
82	Mewasa, Talooka of 4 villages.	800	600	437	.	..	..	Surat Rs. 112	By the proprietors, Khachurs Ooner and others, who pay the tribute.
83	Matra Teemba, village of.	200	2,800	285	.	....	..	Surat Rs. 71	By the proprietors, Khachurs Moka and Mooloo, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.
84	Sunosra, Talooka of 2 villages.	200	500	182		.	.	Surat Rs. 50	By the proprietor, Khachur Veeroo, who pays the tribute.
85	Etria Gudda, Talooka of 2 villages.	800	500	397		110 2 55		Surat Rs. 132	By farmers appointed by the proprietor, Khachur Jeewa Rama, the general interference of Government being at his request provided in cases of disputes. The tribute is paid by the farmers in the name of the proprietor, who is thus eventually responsible.
86	Chobaree, Talooka of 2 villages.	80	100	151	..	...	..	......	By the proprietors, Jeewa Naja, Vekumsee Rama, &c., who have been called upon to settle for the tribute.
87	Kalasir, village of.	80	250	201	..	...	..	.. ...	By the proprietor, Khachur Jeewa Naja, who has been called upon to settle for the tribute.

The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Samvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS.
By the proprietors	Similar to the foregoing.	There are two principal shares, but they are at present managed conjointly.	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto.	No sub division; concert being maintained amongst the sharers.	
Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	
Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	No sub-division, the management being in the hands of Khachur Veeroo.	
The proprietors, in concert with Gudvee Ram, Kheem Kurun, and Lakha Samut, conducted the management until A. D. 1816, but a balance of two years' tribute remaining in arrears, it was made over in mortgage to Khachur Mooloo, during whose term of possession it remained waste from A. D. 1817-18 to 1820-21, in consequence of a feud with Khachur Bhan, and the mortgage having expired in 1886, it was this year given in farm.	Ditto ditto.	No sub-division.	
Mostly waste since A. D. 1808, but a few inhabitants have lately settled in it.	Chiefly Kolees, with a few Koonbees. The soil is black, and there are wells for irrigation.	There are three shares, but they are managed conjointly.	The tribute is not at present realized from this village.
This village has been mostly waste since A. D. 1808, but there have been a few inhabitants in it for the last two years.	Kolees and Rubarees most numerous. The soil is black, and there are means for irrigation.	No sub-division.	The tribute is not at present realized from this village.

No. of the Talooka in the District of Kattywar.	The District of Kattywar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement. To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30). To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	Zortulubee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one-fourth has been ceded on this account	The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.
			Rs.	Rs. q. r.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
88	Neelwura, village of.	400	2,800	501 2 0	.	..		Surat Rs. 151	By the proprietors, Khachurs Odhn and Deodas, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.
89	Atkot, village of.	1,200	7,500	2,149 2 0					By the Jam of Noanuggur, who pays the tribute, the original proprietors enjoying the rights reserved to them by agreement.
90	Badla, Talooka of 13 villages.	3,220	9,000	1,626 2 0		.	..		Ditto ditto.
91	Santhlee, Talooka of 12 villages.	1,700	8,000	1,477 0 0				Old Korees 900	Ditto ditto.
92	Berwala, Tuppa of 7 villages.	800	4,500	1,093 0 0	..			...	Ditto ditto.
93	Summundiala, Talooka of.	1,600	2,000	620 0 0		.	.	.. .	Ditto ditto.
94	Panchwura, village of.	240	1,500	277 0 0	.	..		..	Ditto ditto.
95	Ajmer, Talooka of 4 villages.	600	900	175 0 0	..	..	.	....	Ditto ditto.
96	Dhandulpoor, Talooka of 17 villages.	1,880	5,500	1,123 0 0	.	.	.	Ah. Rs. 301	By the proprietors, Kooer Nag Godhur and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.

The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS.
By the proprietors.	Kolees and Kattys are the most numerous classes of the inhabitants, and the soil is similar to the foregoing.	There are two principal shares, with a great many sub-shares; but they are at present managed conjointly.	
By the Jam of Noanuggur.	Koonbees, Ganchees, and Kattys are the most numerous classes. The soil is chiefly black, and wheat and other crops are raised by irrigation.	No sub-division, being under the jurisdiction of the Jam of Noanuggur.	The Jam's possessions in Kattywar were until lately managed by a Mehta appointed by him to this duty, who resided with an establishment of Seebundy at this place or Badla; but at present they are in the hands of a farmer, subject to his control, independent altogether of any Government intervention.
Ditto ditto.	Koonbees, Kolees, and Kattys are the most numerous, with some Wanias, Bramins, &c. The soil is black, and gravelly in parts, and sugarcane and other crops are raised by irrigation.	Ditto ditto.	
Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	The amount of tribute at present realized from this Talooka is Rs. 1,100.
Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	
Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto	
Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	
Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	
By the proprietors.	Kolees and Kattys are the most numerous, with some Rubarees, shepherds, &c. The soil is black earth and gravelly land in about equal proportions, and wheat and	Sub-divided into two principal shares, but at present managed for the most part by Kooer Nag Godhur.	The "Kooers" are a tribe of the "Joritia" or ignoble Kattys as compared to "Shakayet" or noble. The former are the original Kattys, related to have come from "Pawur" in Wagur; the latter are the descendants of a Wala Rajpoot by a Katty mother.

No. of the Talooka in the District of Kattywar.	The District of Kattywar	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulubee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one-fourth has been ceded on this account.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	
			Rs.	Rs. q. r.	Rs.	Rs. q. r.	Rs.	
97	Soodamra, Talooka of 11 villages.	2,920	11,500	1,448 0 0				Ah. Rs. 501
98	Sejuckpoor, Talooka of 3 villages.	1,600	2,800	683 0 0				Ah. Rs. 251
99	Rampurda, village of.	100	325	81 0 0				......
100	Veesawur, Talooka of 10 villages.	2,000	7,000	751 0 0	.	......	..	...

The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.	The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS.
		other crops are raised by irrigation.		
By the proprietor, Kooer Meiram Fukeera, who pays the tribute, for the regular discharge of which Sowkar security, under the Government Bhandary, is given by him.	By the proprietors.	Kattys and Koonbees are the most numerous, with some Wanias, Rubarees, and shepherds. The soil is chiefly black, and wheat and other crops are raised by irrigation.	No sub-division, being managed by Kooer Meiram; but there is a dispute on this subject pending with the Kooers of Dhandulpoor.	
By the proprietors, Kooers Moka and others, with the exception of the village of Morwur in the hands of Bhoj Khachur of Chotecla; the tribute being paid by both parties, according to agreement.	Ditto ditto; Bhoj Khachur having obtained possession of the village of Morwur in A. D. 1812.	Kattys and Kolees are the most numerous classes. The soil is black and gravelly in parts, and wheat and other crops are raised by irrigation.	Sejuckpoor is managed by Kooer Moka, and Morwur by Bhoj Khachur, without further sub-division.	
By the proprietors, Kooers Mooloo and Rana, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	By the proprietors.	Kattys and Kolees are the most numerous classes. The soil is sandy and gravelly in parts, and there are no wells for irrigation.	No sub-division, concert being maintained amongst the sharers.	
By the proprietors, Dessaee Shevukram and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Mehmons are the most numerous class, with some Wanias, Koonbees, &c. The soil is chiefly black, and sugarcane and other crops are produced by irrigation.	There are three principal shares, but they are at present managed conjointly.	

No. of the Talooka in the District of Kattywar	The District of Kattywar	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30)		Zortulubee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one-fourth has been ceded on this account
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	
			Rs	Rs. q. r.	Rs. q. r.	Rs. q. r.	Rs. q. r.	
101	Dhusa, Talooka of 4 villages	800	6,000	.	375 0 0		.	
102	Geegasurun, village of.	200	1,200	..	527 0 0			
103	Akreea, village of.	200	1,200	126 0 0				Surat Rs 25
104	Keerala, village of		.	61 0 0	.....	..		
	Sums Total			88,363 2 0	22,606 1 0	5,415 2 5	522 0 0	

The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.	The Revenue Administration of the former year, since Sumvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS.
By the proprietors, Dessaee Ramdass and others, who pay the tribute.	The Geerasia, Alanee Jukeeroo, held the Talooka till A. D. 1812, when it was written over to Dessaeebaee; the village of Duheeroo being retained free of all demand as a provision for his expenses.	Koonbees and Kattys are the most numerous, with a few Kolees, shepherds, &c. The soil is black and gravelly in parts, and crops of all descriptions may be raised by irrigation.	No sub-division.	
By the proprietors, Koteela Wagsoor and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	By the proprietors.	Ditto ditto.	Sub-divided into two principal shares, which are managed separately.	The "Koteelas" are another tribe of "Jo tia" Kattys. The amount of tribute at present realized from this village is Rs. 351.
By the proprietors, Chowras Samut and Umra, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Kolees and Kattys are the most numerous. The soil is similar to the above, but there are no wells for irrigation.	There are several shares.	The "Chowras" are likewise "Joritia" Kattys. There are a great many tribes of this race in Kattywar; but being sub-tenants, their names do not occur in this statement.
......	......	......	......	The tribute is not at present realized from this village. There is a village of this name in the Wudwan Talooka, the Geerasias of which are Kattys, which is supposed to be the one here mentioned; but this is denied by the Wudwan people.

DISTRICT OF

No. of the Talooka in the District of Muchoo Kanta.	The District of Muchoo Kanta.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulubee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one fourth has been ceded on this account.	The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.		
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1	Morvee, Talooka of 124 villages.	24,784	85,000	..	50,001	....	..	....	By the Chief, Jhareja Pritherajee, who pays the tribute, for the regular discharge of which Soukar security, under the Government Bhandary, is furnished by him.

MUCHOO KANTA.

The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	Remarks.
On the settlement of this Talooka in A. D. 1807-8, a large balance of tribute for former years was found to have accumulated, owing to the feud with Mallia and other causes. The Talooka of Tunkara in Jhalawar, a dependency of the State, was in consequence mortgaged by the Chief, Jhareja Jehajee, as explained under that head, for the purpose of effecting an adjustment. From 1810 nearly the whole amount of tribute was however again left unpaid. Much consideration was shown towards the Chief on account of the disturbed state of the country from the incursions of the Khosas, &c., but although a large amount of Wuttur, or reimbursement, was obtained for him from Kutch, and credited in part of the balance, there still appeared no prospect of his effecting the discharge of the Government demands. An attachment was in consequence placed on the Talooka in 1822, which, both by displaying the actual state of its resources, and at the same time convincing the Chief of the necessity of some arrangement, led to a settlement in 1824. To effect this, it was however found necessary to calculate the balance due up to that date, at the reduced rate of Rs. 40,000 per annum, without interest, and to accept this amount in future until the resources of the Talooka should allow of its being increased to the extent of Colonel Walker's settlement, and the Chief has since retained the management of his estate on these terms. In consequence of a representation from the security, it became necessary a few months back to send Mehtas on the part of Government to	Wanias, Koonbees, and Bramins are the most numerous classes, with Kolees, Rajpoots, &c. The soil is chiefly black, and sugar-cane and other crops are raised by irrigation.	No sub-division, the rule of primogeniture being in force in this Talooka.	The Chiefs of Morvee are Jhareja Rajpoots, descendants of Keiajee, the son of a Prince of Kutch, who was killed by his younger brother, in a dispute to the succession to that kingdom, about 125 years ago. [A.D. 1706]. Unable to recover his father's rights, he accepted as an accommodation the Talooka of Morvee, and the Fort of Kuntharia and its dependant villages in Wagur, which still remain in the possession of the family. The present Chief has neither the habits of business nor ability of his father Jehajee; but the Talooka is nevertheless gradually improving with the general improvement and tranquillity of the surrounding country.

No. of the Talookain the District of Muchoo Kanta.	The District of Muchoo Kanta.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulubee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one fourth has been ceded on this account.	The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.		
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
2	Mallia, Talooka of 10 villages.	4,800	22,000	....	1,201	....	..	Ah.Rs.200	By the proprietor, Jhareja Suttajee, who pays the tribute.

The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS.
prevent the misappropriation of the revenues previous to the settlement of his claims, but these being adjusted, they have since been recalled. The amount of tribute at present realized from this Talooka is Rs. 33,334-1-35.			
By the proprietor; his Meeana subjects having in the interim repeatedly called for the interference of Government. Colonel Walker, in his report on Muchoo Kanta, gives a summary of their history up to that date. The arrangements then made were not long respected by these freebooters, and a force was accordingly sent against them, and their fort destroyed, in A. D. 1810. Jhareja Gorjee of Wandia, the brother of Dosajee, then Chief, who was taken prisoner, becoming security, the place was restored ; but Dosajee dying in 1814, and his successor being a minor, they again, in contempt of his authority, renewed their former misconduct. Having been pardoned and brought back, they still continued to quarrel amongst themselves, and broke into the factions of "Dhungs" and "Mowurs", on the occasion of a quarrel between Suttajee and his mother. Some of the most dissatisfied in consequence retired to Kutch, and took an active part in the disturbances of 1825. They were nevertheless again allowed to return with impunity, and the security of Momiajee, the son of Gorjee, was renewed, but from the want of co-operation on the part of Suttajee, little advantage was derived, and the Mowurs in consequence went out again in rebellion in 1827. Again a reconciliation was effected with the assistance of the Resident in Kutch, about the commencement of the present year 1831, but the Mowurs have broken through their engagements, and are at present in open rebellion. The necessity of placing this lawless tribe under some more competent authority, has in	Meeanas and Koonbees are the most numerous classes, with Wanias, Ahers, &c. The soil is chiefly black ; and sugar-cane and other crops are raised by irrigation.	No sub-division, the rule of primogeniture being in force.	

No. of the Talooka in the District of Muchoo Kanta.	The District of Muchoo Kanta.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulubee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one fourth has been ceded on this account.	The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.		
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
	Sums Total..	....	....	....	51,202	....	..	....	....

The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-08), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS.
consequence been strongly urged on the attention of Government. The Jam of Noanuggur has the greatest strength in Seebundy, but it is worthy of consideration whether the impression amongst these Meeanas themselves, in favour of the right of the Thakoor of Morvee, may not render him the most eligible medium of accomplishing their reform. The Mallia Chief, it is hardly necessary to add, is the descendant of a younger brother of the ancestor of the Morvee Thakoor; and that, although the village of Mallia gives its name to his Talooka, his chief receipts are from Khakrejee and other villages, which remain in his hands.			

THE DISTRICT

No. of the Talooka in the District of Hallar.	The District of Hallar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulubee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one-fourth has been ceded on this account.	The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.		
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. q. r.	Rs. q. r.		
1	Noanuggur, Talooka of 622 villages.	2,00,000	6,00,000	47,259	45,750	12,510 2 26	26,521 2 4	......	By the Chief, Jam Runmuljee, who pays the tribute, for the regular discharge of which Sowkar security, under the Government Bhandary, is furnished by him.
2	Joria Balumba, Talooka of 21 villages.	12,000	70,000	....	11,607	......	......	......	By the Chief, Jam Runmuljee, who pays the tribute, which is included in the security for Noanuggur.

OF HALLAR.

The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS.
The management was conducted by an establishment under the Jam's own superintendence; but, in consequence of balances outstanding in A.D. 1821, security was demanded for the more regular discharge of the Government dues, and an agreement, under the Government Bhandary, was entered into with Shets Jeta and Soonderjee Sewjee, to whom the revenues of the Talooka were mortgaged. These, however, were not paid with sufficient regularity to afford any prospect of eventual relief, and it was therefore arranged to farm the Talooka for nine years, from 1825 to 1833 inclusive, which was undertaken by the above Shets. Constant disputes rendered the success of this experiment very questionable; but the above Shets becoming insolvent, failed to discharge the tribute, and the collection of the revenue could therefore be no longer entrusted to them, and the contract was accordingly dissolved in 1829, since which time the Jam has again resumed the superintendence of his own affairs, which are at present very satisfactorily conducted.	Koonbees, Ahers, and Rajpoots are the most numerous classes, with Wanias, Bramins, &c. The soil is chiefly black, with some gravelly land, and crops of every description are raised by irrigation.	No sub-division, the rule of primogeniture being in force, and jurisdiction being retained over grants to members of the family since Colonel Walker's settlement.	The Jam of Noanuggur is the head of the Jhareja Rajpoots of Hallar. He is descended from Jam Rawul, the sovereign of Kutch, who having been expelled by Rao Khengar with the assistance of the King of Ahmedabad, retired across the Runn and founded the City of Noanuggur, about the year of Sumvut 1598 (A.D. 1542). Colonel Walker's report on this province contains a summary of the history of the family.
Kowass Sugram, a servant of the Noanuggur Durbar, had obtained possession of these Mahals, and settled for them as an independent Chief; but, in consequence of his being engaged in a rebellion of the Muskatty Arabs in the Jam's service, a force was sent againt him in 1815, and the territory was restored to the Jam. Being required to furnish security for the repayment of the military expenses, he made it over in mortgage to Shet Soonderjee Sewjee, who held it on these	Koonbees, Lowanas, Bhatias, and Wagers are the most numerous classes, with Wanias, Bramins, &c. The soil is for the most part gravelly, with some black land, and	Ditto ditto.	

No. of the Talooka in the District of Hallar.	The District of Hallar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulubee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one fourth has been ceded on this account.	The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.		
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
3	Hurreeana, Talooka of 12 villages.	4,800	10,000	....	5,627	....	..	....	Similar to the foregoing.
4	Bharookea, village of.	...	....	....	152	....	..	...	By the Jam of Noanuggur, who pays the tribute; but the village is at present waste.
5	Amrun, Talooka of 24 villages.	10,000	16,000	....	2,404	....	..	....	By the proprietors, Kowass Ado and Puchan, who pay the tribute, through the Jam of Noanuggur, the amount being included in the security for that Talooka.
6	Drapha, Talooka of 24 villages.	4,000	10,001	4,001	....	826	..	....	By the proprietors, Jharejas Ryubjee, Vuktajee, and Jetejee, with others,

The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS.
terms until A. D. 1825, when it was included in the farm of the Noanuggur Talooka. On the dissolution of that engagement it was placed in attachment, on the plea of the former mortgage, pending an adjustment of accounts; but no ostensible balance appearing against the Jam, and the Shet refusing to submit his claims to Punchayet, it was delivered over to the farmer at the commencement of 1830, on certain conditions respecting the claims of the Soonderjee family, specified in a writing then given by him to Government.	there are but few wells for irrigation.		
By the Chief; with the exception of its having been included in the farm of the Noanuggur Talooka from 1825 to 1829.	Koonbees, Sutwaras, and Bramins are the most numerous, with a few Wanias. The soil is chiefly black, and sugarcane and other crops are raised by irrigation.	Similar to the foregoing.	
By the Jam of Noanuggur, until the village became waste in 1812.	Waste	No sub-division.	
The Talooka was given to Kowass Hirjee by the Jam of Noanuggur, in 1801, with the Mahals of Jooria and Balumba, and was continued to his family, as a provision, on the restoration of the latter in 1815.	Koonbees and Lowanas are the most numerous classes, with some Wanias, Bramins, &c. The soil is chiefly black, and sugarcane, wheat, and other crops are raised by irrigation.	Ditto ditto.	
The management continued in the hands of the proprietors until 1818, when, in consequence of a large outstanding balance of tribute, the Talooka was placed under an	Koonbees and Wanias are the most numerous classes. The soil	There are twelve shares, which have been separately portioned	

No. of the Talooka in the District of Hallar.	The District of Hallar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulubee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one-fourth has been ceded on this account.	The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.		
			Rs.	Rs. q. r.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
									who are collectively responsible for the tribute.
7	Veerpoor, Talooka of 3 villages.	600	4,000	1,799 0 0	..	..	..	......	By the proprietor, Jhareja Moolnoojee, who pays the tribute, for the regular discharge of which Sowkar security, under the Government Bhandary, is furnished by him.
8	Kurcree, village of.	800	7,000	1,891 0 0	..	..	..	New Korees 2,392	Similar to the foregoing.
9	Mooleeraderee, Talooka of 10 villages.	1,200	2,800	1,380 2 0	..	..	..	New Korees 601	By the proprietors, Jhareja Nathoojee and Bharajee, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.
10	Satodur Waoree, Talooka of 12 villages.	1,640	3,200	1,583 0 0	..	..	..	New Korees 1,583	By the proprietors, Khana Khanjee, Lukhajee, and Rajeebhaee, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute, for the re-

The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS.
attachment, which remained until 1820. It was then restored to the Geerasias, on their entering into an engagement for the discharge of the balance, but, having failed in this, an attachment was again sent in 1823. This was removed the following year, 1824, on the sharers having agreed to vest the management in the hands of two of their body, Jharejas Vuktajee and Jeteejee, for a period of six years, which has now expired; but the arrangement remains in force pending a new settlement.	is similar to the above.	out, the town only remaining undivided and subject to their conjoint management. The Geerasias are of the Noanuggur family.	
The management remained in the hands of the proprietor until 1822, when a large balance having accumulated, a farm, under the Government Bhandary, for six years, was given to Kulleeangur Buwaneegur, the Munt of Turnetur, in partnership with Jhalla Govindjee Umerjee, and since the expiration of this in 1827 it has reverted to the proprietor.	Koonbees and Kolees are the most numerous classes, with a few Wanias; and the soil is similar to the above.	No sub-division; the rule of primogeniture being in force in this Talooka. The Geerasias are of the Noanuggur family.	
Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	
By the proprietors	Koonbees and Geerasia Rajpoots are the most numerous classes. The soil is for the most part gravelly, with some black land, on which wheat and other crops are raised by irrigation.	There are several shares, but they are at present managed conjointly. The Geerasias are of the Noanuggur family.	The amount of tribute at present realized from this Talooka is Rs. 1,011-2-0.
Ditto ditto.	Koonbees and Geerasias are the most numerous classes, with a few Wanias, &c. The soil is chiefly black, and wheat and other crops	There are four principal shares, which are managed separately. The Geerasias are of the Noanuggur family.	

No. of the Talooka in the District of Hallar.	The District of Hallar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulubee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one-fourth has been ceded on this account.	The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.		
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
									gular discharge of which Sowkar security, &c. is furnished by them.
11	Seesang Chandlee, Talooka of 2 villages.	600	3,000	777	....	..	..	New Korees 777	By the proprietors, Jharejas Dadajee and Babjee, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute; but, in consequence of disputes, a Mehta has been sent there, temporarily, on the part of Government, to receive the revenue and give confidence to the Ryuts.
12	Gondul Dhorajee, Talooka of 179 villages.	80,000	3,50,000	53,005	62,000	..	..	New Korees 2,087	By the Chief, Jhareja Chundersingjee, who pays the tribute, for the regular discharge of which Sowkar security is furnished by him.

The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS.
	are raised by irrigation.		
The management was in the hands of the proprietors until A. D. 1818, when a large balance of tribute having accumulated, it was farmed, under the Government Bhandary, to Parek Mon Lall, for ten years, since the expiration of which it has reverted to the proprietors.	Similar to the foregoing.	There are six principal shares, but these are at present managed conjointly, and the revenue, after deducting expenses, divided. The Geerasias are of the Noanuggur family.	
The management was conducted by persons on the Chief's establishment, under his own superintendence, from 1808 to 1811, when, in consequence of a considerable balance of tribute, security was required of him, and a contract on that account was entered into with Dosee Veerjee Nanjee for seven years, from 1822 to 1828, under the Government Bhandary, by which the produce of the Talooka was mortgaged to him. But the revenues not being paid over to the security, as agreed upon, an attachment was, at his solicitation, placed on the Talooka in 1823. On this a farm of the Mahals of Dhorajee and Opleitta, for five years, from 1824 to 1828 inclusive, was negotiated with Runchorjee Dewan, the rent to be paid to the security, together with a further sum of four lakhs of Korees, in part of the balance due to him; but the latter part of the engagement not being performed, an attachment was in 1825 sent on the Gondul Mahal, which con-	Koonbees are the most numerous class, with Wanias, Bramins, &c. The soil is chiefly black, with some gravelly land, and crops of any description may be raised by irrigation.	No sub-division; the rule of primogeniture being in force, and a jurisdiction retained over grants made to members of the family or others.	

No. of the Talooks in the District of Hallar.	The District of Hallar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulubee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one-fourth has been ceded on this account.	The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.		
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
13	Mengnee, Talooka of 8 villages.	1,600	8,000	3,684	..	..	..	....	By the proprietor, Jhareja Samutsingjee, who pays the tribute, for the regular discharge of which Sowkar security, under the Government Bhandary, is furnished by him.
14	Kotra Sunganee, Talooka of 20 villages.	8,000	20,000	11,000	..	..	..	New Korees 4,001	By the proprietor, Jhareja Bomiajee, who pays the tribute, for the regular discharge of which Sowkar security, under the Government Bhandary, is furnished by him.
15	Badwa, Talooka of 3 villages.	300	3,500	1,505	..	..	..	New Korees 1,400	By the proprietor, Jhareja Wunajee, who pays the tribute, for the regular discharge of which Sowkar security, under the Government Bhandary, is furnished by him.

The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS.
tinued until 1829, when the farm having expired, a new arrangement was made, restoring the management of the Talooka to the Chief, on his furnishing security. Disregard of his engagement with the security, again, however, rendered a temporary attachment necessary the following year, and notwithstanding a favorable adjustment was effected, and the attachment removed after a few months, there appeared little prospect of any permanent settlement; but things have been since put into a train of improvement, and the Chief remains in possession of his authority.			
By the proprietor	Koonbees are the most numerous class. The soil is capable of producing wheat and other crops by irrigation.	No sub-division, the rule of primogeniture being in force in this Talooka. The proprietors are of the Gondul family.	T..e amount of tribute at present realized from this Talooka is Rs. 2,900.
Ditto ditto.	Koonbees and Kolees are the most numerous classes, with a few Wanias, &c. The soil is chiefly black, and crops of any description may be raised by irrigation.	Ditto ditto.	
Ditto ditto.	Koonbees and Sindians are the most numerous. The soil is similar to the above.	Several shares, but managed conjointly. The proprietors are of the Kotra Sunganee family.	

No. of the Talooka in the District of Hallar.	The District of Hallar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement. To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30). To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	Zortulubee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one-fourth has been ceded on this account.	The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	New Korees	
16	Rajpoora, Talooka of, 5 villages.	1,200	5,000	3,955	..	....	..	1,001	By the proprietor, Jhareja Ladajee, who pays the tribute.
17	Rajkot Sirdhar, Talooka of, 55 villages.	20,000	50,000	20,503	..	....	..	8,000	By the Chief, Jhareja Soorajee, who pays the tribute, for the regular discharge of which Sowkar security, under the Government Bhandary, is furnished by him.
18	Goureedur, Talooka of, 6 villages.	1,000	6,000	1,092	..	....	..	2,093	By the proprietor, Jhareja Morjee, who pays the tribute.
19	Kotaria, Talooka of, 5 villages.	600	1,500	1,024	..	....	..	1,024	By the proprietor, Jhala Maljee, who pays the tribute.

The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS.
By the proprietor	Koonbees and Kolees are the most numerous classes. The soil is similar to the foregoing.	Similar to the foregoing.	The amount of tribute at present realized from this Talooka is Rs. 2,500.
In A. D. 1808 Jhareja Dadajee, the brother of Jhareja Runmuljee, then on the Gadee, conducted the affairs of the Talooka; but, in consequence of his lawless behaviour, Government troops were sent against him in 1809, and, having expelled him, the management was entrusted to Mehta Wasunjee, on the part of the Gaekwar Government, and a pension assigned to the Chief, Jhareja Runmuljee. The above Mehta continued in charge till 1813, when he was relieved by Baba Wussiekur, and to him Modee Kessewjee succeeded in 1818; with this person, the following year a farm was negotiated, and he held it in this manner until 1822, when a new farm was given to Runchorjee Dewan for seven years, since the completion of which, in 1829, the management has been in the hands of the Chief, Jhareja Soorajee.	Koonbees, Wanias, and Kolees are the most numerous classes. The soil is chiefly black, and crops of every description are raised by irrigation.	No sub-division; the rule of primogeniture being in force in this Talooka.	
By the proprietor	Koonbees are the most numerous class, with a few Wanias. The soil is chiefly black, with some gravelly land; and wheat and other crops are raised by irrigation.	No sub-division. The Geerasias are of the Rajkot family.	
Ditto ditto.	Population similar to the above. The soil is chiefly black, and wheat and other crops are raised by irrigation.	No sub-division; the management being in the hands of Jhareja Maljee. The Geerasias are of the Rajkot family.	

No. of the Talooka in the District of Hallar.	The District of Hallar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulubee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one fourth has been ceded on this account.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	NewKorees
20	Lodeeka, Talooka of, 11 villages.	1,600	3,200	1,390	....	....	....	1,390
21	Pal, Talooka of, 6 villages.	320	800	1,353	....	353	....	....
22	Gutka, Talooka of, 6 villages.	1,800	2,600	694	....	....	....	694
23	Wudalee, village of.	300	300	266	....	...	....	250
24	Veerawao, village of.	200	300	161	....	....	....	151
25	Shapoor, Talooka of, 4 villages.	800	2,000	501	....	....	....	501
26	Kanseealee, village of.	60	100	91	....	....	....	....

The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.	The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS.
By the proprietors, Jharejas Jessajee and Kessajee, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute, for the regular discharge of which Sowkar security, &c. is given by them.	By the proprietors.	Koonbees and Kolees are the most numerous, with a few Wanias, &c. The soil is similar to the above.	The Geerasias are of the Rajkot family.	
By the proprietor, Jhareja Dosajee, who pays the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Cultivating Rajpoots, Ahers, and Sindians are the most numerous classes. The soil is similar to the above.	Similar to the foregoing. No subdivision.	The amount of tribute at present realized from this Talooka is Rs. 553.
By the proprietors, Jharejas Kayjee and Govindjee, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Koonbees, Kolees, and Sindians are the most numerous classes, with a few Wanias and Bramins. The soil is similar to the above.	There are two principal shares, which are managed separately. The Geerasias are of the Rajkot family.	
By the proprietor, Jhareja Mudabhaee, who pays the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Koonbees and Koombars are the most numerous classes. The soil is similar to the above.	The Geerasias are of the Kotaria family.	
By the proprietor, Jhareja Urjunjee, who pays the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Koonbees are the most numerous class. The soil is similar to the above.	Ditto ditto.	
By the proprietor, Jhareja Kullajee, who pays the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Koonbees and Koombars are the most numerous. The soil is similar to the above.	There are several shares, but the conjoint management is in the hands of Jhareja Kullajee. The Geerasias are of the Rajkot family.	
By the proprietors, Jhareja Huka-	The village became waste in	Rajpoots and Kolees, with a few Koonbees,	There are three principal shares,	The tribute is not at present

No. of the Talooka in the District of Hallar.	The District of Hallar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulubee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one fourth has been ceded on this account.	The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.		
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
									jee Ladhajee and others. The village having been waste since 1812, the tribute has not been brought to account, but its realization is expected to commence again from next year.
27	Mowa, village of.	40	100	130	....	..	..	......	By the proprietors, Jharejas Bajajee, Hudoojee, and Ruttonjee, with others; but having been long waste, the tribute is not brought to account, but the realization of it is expected to commence again from next year.
28	Dhurol Surupdur, Talooka of, 29 villages.	10,000	8,000	....	5,346	..	..	New Korees 2,333	By the Chief, Jhareja Boputsingjee, who pays the tribute, for the regular discharge of which Sowcar security, under the Government Bhandary, is furnished by him.
29	Surupdur, Talooka of, 30 villages.	4,000	9,000	....	4,359	..	..	......	By the Dhurol Chief, Jhareja Boputsingjee, who pays the tribute.

The Revenue Admin istration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-08), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS.
1812, and the Geerasias have only returned to it again and commenced its re-establishment since 1826.	have commenced to form a village. The soil is chiefly black, and capable of producing any crop by irrigation.	which are managed conjointly. The Geerasias are of the Rajkot family.	realized from this village.
By the proprietors. The village became waste in 1812, and has only been re-established since 1827.	A few Sindians, with the Geerasia's family, are the only inhabitants. The soil is similar to the foregoing.	There are three shares, but they have hitherto remained undivided. The Geerasias are of the Rajkot family.	The tribute is not at present realized from the village.
By the Chief	Koonbees and Rajpoots are the most numerous classes, with a few Wanias and Bramins. The soil is black and gravelly in about equal proportions, and wheat and other crops are raised by irrigation.	No sub-division, the rule of primogeniture being in force, and jurisdiction being retained over grants made to members of the family, or others, since Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.	
The Talooka had been mortgaged to Noanuggur, to which it remained subject till 1817, the tribute being paid by the Jam; but having been restored to the Dhurol Chief by the interference of Government in 1818, the management has since remained in his hands.	Koonbees are the most numerous class, with a few Wanias, &c. The soil is black, and sugar-cane and other crops are raised by irrigation.	No sub-division, being under the jurisdiction of the Dhurol Chief.	The amount of tribute at present realized from this Talooka is Rs. 3,501.

No. of the Talooka in the District of Hallar.	The District of Hallar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Col. Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulubee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one fourth has been ceded on this account.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	
			Rs.	Rs. q. r.	Rs.	Rs. q. r.	Rs. q. r.	NewKorees
30	Khesura, Talooka of, 14 villages.	1,600	3,500	2,554 0 0	....	......	......	1,200
31	Jhalia Dewanee, Talooka of, 20 villages.	800	1,500	......	2,700	......	......	......
32	Kotra Neiajee, village of.	400	2,000	......	551	......	......	NewKorees 500
	Sums Total..	..	..	1,61,598 2 0	1,40,496	13,689 2 26	26,521 2 4	

The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.	The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS.
By the proprietor, Jhareja Doongurjee, who pays the tribute, for the regular discharge of which Sowcar security, &c. is furnished by him.	By the proprietor.	Koonbees and Woras are the most numerous classes. The soil is chiefly black, and wheat and other crops are raised by irrigation.	No sub-division, the rule of primogeniture being in force in this Talooka. The proprietors are of the Dhurol family.	The amount of tribute at present realized from this Talooka is Rs. 1,400.
By the proprietor, Jhareja Keijee Jessajee, who pays the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Koonbees and Rajpoots are the most numerous classes, with a few Wanias. The soil is similar to the above.	No sub-division, the rule of primogeniture being in force in this Talooka. The proprietor is of the Dhurol family.	The amount of tribute at present realized from this Talooka is Rs. 500.
By the proprietors, Jhareja Khanjajee Morjee and Maljee Soorajee, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Koonbees and Kolees are the most numerous. The soil is similar to the above.	There are several shares, but they are at present managed conjointly. The Geerasias are of the Dhurol family.	

DISTRICT OF

No. of the Talooka in the District of Soruth.	The District of Soruth.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulubee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one-fourth has been ceded on this account.	The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.		
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1	Joonaghur, Talooka of, 611 villages.	3,60,000	6,00,000	30,655	45,000	....	..	......	By the Nuwab, Bahadur Khan.

SORUTH.

The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS.
In 1808 Mehta Rewashunker Tricumdass conducted the affairs of the State as Minister. The following year he was superseded by Mirza Ajum Beg, and Shah Kirshundass Deochund, who remained in power till 1811, when the Nuwab Hamed Khan died; and the present Nuwab, on his succession, appointed Ragoonathjee Dewan to the office of Karbaree, who held it during 1812, and was replaced the following year by Jemadar Omer Mokassim, who retained the management until 1816. Having usurped the entire authority, he was then expelled by the assistance of British troops. The expenses thus incurred were discharged by mortgaging the Zortulubee receipts to Shet Soonderjee Sewjee, and Dewan Ragoonathjee was again entrusted with the management, which, during 1818-19, was transferred to the private establishment of His Highness. A farm for five years to Shet Soonderjee Sewjee was then resorted to, through the intervention of the Political Agent, but it did not continue longer than 1823, when, in consequence of disputes, it was set aside by mutual agreement. The management of Hamed Khan, the "Peer" or family priest of the Nuwab, then succeeded, and disturbances, accompanied by the plunder of the "Turnetur Munt," Dhool Dhorajee, Mokana, &c. were the result of his intrigues and connivance. On his death, a farm for nine years from 1825 was given to Jhala Govindjee, under the Government Bhandary, but in consequence of the disregard on both sides of the terms of the engagement, this was abandoned in 1880, and the management is now in the hands of the Nuwab's own establishment, principally directed by Shet Sungvee Soonderjee.	Koonbees and Ahers are the most numerous classes, with Wanias, Bramins, &c. The soil is chiefly black earth, with some gravelly land, and every description of crop is raised by irrigation. There are also several Bunders, from which a revenue is derived.	No sub-division, the jurisdiction of the Nuwab being reserved over all grants to members of his family or others.	The Nuwabs of Joonaghur are a branch of the Babi family, which established itself in this possession about A. H. 1152 (A. D. 1740-41), by the expulsion of the Naib appointed from Delhi. Previous to the invasion of Mahomed Begra, A. H. 877 (A. D. 1476-77), it had been the seat of the Choorassuma tribe of Rajpoots. The Geer hills being situated in this Talooka, an efficient management is of great importance in maintaining the tranquillity of the southern part of the peninsula; but the habits of the Nuwab are so opposed to business, and his Durbar has been the scene of such frequent intrigues, that it is difficult to introduce any regularity or improvement into the administration of his affairs.

No. of the Talooka in the District of Soruth.	The District of Soruth.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulubee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one-fourth has been ceded on this account.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. q. r.	Rs.	
2	Bantwa, Talooka of, 61 villages.	48,000	75,000	32,002	......	4,030 2 0	..	......
3	Amrapoor, Talooka of, 2 villages.	1,000	2,700	552	......	......	..	......
	Sums Total..	....	....	63,209	45,000	4,030 2 0	..	

The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.	The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS.
By the Chiefs, Babi Kumal-ud-deen Khan and Mahomed Khan, who pay the tribute according to their shares.	By the Chiefs.........	Koonbees and Mehmans are the most numerous classes, with Wanias, Bramins, &c. The soil is chiefly black, and wheat and other crops are raised by irrigation.	There are two principal shares. The town of Bantwa is under their joint authority, the rest of the Talooka being sub-divided and managed separately.	
By the heir of Shet Soonderjee Sewjee, on the part of the proprietor, the former paying the tribute.	The Talooka remained in the hands of the proprietors, Seta Jeewabhaee and others, until 1823, when, in consequence of a balance due to Shet Soonderjee Sewjee, who was security for the tribute, it was written over to him for a period of twenty-seven years, in discharge of his claims in full, with the cognizance of Government; and he has since made it over, as a private transaction, to Durumshee Hemchund, a Mangrol Sowkar.	....	There are several sharers, who receive a maintenance.	The "Setas" are Moslem sepoys, originally from Sind. At one time they had considerable possessions in Kattywar, including Lathee and other places, but have since become a dependent class, with the solitary exception of the proprietor of this small Talooka.

DISTRICT OF

No. of the Talooka in the District of Burda.	The District of Burda.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulubee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one-fourth has been ceded on this account.	The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.		
			Rs.	Rs. q. r.	Rs. q. r.	Rs.	Rs.		
1	Porebunder, Talooka of, 180 villages.	64,000	2,50,000	22,890 2 0	7,312 2 0	..	..	Hoondee on Dhorajee 16,500	By the Chief, Rana Kheemajee, who pays the tribute.
	Sums Total.	..	....	22,890 2 0	7,312 2 0	..	..		

BURDA.

The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS.
Rana Sooltanjee, who was Chief of this Talooka in 1808, being in a state of mental derangement, had quarrelled with his son, Kooer Hallajee, on which account his Karbaree, Tucker Permanund, assembled a body of Mukranees, and the following year a contest having taken place, these mercenaries deserted and seized the fort of Kundorna. An application was in consequence made to Colonel Walker, then in Kattywar, by Kooer Hallajee, and a force was sent against Kundorna, from which the Mukranees were expelled, and the place was delivered over to the Kooer. His authority was likewise re-established in Porebunder, and Tucker Permanund removed, when, for the purpose of obtaining the continued support of the British Government, a half share of the customs of the port was made over to them, and a party of Sepoys stationed there. Soonderjee Sewjee was at the same time appointed Karbaree. Disturbances were, however, again raised by the Kowasses, Khachers and Mego having seduced away the son of Hallajee, and in his name seized the walled village of Khursura, and likewise, by the assistance of the Geerasia of Dhank, taken possession of the fort of Cherya. Hallajee in consequence again sought the assistance of Government, and a force was sent against Cherya in 1811, and the place was taken, and Pritherajee *alias* Kheemajee, the son of Hallajee, being made prisoner, was delivered over to his father. The force then returned to Porebunder, and on its departure, in 1813, a farm for eight years was concluded with Soonderjee Sewjee. During this period the old Rana, Sooltanjee, died, and likewise his son Hallajee, and on its expiration the present Rana, Kheemajee, succeeded, and has since conducted the management by a Karbaree acting under his own superintendence.	Wanias and Mhars are the most numerous classes, with Bramins, Lowanas, shepherds, &c. The soil is for the most part gravelly, with some black land, and there are but few wells for irrigation, but the revenue from the sea customs is considerable.	No sub-division; the rule of primogeniture being in force, and jurisdiction being retained over any grants made to members of the family, or others, since the perpetual settlement.	The Rana of Porebunder is the head of the Jaitwa tribe of Rajpoots, whose dominion is related to have extended over the modern divisions of Hallar and MuchooKanta, until the invasion of Jam Ooner from Kutch. Rana Kheemajee has very lately died, leaving a son, a minor, whose mother is entitled to the Regency. The new administration has not yet assumed any form, but it is to be hoped that little change will take place, as the management has with few exceptions been efficiently conducted by the present Minister, Otum Gandy.

DISTRICT OF

No. of the Talooka in the District of Gohelwar.	The District of Gohelwar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulubee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one fourth has been ceded on this account.	The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.		
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1	Bhownuggur, Talooka of, 488 villages.	3,80,000	7,50,000	74,500	..	..	....	Surat Rs. 23,000	By the Chief, Rawul Vujehsingjee, who pays the tribute.
2	Ruttunpoor Dhamunka, Talooka of, 2 villages.	400	4,000	....	762	..	....	Surat Rs. 150	By the proprietors, Rawuls Jeteejee and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.
3	Wulah, Talooka of, 32 villages.	14,000	33,000	....	7,132	..	....	Ahmedabad Rs. 2,555	By the Chief, Rawul Hirbumjee, who pays the tribute.
4	Chumardee, village of.	200	2,500	....	777	..	388 2 0	Ahmedabad Rs. 100	By the proprietors, Rawuls Sujajee and Dullajee,

GOHELWAR.

The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS.
By the Chief.	Koonbees and Ahers are the most numerous, classes, with Wanias, Bramins, Mehmons, &c. The soil is chiefly black, with some gravelly land; and crops of all descriptions are raised by irrigation.	No sub-division; the rule of primogeniture being in force, and jurisdiction being retained over any grants to members of the family, or others, since the perpetual settlement.	The Thakoor of Bhownuggur is the head of the "Gohel" Rajpoots and the most powerful of the Kattywar Chieftains. His great ancestor, Sejuk Gohel, is related to have obtained a settlement in the province about 600 or 700 years ago, and the town of Bhownuggur to have been founded in A. D. 1742. The Talooka was enlarged to its present extent by Rawul Wukutsingjee, the father of the present Chief, better known by his surname of "Attabhaee." In many parts it contains a very unruly population, and, under the present want of co-operation in the punishment of banditti, may occasionally afford them a refuge; but on the whole the management is efficiently conducted, and the Thakoor is a person of ability and energy.
By the proprietors.	Koonbees are the most numerous, with a few Rajpoots, &c. The soil is chiefly black, and crops of any description may be raised by irrigation.	There are several shares, but they are managed conjointly; the Geerasias are of the Bhownuggur family.	
By the Chief.	Koonbees are the most numerous, with Wanias, &c. The soil is similar to the above.	No sub-division, the rule of primogeniture being in force. The Geerasias are of the Bhownuggur family.	
By the proprietors.	Koonbees and Setha Rajpoots are the most numerous classes, with	There are several shares, which are managed conjointly. The	

No. of the Talooka in the District of Gohelwar.	The District of Gohelwar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulubee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one-fourth has been ceded on this account.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. q. r.	Rs.	Rs. q. r.	
5	Tora, Talooka of, 4 villages.	300	2,000	....	300 0 0	....	......	Ah. Rs. 60
6	Katorecoo, village of.	100	650	....	196 0 0	....	359 0 0	Ah. Rs. 30
7	Panchwura, village of.	100	1,000	....	207 0 0	....	14 0 0	Ah. Rs. 40
8	Waoree Wachanee, Talooka of, 3 villages.	320	2,500	....	302 0 0	....	......	Ah. Rs. 60
9	Sonepuree, village of.	160	1,000	....	511 0 0	....	624 1 50	Ah. Rs. 75

The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.	The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS.
with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.		a few Wachanees, Kolees, &c. The soil is black, and wheat and other crops are raised by irrigation.	Geerasias are of the Bhownuggur family.	
By the proprietors, Rawuls Jemutsing, Gujabhaee, and Ruwajee, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	In A. D. 1811 two villages were written over to the Thakoor of Bhownuggur, who in consequence pays half the tribute.	Koonbees are the most numerous class. The soil is for the most part gravelly, and there are no wells for irrigation.	There are three shares, which are managed separately. The Geerasias are of the Bhownuggur family.	
By the proprietors, Rawuls Babajee and Jessajee, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	By the proprietors.	Koonbees and Rajpoots are the principal classes. The soil is black, and crops of all descriptions are raised by irrigation.	There are several shares, but they are at present managed conjointly. The Geerasias are of the Wachanee branch of the Bhownuggur family.	
By the proprietors, Rawuls Kullajee and Jeeajee, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Kolees and Rajpoots are the most numerous classes. The soil is similar to the above.	There are several shares, but they are at present managed conjointly. The Geerasias are of the Wachanee branch of the Bhownuggur family.	
By the proprietors, Rawul Bhodanjee and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Koonbees are the most numerous class, with Wanias, &c. The soil is similar to the above.	There are two principal shares, which are managed separately. The Geerasias are of the Wachanee branch of the Bhownuggur family.	
By the proprietor, Rawul Keiajee, with others, who are collectively	Ditto ditto. In A.D. 1814, in consequence of a feud with Govindanee	Kolees are the principal inhabitants, with a few Koonbees and Gee-	There are several shares, which are managed separately. The Gee-	

No. of the Talooka in the District of Gohelwar.	The District of Gohelwar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulubee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one-fourth has been ceded on this account.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
10	Puchegaum, Talooka of, 3 villages.	1,600	16,000	....	2,157	....	......	Ah. Rs. 733
11	Seetrawao, village of.	200	1,100	....	499	....	......	Ah. Rs. 41
12	Ramunka, village of.	240	2,500	....	583	....	......	Ah. Rs. 1,061
13	Wurod, village of.	320	3,000	....	955	....	......	Ah. Rs. 175

The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.	The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS.
responsible for the tribute.	and other Geerasias of the Gogeh Purguna, it became waste, and was not restored until A. D. 1821, and is still in an impoverished state.	rasias. The soil is black, and capable of producing any crops by irrigation.	rasias are of the Wachanee branch of the Bhownuggur family.	
By the proprietors, Rawuls Sujajee, Kusaljee, Dajeebhaee, and Hutheebhaee, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	By the proprietors.	Koonbees are the most numerous class. The soil is black, and crops of any description may be raised by irrigation.	There are four principal shares, but two and two are managed conjointly. The Geerasias are of the Dewanee branch of the Bhownuggur family.	
By the proprietors, Rawuls Oonerjee and Bhanjee, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Koonbees and Setha Rajpoots are the most numerous classes, with a few Wachanees, Kolees, &c. The soil is similar to the above.	There are several shares, but they are at present managed conjointly. The Geerasias are of the Dewanee branch of the Bhownuggur family.	
By the proprietors, Gohel Dosajee, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Koonbees are the most numerous, with a few Rajpoots, &c. The soil is similar to the above.	There are several shares, but the village is managed conjointly. The Geerasias are of the Dewanee branch of the Bhownuggur family.	
By the proprietors, Rawul Himutsingjee, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Koonbees are the most numerous class, with a few Wanias, Bramins, &c. The soil is similar to the above.	There are several sharers, who manage the village conjointly. The Geerasias are of the Dewanee branch of the Bhownuggur family.	

No. of the Talooka in the District of Gohelwar.	The District of Gohelwar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulubee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one-fourth has been ceded on this account.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. q. r.	Rs.	Rs.	
14	Ilumpoor, village of.	400	3,500	....	1,254 2 0	....	....	Ah. Rs. 175
15	Dhola, village of.	160	1,200	....	330 0 0	....	....	Ah. Rs. 64
16	Lathee, Talooka of, 6 villages.	4,000	20,000	....	A horse.	....	....	Old Korees 2,550
17	Rajpeepla, village of.	200	2,000	....	525 0 0	....	....	Ah. Rs. 175
18	Veerdee, village of.	200	1,000	....	351 0 0	...	...	......

The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.	The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS.
By the proprietors, Rawuls Khundajee and Kurnajee, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	By the proprietors.	Koonbees are the most numerous class, with a few Rajpoots, &c. The soil is similar to the foregoing.	There are six principal shares, which are managed conjointly. The Geerasias are of the Dewanee branch of the Bhownuggur family.	
By the proprietor, Rawul Putabhace, who pays the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Cultivating Rajpoots are the most numerous class, with a few Geerasias. The soil is similar to the above.	No sub-division, being in the hands of Gohel Putabhace. The Geerasias are of the Dewanee branch of the Bhownuggur family.	
By the proprietor, Jeejee Soorsingjee.	Ditto ditto. The Tuppa of Damnuggur was granted by the family to Damajee Rao Gaekwar, since which time a yearly present of a horse has been received in lieu of tribute.	Koonbees are the most numerous class, with a few Wanias, Bramins, &c. The soil is similar to the above.	No sub-division, the rule of primogeniture being in force.	
By the Lathee Chief, Gohel Jeejee Soorsingjee, who pays the tribute.	Gohel Dajeebhaee held the village until A. D. 1818, when, on his death without heirs, it reverted to the Lathee Durbar.	Koonbees are the most numerous, with a few Rajpoots, &c. The soil is similar to the above.	Managed by the sharers conjointly. The Geerasias are of the Lathee family.	
By the Lathee Chief, Jeejee Soorsingjee, who pays the tribute.	The village was originally the property of the Lathee Chief, but having been granted in Jewai, or tenure of service, it was, by the assistance of the Bhownuggur Thakoor, withheld from him	Koonbees are the most numerous class, with a few Wanias, Bramins, &c. The soil is similar to the above.	No sub-division, the management being in the hands of Gohel Ujabhaee. The Geerasias are of the Lathee family.	

No. of the Talooka in the District of Gohelwar.	The District of Gohelwar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulubee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one-fourth has been ceded on this account.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
19	Gudalee, village of.	800	5,500	....	1,726	....	....	Ah. Rs. 325
20	Gudoola, village of.	160	800	....	171	....	....	Ah. Rs. 30
21	Dedukree, village of.	200	1,000	....	280	....	....	Ah. Rs. 30
22	Kheejreeoo	200	1,000	....	387	....	....	Ah. Rs. 51
23	Bochurwa, village of.	140	1,200	....	253	....	....	Ah. Rs. 25

The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.	The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Samvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS.
	until A. D. 1810, when it was restored by the Gaekwar Government.			
By the proprietors, Gohels Ubesing, Najee, and Khengajee, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	By the proprietors.	Koonbees and Rajpoots are the most numerous classes. The soil is similar to the foregoing.	There are three principal shares, which are managed separately. The Geerasias are of the Lathee family.	
By the proprietors, Gohels Soomrajee Bawajee and Manajee Veerajee, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	The village was held in Jewai, or tenure of service, by Wachanee Jetee until A. D. 1812, when the proprietor resumed it, which led to a feud, on which several persons on both sides were killed, but the proprietor has retained possession.	Koonbees and Setha Rajpoots are the most numerous classes, with a few Wachanees, Kolees, &c. The soil is similar to the above.	There are several shares, but they are at present managed conjointly. The Geerasias are of the Lathee family.	
By the proprietors, Gohels Merajee and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	Wachanee Jetee held the village in Jewai until A.D. 1812, when it was resumed by the proprietor.	Koonbees are the most numerous class, with a few Kolees, &c. The soil is similar to the above.	Ditto ditto.	
By the proprietor, Gohel Dosajee, who pays the tribute.	By the proprietor.	Koonbees and Rajpoots are the principal classes. The soil is similar to the above.	No sub-division, the management being in the hands of Gohel Dosajee. The Geerasias are of the Lathee family.	
By the proprietors, Gohel Khorajee and others, who pay the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Koonbees and Kolees are the most numerous classes, with Wanias, &c. The soil	The shares are at present managed conjointly. The Geerasias are of the Lathee family.	

No. of the Talooka in the District of Gohelwar.	The District of Gohelwar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulubee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one-fourth has been ceded on this account.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. q. r.	Rs.	Rs.	
24	Bhojawuddur, village of.	400	2,500	....	418 0 0	....	....	Ah. Rs. 150 0 0
25	Summundiala, Talooka of, 2 villages.	720	7,500	....	1,922 0 0	....	....	Ah. Rs. 420 0 0
26	Leembra, Talooka of, 4 villages.	1,200	8,000	....	949 2 0	....	....	Ah. Rs. 300 0 0
27	Waoree, village of.	800	5,500	....	1,038 0 0	....	....	Ah. Rs. 222 2 0

The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.	The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS.
		is black and gravelly in parts; and wheat and other crops are raised by irrigation.		
By the proprietors, Gohel Khemajee and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	By the proprietors.	Koonbees are the most numerous, with a few Rajpoots, &c. The soil is chiefly black, and crops of any description may be raised by irrigation.	Managed by the sharers conjointly. The Geerasias are of the Lathee family.	
By the proprietors, Gohels Morjee and Joonajee, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Koonbees are the most numerous class, with Wanias, &c. The soil is similar to the above.	There are two principal shares, which are separately managed. The Geerasias are of the Lathee family.	
By the proprietor, Gohel Ujabhaee Lakhajee, who pays the tribute.	Ditto ditto. The two brothers of the proprietor, Gohels Hunoobhaee and Futtehsing, were killed in A. D. 1817, in a feud with the Kattee Meiram Guwalia, since which time he has enjoyed the whole inheritance, although his right is disputed by the Lathee Durbar.	Ditto ditto.	No sub-division, the management being in the hands of Gohel Ujabhaee. The Geerasias are of the Lathee family.	
By the proprietors, Gohels Soomrajee Bawajee and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	By the proprietors.	Ditto ditto.	There are several sharers, who manage the village conjointly. The Geerasias are of the Lathee family.	

No. of the Talooks in the District of Gohelwar.	The District of Gohelwar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulubee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one-fourth has been ceded on this account.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	
			Rs.	Rs. q. r.	Rs. q. r.	Rs.	Rs. q. r.	
28	Wagudra, village of.	160	1,000	....	80 0 0	..	......	Ah. Rs. 27
29	Palitana, Talooka of, 92 villages.	32,000	60,000	....	8,001 0 0	..	......	Babashai Rs. 2,800
30	Kheejreeoo, the 2nd.	240	1,500	....	201 0 0	..	......	....
31	Putunamaljee, village of.	300	2,500	....	401 0 0	..	......	....
	Sums Total..	....	....	74,500 0 0	32,669 0 0	..	1,385 3 50	

The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.	The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS.
By the proprietors, Gohels Jeebhaee with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	By the proprietors	Similar to the foregoing.	Similar to the foregoing.	
By the farmer, Shet Wukutchund Khooshalchund, on the part of the Chiefs, Gohel Khandajee and his son Nogunjee, the former paying the tribute.	The management of the Talooka remained in the hands of the Chief until A.D. 1821, when, in consequence of an accumulation of debt, and the mental derangement of Khandajee, a farm was negotiated with Wukutchund Kooshalchund, including the tax on pilgrims to the Shravuk temples for ten years, until A.D. 1831, during which interval concert has been maintained between the parties and much advantage derived, and it has in consequence been renewed.	Koonbees and Kolees are the most numerous classes, with Wanias, &c. The soil is black and gravelly in parts, & wheat and other crops are raised by irrigation.	No sub-division, the rule of primogeniture being in force in this Talooka, and jurisdiction being retained over grants to members of the family, or others, since the perpetual settlement.	
By the Amrellee authorities, the tribute being adjusted under that head in the Moolukgeree accounts.	The proprietor, Charon Huson, held the village until A. D. 1812, when he wrote it over to Amrellee, and it has since been incorporated with that Mahal.	Koonbees are the most numerous class, with a few Rajpoots. The soil is black, and wheat and other crops are raised by irrigation.	No sub-division, being under Amrellee.	
By the Chief of Jusdhun, Khachur Chela, who pays the tribute.	By the Chief of Jusdhun	Koonbees are the most numerous class. The soil is similar to the above.	No sub-division, being in the possession of Khachur Chela Wagsoor.	

DISTRICT OF

No. of the Talooka in the District of Oond Surweya.	The District of Oond Surweya.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulubee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one-fourth has been ceded on this account.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. q. r.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Hathsunee, village of.	200	1,200	....	351 0 0	....	....	Old Korees 40
2	Eyavej, village of..	280	2,500	....	226 0 0	....	....	Old Korees 20
3	Sunala, village of..	240	2,000	...	301 0 0	....	....	Old Korees 40
4	Sheroroo, village of.	120	900	....	121 0 0	....	....	Old Korees 30
5	Veerpoor, village of.	....	....	....	51 0 0	....	....	....

OOND SURWEYA.

The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.	The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS.
By the proprietors, Surweyas Kerajee and Manajee, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	By the proprietors.	Koonbees are the most numerous class. The soil is black, and irrigation is carried on by means of ducts from the Sutrinjee River.	No sub-division.	The Surweyas are a branch of the family of the ancient Rao Rajpoot Sovereigns of Joonaghur. Precedence in rank is given to the proprietors of this village, but the country has long been divided into the same petty separate jurisdictions as at present, and for many years previous to 1868 it was entirely waste.
By the proprietors, Surweyas Hukajee and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	
By the proprietors, Surweyas Ryubjee and Nathoojee, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Kolees and Ahers are the most numerous classes. Wells or a Nulla afford the means of irrigation.	No sub-division, being managed by the sharers conjointly.	
By the proprietors, Surweya Bheemjee and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	
The village belongs to Surweyas Hukajee Vickajee & others, but is at present waste.	....	....	....	The amount of tribute is not at present realized from this village.

No. of the Talooks in the District of Oond Surweya.	The District of Oond Surweya.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulubee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one-fourth has been ceded on this account.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
6	Rajpura, village of.	300	2,000	....	176	....	....	Old Korees 30
7	Runeegaum, village of.	280	2,500	....	701	....	100	......
8	Padrea, village of.	....	....	....	85	....	....	Old Korees 20
9	Paa, village of..	120	600	....	301	....	301	Old Korees 30
10	Dedura, village of.	40	200	....	101	....	....	......
11	Jalioo-beejoo ..	....	....	....	30	....	....	......

The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.	The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	Remarks.
By the proprietors, Surweyas Wunajee & Nuthoojee, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	By the proprietors.	Kolees and Ahers are the most numerous. The soil is chiefly black, and wheat and other crops are raised by irrigation.	Similar to the foregoing.	
By the proprietors, Surweyas Kerajee Manajee, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Koonbees and Ahers are the most numerous classes, and there are but few wells for irrigation.	Ditto ditto.	
The village belongs to Surweyas Jeebhaee and Wunajee, with others, but it became waste in 1830.	The village was waste from 1808 to 1811, when it was re-established, but it again became waste in 1817 and remained so till 1822. From that year, until 1830, the cultivation was resumed, but the village has since been again deserted.	....	....	The amount of tribute is not at present realized from this village.
By the proprietors, Surweyas Wunajee and Wukajee, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	By the proprietors...	Kolees and Ahers are the most numerous. The soil is black, and there are means for irrigation.	No sub-division, being managed by the sharers conjointly.	
By the proprietors, Surweyas Kerajee & Bunesing, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Kolees are the most numerous. The soil is barren, and there are no wells for irrigation.	Similar to the above.	
This village belongs to Surweyas Manajee and Vickajee and others, but is at present waste.	The village was waste in 1808, but was re-established in 1811, and continued to be inhabited till 1822, when it was again deserted.	....	....	The amount of tribute is not at present realized from this village.

No. of the Talooka in the District of Oond Surweya.	The District of Oond Surweya.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulubee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one-fourth has been ceded on this account.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
12	Jalia, village of ..	80	300	....	125	....	....	Old Korees 20
13	Choke, village of..	280	2,000	....	301	....	....	Old Korees 40
14	Kunjurda, village of.	....	....	....	125	....	....	....
15	Sathananass, village of.	100	300	....	101	....	....	Old Korees 14
16	Wudal, village of..	180	800	....	151	....	....	....

The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.	The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS.
By the proprietors, Surweya Umrajee and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	By the proprietors. The amount of tribute in 1821 was considered as a fixed settlement ; previously the collections had been regulated by the state of the cultivation	Kolees and Ahers are the most numerous classes. The soil is black and gravelly in parts, and there are no wells for irrigation.	No sub-division, being managed by the sharers conjointly.	
By the proprietors, Surweyas Jeebhaee and Putabhaee, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	The village was waste until 1812, when, being partially re-established, a yearly settlement was made for the tribute, according to the state of its cultivation, until 1821. The amount at that time has been since considered as fixed.	Ahers and Kolees are the most numerous, with a few Rajpoots, Wanias, &c. The soil is black, and sugarcane and other crops are raised by irrigation.	There are two principal shares, which are managed separately, and a separate share has also been partitioned off to the Mool Geerasia.	
This village belongs to Surweya Buggabhaee and others, but it is at present waste.	It had previously remained waste from 1808 to 1814, but having been re-established during the latter year, the tribute was paid until 1819, when it was again deserted.	....	....	The amount of tribute is not at present realized from this village.
By the proprietors, Kamlia Natha Ramana with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	By the proprietors ..	Koonbees are the most numerous class. The soil is black, and irrigation is carried on by means of ducts from the Sutrinjee river.	No sub-division.	
By the proprietors, Kamlia Naja Saungana and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Kolees and Ahers are the most numerous. The soil is black and gravelly in about equal proportions, and there are no wells for irrigation.	No sub-division, being managed by the sharers conjointly.	

No. of the Talooka in the District of Oond Surweya.	The District of Oond Surweya.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulubee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one-fourth has been ceded on this account.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. q. r.	
17	Morchopna, village of.	60	300	....	151	....	....	Old Korees 23
18	Bhundaria, village of.	300	1,500	....	301	....	....	Old Korees 40
19	Badanoness, village of.	140	1,000	....	101	....	....	Old Korees 23
20	Joonapadur, village of.	80	300	....	41	....	....	Old Korees 20
21	Ranpurdoo, village of.	200	800	....	151	....	....	Old Korees 30
22	Seoreewudder, village of.	100	300	....	51	....	....	Old Korees 20

The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.	The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS.
By the proprietors, Kamlia Wasa Kandhana and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	By the proprietors ..	Ahers are the most numerous. The soil is chiefly hilly land, on which there are no wells for irrigation.	Similar to the foregoing.	
By the proprietors, Kamlia Soona Jetana and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Ahers are the most numerous. The soil is black and gravelly in parts, and there are but few wells for irrigation, by which wheat and Jowaree are raised.	There are four principal shares, which are managed separately.	
By the proprietors, Kamlia Wagsoor Vusana & others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	The village, which was waste in A. D. 1808, was re-established in 1812, and a yearly settlement continued to be made until 1821, the amount for that year having since been collected as a fixed tribute.	Ditto ditto.	No sub-division, being managed by the sharers conjointly.	
By the proprietors, Busia Vusta and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	The village was waste until 1814, when it was re-established by the proprietors, who have since been in possession.	Kolees are the most numerous class. The soil is black, and sugarcane and other crops are raised by irrigation.	Ditto ditto.	
By the proprietors, Wunajee Hadajee and Kerajee Halajee, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	By the proprietors ..	Kolees and Ahers are the most numerous. The soil is chiefly black, and wheat and other crops are raised by irrigation.	Ditto ditto.	
By the proprietors, Khosia Hama Veijana & others, who are collect-	Ditto ditto.	Koonbees are the most numerous class. The soil is black, and irri-	No sub-division.	

No. of the Talooka in the District of Oond Surweya.	The District of Oond Surweya.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulubee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one-fourth has been ceded on this account.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
23	Roheesala, village of.	100	500	....	101	....	......	Old Korees 20
24	Summundiala, village of.	100	600	....	501	....	......	Old Korees 20
25	Gundal, village of.	60	250	...	101	....	......	Old Korees 20
26	Koontea, village of.	80	350	....	125	....	......	......

The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.	The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS.
ively responsible for the tribute.		gation is carried on by means of ducts from the Sutrinjee river.		
By Gohel Ujabhaee, according to agreement with the proprietor, Surweya Umajee Panchajee, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	The proprietors held the village until A.D. 1811, when they wrote it over to Gohel Ujabhaee, but the settlement with Government is still in the name of the proprietors.	Kolees and Ahers are the most numerous classes. The soil is black and gravelly in about equal proportions, and there are no wells for irrigation.	No sub-division, being managed by the sharers conjointly.	
By Shet Vukutchund Kooshalchund, who holds it in mortgage from the proprietors, Surweyas Umrajee and others, and pays the tribute.	The village, which was waste in 1808, was restored in 1812, and was mortgaged to Shet Vukutchund in 1815.	Koonbees are the most numerous class. The soil is black, and irrigation is carried on by means of ducts from the Sutrinjee river.	No sub-division, being managed by an Agent of Shet Vukutchund Kooshalchund.	The amount of tribute at present realized from this village is Rupees 251.
By Gohel Visajee Oonerjee, who pays the tribute, according to the terms of his engagement with the original proprietors, Surweyas Vustajee and others.	The village was waste until 1812, when the proprietors wrote it over to Gohel Oonerjee, who re-established it, and has since retained possession.	Kolees are the most numerous class. The soil is for the most part gravelly, with but little black land, and there are no wells for irrigation.	No sub-division, being under the management of Gohel Oonerjee.	
By the Thakoor of Bhownuggur.	The village was waste until 1810, when the proprietor, Kamlia Kaloo, re-established it, and paid the tribute for that and the following year; but the Thakoor, while on a visit to Amrellee in 1812, represented that the village was included in the settlement	Ahers are the most numerous class. The soil is black and gravelly in parts, and there are no wells for irrigation.	No sub-division, being under the management of the Thakoor of Bhownuggur.	The amount of tribute is not at present realized from this village.

No. of the Talooks in the District of Oond Surweya.	The District of Oond Surweya.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulubee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one-fourth has been ceded on this account.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
27	Jesur, village of..	400	3,000	....	600	....	....	....
28	Julukurao, village of.	80	350	....	200	....	....	....
29	Depla, village of.	320	2,000	....	351	....	....	....
30	Waoree, village of.	100	200	....	251	....	....	....

The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.	The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-08), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	Remarks.
	made for his Talooka, and the collection of the tribute has in consequence been since discontinued.			
Similar to the foregoing.	The village was waste in A. D. 1807-8, but was re-established in the following year; settled for the tribute in 1810, and was written over to the Thakoor of Bhownuggur in 1811.	Koonbees and Kolees are the most numerous classes. The soil is chiefly black, and sugarcane and other crops are raised by irrigation.	Similar to the foregoing.	
Ditto ditto.	The former proprietors were Surweyas Desuljee and others, who wrote it over to the Thakoor of Bhownuggur, by whom it was re-established.	Koonbees are the most numerous class. The soil is chiefly black, and capable of producing sugarcane and other crops by irrigation.	Ditto ditto.	
Ditto ditto.	The village was waste in A. D. 1807-8, but the proprietors, Surweyas Suttabhaee and others, re-established it in 1809, and paid the tribute direct for one year, when they wrote it over to the Thakoor of Bhownuggur.	Ahers and Puncholies are the most numerous classes, with a few Wanias, Kolees, &c. The soil is chiefly black, and wheat and other crops are raised by irrigation.	Ditto ditto.	
Ditto ditto.	The village, which was waste in A.D. 1807-8, was re-established by Kamlia Kunthur in 1809, and the tribute for 1810-11 was received from him; but in 1811, as in the above case, it was made over to the Thakoor of Bhownuggur.	Kolees and Ahers are the most numerous classes. The soil is chiefly black, with some gravelly land, but there are no wells for irrigation.	Ditto ditto.	The tribute of this village is written off.

No. of the Talooka in the District of Oond Surweya.	The District of Oond Surweya.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulubee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one-fourth has been ceded on this account.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
31	Satpura, village of.	100	350	....	225	....	....	....
32	Katroree, village of.	200	1,500	....	386	....	....	Old Korees 25
33	Data, Talooka of, 24 villages.	6,400	13,000	....	4,739	....	....	Ah. Rs. 300
	Sums Total..	....	....	....	11,623	....	401	

The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.	The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-08), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS.
By the Thakoor of Bhownuggur, according to agreement with the proprietors Surweyas Dewajee and others.	The village, which was waste in A.D. 1807-8, was restored by the proprietors in 1810, and the tribute paid by them direct for one year, since which it has been subject to Bhownuggur.	Similar to the foregoing. Wells or a Nulla afford the means of irrigation.	Similar to the foregoing.	
By the Kooer Bhowsingjee, the son of the Thakoor of Bhownuggur, who pays the tribute.	The village was waste until 1811, when it was re-established by the proprietor, Surweya Virajee, who held it until 1819, when he wrote it over to Kooer Bhowsingjee.	Ahers are the most numerous class, with a few Koonbees, Wanias, &c. The soil is chiefly black, and sugarcane and other crops are raised by irrigation.	No sub-division, being under the management of Kooer Bhowsingjee.	
By the proprietors, Surweyas Kerajee Manajee and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute, for the regular discharge of which Sowkar security, under the Government Bhandary, is furnished by them.	By the proprietors.	Ahers and Puncholies are the most numerous classes, with a few Wanias, Kolees, &c. The soil is chiefly black, and wheat and other crops are raised by irrigation.	There are two principal shares, which are managed separately, with the exception of the Town of Data and three other villages, which are under the conjoint authority of the sharers, having been until lately mortgaged on account of debts against the Talooka.	This Talooka is properly in the Division of Walak, but is usually included in Oond Surweya, in consequence of being in the possession of Geerasias of this tribe.

DISTRICT OF

No. of the Talooka in the District of Babriawar.	The District of Babriawar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Dedaun, Talooka of, 7 villages.	2,400	6,000	....	2,901	....	....	By the proprietor, Koteela Jetmul Duntana, who pays the tribute. But a Mehta has been temporarily sent there to receive the revenues, until the balance against the Talooka be discharged.
2	Barputolee, village of.	400	2,000	....	101	....	202	By the proprietor, Koteela Jetmul Duntana, who pays the tribute.
3	Koondleeala, village of.	104	400	....	126	....	126	By the proprietors, Koteela Manund and others, who are collectively re-

BABRIAWAR.

The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-08), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS.
By the proprietor.	Babrias are the most numerous class, with a few Wanias, Bramins, &c. The soil is chiefly black, and there are a few wells for irrigation.	No sub-division, the father of the present proprietor, Dunta Koteela, having exercised undivided authority, which has descended to his son.	This is the only Talooka in Babriawar which was settled by Colonel Walker, having alone, through the enterprising character of Dunta Koteela, retained any importance since the invasion of Purbooshunker, the Joonaghur Dewan, in A. D. 1792-93. Previous to this date Babriawar is described as populous and flourishing, but the inhabitants addicted to the most predatory habits. The principal families are the "Koteelas," "Wuraoo," and "Dhankeras." The Nuwab of Joonaghur collects a considerable revenue from these Babria villages, and the Sedee of Jafferabad has also certain rights. As the villages have been re-established, they have likewise been required to settle for the Gaekwar tribute, which has occasioned the most injurious confusion of jurisdiction, to obviate which, arrangements are in progress to receive the tribute through the Nuwab of Joonaghur, whose authority will thus be rendered more efficient both to protect and restrain these petty Geerasias.
Koteela Mooloo, the original proprietor, enjoyed the village until A. D. 1814-15, when it fell into the hands of Koteela Dunta, of Dedaun.	Ahers are the most numerous class, with a few Babrias, &c. The soil is similar to the above.	No sub-division.	
By the proprietors.	Koleos and Babrias are the most numerous classes. The	No sub-division, being managed by the sharers in concert.	

No. of the Talooks in the District of Babriawar.	The District of Babriawar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).	
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. q. r.
4	Peechree, village of	40	150	....	21	....	....
5	Fachreeoo, village of......	....	....	....	101	....	....
6	Boodree, village of........	60	100	....	51	....	40 0 0
7	Nagusree, Talooka of, 9 villages.	800	3,500	....	576	....	....
8	Koturdhur, village of ...	240	2,000	....	101	....	82 2 0

The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.	The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A.D. 1807-08), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS.
sponsible for the tribute.		lands are hilly, and there is no irrigation, the water being at a great depth from the surface.		
By the proprietors, Koteela Natha Najana and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	The village was waste until A. D. 1821, when it was re-established by the proprietors.	Babrias are the most numerous, with a few Wanias, Bramins, &c. The soil is chiefly black, and there are a few wells for irrigation.	No sub-division.	
The village belongs to Koteela Nuthoo, but is at present waste.	From A. D. 1807-08 to 1810-11 the village was waste, and having been then re-established, it was again deserted in 1824.	Waste	Ditto ditto.	The amount of tribute is not at present realized from this village.
By the proprietor, Koteela Megha Khandana, who pays the tribute.	The village was re-established in A. D. 1824, having been waste until that year.	Babrias are the most numerous class. The soil is black, and there are a few wells for irrigation.	Ditto ditto.	The amount of tribute at present realized from this village is Rs. 40.
By the proprietors, Wuroo Sadool Somasur, Kauthur, and Samut, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute. A Government Mehta has been temporarily placed there, at the request of the proprietors, in consequence of disputes with Joonaghur.	By the proprietors.	Babrias and Kolees are the most numerous classes. The soil is black, and there are abundant means for irrigation.	No sub-division, being managed by the sharers in concert.	The Geerasias of this Talooka are the principal family of the "Wuraoo" tribe of Babria Kattys.
By the proprietors, Wuroo Huka and Momia Humeer,	Ditto ditto.	Population similar to the above. The lands are hilly,	Ditto ditto.	

No. of the Talooka in the District of Babriawar.	The District of Babriawar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).	
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
9	Kuntharia, village of......	108	300	....	75	....	55
10	Kordee, village of........	600	2,500	....	201	....	....
11	Kagwurudder, village of ..	160	300	....	56	....	....
12	Kuntharia, village of......	120	300	....	75	....	51
13	Teembee Munsa, Talooka of, 2 villages.	800	4,000	....	901	....	....

The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.	The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-08), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS.
with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.		and there is no irrigation, the water being at a great depth from the surface.		
By the proprietors, Wuroo Kushoo and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	The village was waste until A. D. 1820-21, when it was restored by the proprietors.	Similar to the foregoing.	No sub-division, being managed by the sharers in concert.	The amount of tribute at present realized from this village is Rs. 55.
By the proprietors, Wuroo Samut Wagsoor and Dhankera Deva, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	By the proprietors.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	
By the proprietor, Wuroo Rawul Dadana, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	The village was waste from A. D. 1815 to 1820, with which exception it has been in the hands of the proprietors.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	
By the proprietors, Wuroo Soora and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	By the proprietors, with the exception of the village having been waste from A. D. 1815 to 1824.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	The amount of tribute at present realized from this village is Rs. 51.
By the proprietors, Gohel Jessa, and others, who pay the tribute; a Government Mehta having been temporarily placed there, at the request of the proprietors, in consequence of disputes with Joonaghur.	Wuroo Humeer conducted the management of this Talooka until A. D. 1817, when he joined the feud between the Sedee of Jafferabad and Dunta Kotecla, being a relation of the latter, and the villages in consequence became waste. In 1819 the original proprietor, Jessa Gohel Kaunt, was reinstated by Soonderjee	Babrias are the most numerous class, with a few Wanias, Bramins, &c. The soil is chiefly black, and there are a few wells for irrigation.	Sub-divided into two principal shares, which are managed separately.	

No. of the Talooka in the District of Babriawar.	The District of Babriawar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).	
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
14	Jeekadree, village of......	200	450	....	50	....	....
15	Balaneewao, village of	....	....	....	101	....	....
16	Bakodur, village of	120	250	....	101	...	....
17	Bhertwudder, village of ..	40	125	....	101	....	....
18	Bada, village of..........	80	250	....	51	....	....
19	Doodhala, village of......	120	250	....	275	....	100

The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.	The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-08), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS.
	Shet, then Dewan of Joonaghur, in the village of Teembee with its dependent hamlets, and the village of Mansa was assigned to Humeer Wuroo, which arrangement still continues.			
By the proprietors, Wuroo Peita Koopana and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	By the proprietors........	Babrias and Kolees are the most numerous classes. The soil is black, and there are but a very few wells for irrigation.	No sub-division, being managed by the sharers in concert.	
The village belongs to Wuroo Nagpal and others, but is at present waste.	The proprietors enjoyed the management until A. D. 1823-24, when the village was deserted.	Waste.........	....	The amount of tribute is not at present realized from this village.
By the proprietors, Wuroo Huka and Momia Humeer, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	Ditto ditto; having been in a very waste condition until A. D. 1825-26.	Babrias are the most numerous class. The soil is black, and there are no wells for irrigation.	Not sub-divided.	
By the proprietors, Wuroo Nagpal and Jessa Neiya, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	The village was waste until A. D. 1828-29, when it was re-established by the proprietors.	Similar to the above.	Ditto ditto.	The amount of tribute at present realized from this village is Rs. 41.
By the proprietor, Wuroo Peita Koopana, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	The lands of this village were cultivated by the inhabitants of the village of Teembee until 1817, when the original village was separately established.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	
By the proprietor, Wuroo Sumesur Satana, with others, who are	Until A. D. 1825 the village was nearly waste, since which some improvement has taken place.	Ahers are the most numerous class, with a few Kolees, &c.	Ditto ditto.	The amount of tribute at present realized from

No. of the Talooka in the District of Babriawar.	The District of Babriawar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).	
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. q. r.	Rs.	Rs. q. r.
20	Lore, village of..........	20	....	....	100 0 0	....	....
21	Dholadree, village of......	....	....	....	35 0 0	....	....
22	Sakreea, village of........	....	....	....	51 0 0	....	....
23	Humul, village of........	40	100	....	87 2 0	....	....
24	Whrtincheia, Talooka of, 6 villages.	800	4,000	....	1,126 0 0	....	960 1 0

The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.	The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-08), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS.
collectively responsible for the tribute.		The soil is similar to the foregoing, but there are means for irrigation.		this village is Rs. 75.
By the proprietor, Wuroo Soora, who will be required to settle for the tribute, which has not for some time been realized, in consequence of the village being waste.	Since A. D. 1807-08 the village has occasionally for a short time been established, and again left waste, and its restoration was again commenced last year.	The proprietors and a few Kolees are the only inhabitants. The soil is gravelly, and there are no wells for irrigation.	Not sub-divided.	The amount of tribute is not at present realized from this village.
The village belongs to Wuroo Poona, but is at present waste.	A few Babrias inhabited the village until A. D. 1821, since which time it has been waste.	Waste; but the soil is black, and wheat, &c. may be raised by irrigation.	Not sub-divided.	Ditto ditto.
The village belongs to Wuroo Ala Jet and others, but is at present waste.	An attempt was made to re-establish the village in A. D. 1828, but with that exception it has remained waste since A. D. 1807-08.	Waste	Not sub-divided.	Ditto ditto.
By the proprietors, Wuroo Juvo and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute, of which a portion is remitted, the actual realization being only Rs. 50.	By the proprietors.	Babrias are the most numerous class, with a few Kolees, &c. The soil is black, and there are no wells for irrigation.	Not sub-divided.	The amount of tribute at present realized from this Talooka is Rs. 50.
By the proprietors, Dhankera Sadool and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Babrias and Ahers are the most numerous. The soil is chiefly black, and Jowaree is raised by irrigation.	Not sub-divided.	The Geerasias of this Talooka are the principal family of the "Dhankera" tribe of Babria Kattys. The amount of tribute at present realized is Rs. 950.

No. of the Talooka in the District of Babriawar.	The District of Babriawar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).	
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
25	Deokawudder, village of ..	400	1,200	....	376	....	406
26	Hundorna, village of......	200	400	....	75	.. .	75
27	Hunmuntia, village of	160	500	....	126	....	126
28	Oonteeawudder, village of..	300	900	....	126	...	126
29	Eibulwur, village of	180	450	....	51	....	....
30	Koweia, village of........	240	1,000	....	101	....	101

The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.	The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A.D. 1807-08), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS.
By the proprietor, Aher Jala Dewana, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	By the proprietors.	Ahers are the most numerous class, with a few Kolees, &c. The soil is chiefly black, and there are no wells for irrigation.	Not sub-divided.	
By the proprietors, Putal Rana and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Kolees and Ahers are the most numerous classes. The soil is gravelly, and there are no wells for irrigation.	Ditto ditto.	
By the proprietors, Punjoor, Hufsa, Hada, and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto; with the exception of the soil being black.	Ditto ditto.	
By the proprietors, Aher Wagha Verana and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	
By the proprietors, Humeer Hursoor and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	The village was waste until A. D. 1826, when it was re-established by the proprietors.	Babrias are the most numerous, with a few Kolees, &c. The soil is similar to the above.	Ditto ditto.	
By the proprietors, Lakhnotho, Khando, Devo, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	The village, which was waste in A. D. 1807-08, was restored in 1817 by the proprietors, who have since retained the management.	Kolees and Babrias are the most numerous classes. The lands are hilly, and there is no irrigation, the water being at a great depth from the surface.	No sub-division, being managed by the sharers in concert.	

No. of the Talooka in the District of Babriawar.	The District of Babriawar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).	
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. q. r.	Rs.	Rs. q. r.
31	Gunjawudder, village of	80	150	....	101 0 0	....	75 0 0
32	Khakbhaee, village of..	320	2,000	....	100 0 0	....	......
33	Ganla, Talooka of, 6 villages.	800	5,500	....	1,201 0 0	....	......
	Sums Total..	....	....	....	9,621 2 0	....	2,525 3 0

The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.	The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-08), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS.
By the proprietors, Ahers Jessanee Bhoja and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	By the proprietors ..	Similar to the foregoing.	Similar to the foregoing.	The amount of tribute at present realized from this Talooka is Rupees 75.
By the Amrellee authorities, the tribute being adjusted under this head in the Moolukgeeree accounts.	The proprietor, Dhankera Mooloo, held the village until 1873, when it was written over to Amrellee.	Ditto ditto.	No sub-division, being under the management of Amrellee.	
By the Thakoor of Bhownuggur, who pays the tribute.	Jumadar Noor Deen Jakera held these villages until 1875, when he was expelled by the Thakoor, on the grounds of his having been placed in charge of them by him, and the management has since been in the hands of the Thakoor; but his right to them is disputed by the Nuwab of Joonaghur.	Koonbees are the most numerous class, with a few Wanias, Ahers, &c. The soil is chiefly black, and crops are raised by irrigation.	No sub-division, being under the management of the Thakoor of Bhownuggur.	

MEMOIR

ON THE

PROVINCE OF KATTYWAR;

ACCOMPANIED BY REMARKS

ON THE

RUNN OF KUTCH.

BY THE LATE

LIEUTENANT J. MACMURDO,

7TH REGIMENT BOMBAY N. I.

Submitted to Government on the 2nd October 1815.

MEMOIR ON THE PROVINCE OF KATTYWAR, &c.

The memoir of a country, in order that it be complete, and afford a distinct perception of every subject connected with its resources, embraces many heads; it will therefore perhaps be proper, for the sake of perspicuity, that they be treated of separately, and in the course in which they appear naturally to follow each other. The following appear nearly to comprehend every head on which it will be necessary to treat:—

I.—The situation and boundaries of the country.
II.—Its general divisions into districts.
III.—The face and general appearance of the country.
IV.—The towns and forts.
V.—The roads, rivers, and mountains.
VI.—State of society, whether warlike or otherwise.
VII.—Produce as connected with military supply.
VIII.—Imports and exports as affecting the same.
IX.—Seasons and climate; and
X.—The mode of defence best adapted; with a description of the Runn, which bounds one-half of the Peninsula.

The Peninsula of Guzerat, commonly known by the name of Kattywar, is situated within the 69° 5′ and 72° parallels of East longitude, and the 23° and 20° 40′ degrees of North latitude. No country could be defined by more positive limits;—on the North, a sandy desert tract, called "Runn," stretches from the Gulf of Kutch (which forms the Western boundary) nearly in a direct line Eastward, dividing it from Guzerat, and joins the Gulf of Cambay, which bounds the Peninsula on the East, whilst the Western Ocean washes it on every other side.

This country is divided into nine districts as follows:—

I.—Jhalawar.
II.—Kattywar.
III.—Gohelwar.
IV.—Muchoo Kanta.

V.—Hallar.
VI.—Soruth.
VII.—Babriawar.
VIII.—Jetwar or Burda.
IX.—Okhamundul.

For the sake of clearness I shall consider these districts separately, in as many of the above points of view as will apply, leaving till the conclusion of this Report a consideration of those of a more general nature.

JHALAWAR.

Jhalawar derives its name from the Jhala Rajpoots, who compose its principal Zemindars. It is the most northerly district, and, generally speaking, includes the tract from the neighbourhood of Hulvud on the west, extending along the bank of the Runn as far as the Honorable Company's Purguna of Rampoor. In this tract, however, there are several inferior divisions, viz. Jutwar, which is composed of twenty-four villages inhabited by Juts of Sindian origin, lying on the bank of the Runn between Drangdra and Patree; Null Kanta, so called from its being on the border of a piece of water called the Null, which appears only another appellation of the Runn, in a more contracted and canal-like form. Null Kanta joins the east of Jutwar, and extends along the Dholka frontier, nearly as far as Meetapoor, where the Runn, re-assuming the Runny aspect, the name of Null is lost. A third division is that known by the name of Bál; it is a name given to those parts of Dhundooka, Limree, and Wudwan which produce corps of wheat without the necessity of irrigation. It can scarcely be called a division of the country, because the Null Kanta is included under the term Bál; but it is proper to mention it as a common name of the lands abovementioned.

The whole of Jhalawar is one vast flat, with a decided but scarcely discernible slope towards the Runn. There is a wonderful sameness in the face of this district, so much so, that I do not know of a single hill in it. There is also a visible want of wood, trees of the larger kind being exclusively confined to the environs of villages: of brushwood there is a good deal, along a range of rising ground, which appears to run in a north-west direction from the Thaun hills past Seeta and Drangdra, and thence to the Runn, with which it afterwards runs parallel as far west as Hulvud. This range, which is rocky, is never very broad, perhaps two miles at the most, and is incapable of cultivation. The soil of Jhalawar is sandy, partaking of that of the Runn, with slips of rich black soil; the former yields plentiful crops of Jowaree and Bajree, whilst on the latter, which is most to be met with near the Runn, very fine

crops of wheat and cotton are produced. The water throughout Jhalawar is contained in wells and tanks, chiefly the former, the soil not being in general well adapted for the latter: the wells are, with few exceptions, brackish in April and May, and the tanks are generally dry in those months. There is one tank, called Chundresir, near Seeta, and another in the vicinity of Peepree in Jutwar, that are seldom or ever dry, and contain good water.

There are few rivers in this district, and those are salt, with sandy beds and low banks. These are the Bhogawa, which passes Limree and Wudwan and falls into the Runn on the Dholka frontier; the Bambun, which falls into the Runn at Tekur to the west of Hulvud, and another river which passes Drangdra and falls into the Runn at or near Dehgaum. Troops have some difficulty in finding water in this district just before the rains, particularly if attended by many cattle.

The roads in general lead on sandy ridges, and are good throughout the year. In some places the sand is heavy for carriages, and in the rains a couple of days' fair weather is sufficient to render the roads excellent, with the exception of those near the Runn, which are muddy.

Drangdra.—The principal town is Drangdra, surrounded by a wall in a decayed state: it is the residence of the Raj, or Chief of Jhalawar and head of the Bhayad. Here is bad water.

Limree.—A town of the first importance in this district: it is the residence of a Rajpoot Chieftain. Limree is situated on the Bhogawa river, and surrounded by good walls. The water is very indifferent. This town is however the emporium of trade between Marwar and the Peninsula, and is remarkable for the number and respectability of its mercantile and monied men.

Wudwan.—Another Rajpoot independency. The town, which is strongly and newly walled, is situated on the Bhogawa river, but has good water, both tank and well. Wudwan is of a mercantile disposition, and, like Limree, has a rich population, who speculate in the grain trade to and from Guzerat and the Peninsula, and also in Marwar cloths.*

No district in the province yields so much to the general subsistence of man as Jhalawar. Its staple produce is wheat, of which it sends considerable quantities to Guzerat, besides supplying the wants of the Peninsula. Limree, Wudwan, and Dhundooka yield a never failing supply of this essential, and any depôt formed in the province must depend in a great measure upon these places for this article. The wheat of Dholka being, I believe, chiefly sent to Ahmedabad and Baroda, little can be brought across the Runn. The Bajree and Jowaree cultivated in Jhalawar, previous to the late famine, were

* There are other places, such as Sylah and Moolee, &c., but it would be needless to notice more than the chief towns.

sufficient for the wants of its own inhabitants, but since that period the produce has fallen far short of the consumption, and both are brought from Guzerat. A few years' peace and prosperity will soon remedy this deficiency.

The horses bred on the River Bhogawa, are both numerous and of a description fitting native cavalry, and there is little doubt but that they could be rendered useful in this branch of service by proper encouragement and attention.

The cultivators of Jhalawar being chiefly Koonbees, the district is peaceable and orderly. The predatory and unsettled life, common in some other parts of the Peninsula, is here only to be met with among the Juts, who seem to have originally been addicted to plunder. Perhaps the vicinity of Jhalawar to Guzerat may have had some influence in civilizing the society.

KATTYWAR.

Kattywar takes its name from the Katty tribe, who inhabit that district. It has Gohelwar and Soruth on the south and east, Jhalawar on the north-west, and Hallar on the west. This district may be said to extend from Palliad as far as the town of Dhorajee and the mountains of Babriawar in a southern direction, and Thaun and Chotilla in the north.

The district in question is extensive and its features of course are various. The northern parts about Chotilla are mountainous, whilst the general appearance is hilly and barren. The range of hills called the Chotilla Mountains extends from about Thaun in a direction across the Peninsula towards Bohira and Palliad; the principal hill is of a conical and remarkable shape. These hills are covered with brushwood, and thinly inhabited; water is scarce throughout that tract, and the roads are scarcely practicable. The other hills in Kattywar are detached barren rocks, and cannot well be particularised.

The soil throughout is stony, with a light red earth, and has little variation, if we except those parts on the Bhadur river, where the soil is rich. The stony soil is only adapted to the cultivation of Bajree and Jowaree, which are in consequence the staple produce.

The district of Kattywar is abundantly supplied with excellent water: every village possesses numerous wells, which both serve for consumption and for irrigating the land. Tanks are not so common as in some other parts. The wells preserve their water perfectly sweet throughout the year, and water is generally found at a moderate depth and principally in blue rock.

Kattywar has two large rivers, both of which are named the Bhadur. They rise on two opposite sides of a hill, not far from Jusdhun. The one pursues a south-west course, and, leaving Kattywar, waters the whole of Soruth,

and falls into the sea near Nuvee Bunder below Poorbunder: this is undoubtedly the finest river in the province, both as regards the abundance and quality of its water. The other Bhadur is distinguished by the title of Sooka Bhadur: it pursues an eastern course to Rampoor, whence its waters mix with the Bhogawa, and fall into the Runn near the Gulf of Cambay. The water of this Bhadur is neither so good nor so useful as that of the other. There are a variety of small streams, which, descending from the hills, after a short course fall into the larger rivers: these streams in general supply water to a few villages on their banks, and in short it may be said that few parts of the country are better furnished in this necessary article of life than Kattywar.

The roads, partaking of the soil, are stony, but extremely good at all seasons. The banks of the rivulets are often steep, but have regular roads to pass. The great Bhadur can only be crossed at certain places, on account of the loftiness of its banks: every village has a pass for carriages. The rain, if heavy, cuts off communication across the Bhadur, often for several days; and the rivulets at the same season flood and subside with an hour's rain or fair weather.

Jetpoor.—There are no large towns in the district of Kattywar, but the principal one is Jetpoor, a Katty independency, situated on the south bank of the Bhadur: it is a walled town, in the centre of a tract yielding vast crops of Bajree. Jetpoor could formerly send out seven or eight hundred Katty horsemen, but now not a fourth of that number remains.

Jusdhun.—Jusdhun is a walled town, situated near the source of the Bhadur: it is the residence of a Katty Chieftain, remarkable for the propriety of his behaviour for some years past.

Bohira.—A hill-fort belonging to Jusdhun, of a formidable appearance, but destitute of water.

Chotilla.—A fort remarkable for nothing but the natural difficulties of the surrounding hills and for the plundering disposition of its Katty inhabitants.

The district of Kattywar yields little other kinds of grain than Bajree and Jowaree, which, however, are plentiful, and reckoned of a superior kind. Most other parts of the peninsula draw a supply of these grains from hence. Bajree is the chief food of the Katty and of his numerous flocks, notwithstanding which, quantities were formerly annually exported. Since the famine, however, foreign Bajree is consumed in Kattywar.

The Kattys, who are originally of pastoral habits, breed vast hordes of cattle, and the hilly parts are solely adapted for pasturage. Almost every village in the district has from two to four hundred goats and sheep, with cows and buffaloes in like proportion. They are however averse to sell them.

The inhabitants of this district are of those predatory and warlike habits common to all erratic people: they are averse to agriculture, and it is only since

a Government of some efficiency has been established that they have begun to till the ground. They are a hardy and hospitable set of people, keenly alive to the perverted sense of honour common to similar societies all over the world. If not kept in strict awe, they are inclined to plunder, and to give much trouble.

GOHELWAR.

Gohelwar, so called from the caste of Rajpoots who are its chief Zemindars, is a small and fertile tract lying along the sea-coast, from about Bhownuggur to Jafferabad; the boundary on the land side follows the line of Kattywar.

Gohelwar is a flat country, but there are two remarkable hills in it, viz. Palitana and Sihore. Here is a great want of wood: there is, however, a Mango grove near Bhownuggur of several miles in extent, and the only thing of the kind to be seen in the province.

The soil of Gohelwar resembles that of Kattywar, but is not so rocky, and is equally fertile in the same kind of grains.

There is no want of water, which is found both in wells and tanks. The only river is the Sutrinjee, which, rising in the Joonagur hills, falls into the sea near Mowah. This river follows the Muchoo in point of size, and its water is of a good quality.

The soil of Gohelwar being gravelly, the roads are consequently in general hard and level. The country is little intersected by nullas or ravines, and the heavy rains alone obstruct a free communication by wheeled carriages.

Bhownuggur.—Bhownuggur, the principal town, is large and populous, and is surrounded by a wall. It is a sea-port of the first consequence in the Peninsula, and a great mart of trade to Bombay.

Mowah.—A sea-port of small importance, belonging to Bhownuggur.

Saber Koondla.—Two small districts with Kusbas, originally the property of Kattys, now purchased by Bhownuggur.

The great produce of Gohelwar is Bajree, and in this it is very fruitful; as in Kattywar, that grain forms the principal food of the inhabitants. Grain is also produced in Gohelwar more generally than in other parts of the peninsula. The sea-ports of Dholera, Bhownuggur, Gogo, and Mowah secure not only to this district, but to others, a plentiful supply of foreign necessaries.

The inhabitants of Gohelwar being much connected and intermixed with the Kattys, resemble that race in their disposition; they are addicted to plunder and a roving life. There are, however, abundance of peaceable cultivators found in every village. Gohelwar has always been a district noted for its

opposition to the superior authority (Muratha), and its efforts to resist the violence of that Government were often successful.

MUCHOO KANTA.

The name "Muchoo Kanta," implies the country on the bank of the River Muchoo. The country nearest the source of the river, or from near Sirdhar to Wankaneer, is hilly and covered in many places with large rocks. From Wankaneer, along the course of the river to the Runn, are flat and waste plains covered with prickly-bushes: wood is scarcely to be seen.

The soil is extremely rich and fertile, producing vast crops of Jowaree; it is surpassed by none in the Peninsula in its fertility.

The water of the Muchoo Kanta is not good, and in some places not very plentiful; that of the river is used by the inhabitants of the villages on its banks, but it is brackish, and very much so in the hot months. Tanks are more common than wells, as being more wholesome.

The Muchoo river rises near Sirdhar and pursues a northern course past Wankaneer, Moorvee, and Mallia to the Runn. It has high banks and few good passes. In the rains it is often impassable for some days together.

The roads in the hilly parts are of hard rock, in other parts black rich soil; very good in fair weather but the contrary in the rains. The Muchoo river must always be an obstacle to a force marching across it. The ford at Mallia is inaccessible to guns, and that of Moorvee, although perhaps the best, is very bad. The Wankaneer Pass I look upon as almost impracticable for guns, and troops marching by the route of Thaun, Sylah, and Wankaneer ought to pass the latter place and cross the Muchoo below it on the road to Titwa. Muchoo Kanta is a bad country for troops in the rains, and particularly so for movements.

Moorvee.—Moorvee is the principal town, surrounded by a wall and ditch; it has suffered much, and is but thinly inhabited. It can afford nothing material in the way of supplies.

Wankaneer.—Is also a walled town on the river, situated under a range of rocky hills. This has also suffered, and possesses no wealthy or respectable inhabitants.

Tunkaria.—Is situated on the River Dehmoy, about seven koss from Moorvee. It has an old fort, and was at one time a large town; now very much deserted.

Mallia.—A famous den of robbers, surrounded by a wall; now an open village with a very few inhabitants.

The grain produced in greatest quantities in this district is Jowaree, and in that it is peculiarly abundant. The want of inhabitants, however, will

prohibit our deriving any benefit from the natural advantages of the soil. The Rehbarees, who form a great part of the remaining population, rear numerous herds of sheep and goats. We can look for nothing else in this district under its present deplorable state of population.

The people in the Muchoo Kanta, whatever they may formerly have been, have not now the smallest tendency to plunder or disturbance of any kind. They are chiefly herdsmen and cultivators, and have so little military spirit remaining, as to surrender their property to any desperate freebooter without resistance.

HALLAR.

Hallar is the name of the tract extending along the coast of the Gulf of Kutch, from the River Ajee as far as Kumballia and the borders of Okhamundul. In depth it includes Gondul, Rajkot, and Sirdhar.

It would be difficult to describe with exactness the appearance of so large an extent of country. There are ranges of hills, with extensive plains destitute of wood; the southern and eastern parts are perhaps the most hilly. The only part difficult for movements of a train is a range of rocky hills extending from the Mensa river near Kundorna in a north and easterly direction. These hills are not lofty, but rocky and cut with ravines.

The soil of course is various: those parts near the sea being of a rich black nature, whilst that further removed from the coast is high, light, and gravelly or stony. The plains or villages, however, are everywhere loamy; the rising grounds light and stony.

No country of similar dimensions perhaps in India is so remarkably well watered as Hallar, chiefly by streams falling into the Gulf. Every village in the district has a stream of clear, and, in general, excellent water; and indeed I never saw a country so much intersected with rivulets. The water of Hallar is celebrated for its excellent quality.

Independently of these streamlets there are several rivers in Hallar. First, the Ajee, which, rising near Sirdhar, pursues a straight course to the Gulf at Balumba. This river is justly spoken of for the beauty and excellence of its water; its banks are gravelly.

The Ound, another river of excellent water, flows through Hallar and falls into the sea at Jooria.

The Rungmuttee and Nagnee rivers unite and join the Gulf at Noanuggur; the banks are often level with the country, and the beds gravelly or stony.

The roads in Hallar are naturally good although not much used; those a little way from the coast are best, but the whole district may be traversed with facility, excepting during the heavy fall of rain which generally happens from the beginning of July till the end of August. The rivulets offer very little

obstacle to wheeled conveyances, and, should they flood, they subside in a few hours' fair weather.

NOWANUGGUR is the capital, and is a large, populous, and flourishing sea-port town, surrounded by a wall and ditch.

JOORIA.—Another populous and flourishing sea-port town, walled and ditched.

RAJKOT.—A town, formerly of some consequence, on the Ajee river, surrounded by a wall now decayed.

DRAPPA.—A similar place.

PURDUREE.—A small town, surrounded by a weak wall, with a good inner fort; situated on the Dehmoy, near the Ajee.

SIRDHAR.—To the east of Rajkot, a moderately large town, but now in a state of decay. Here is the largest tank in the province, but it is sometimes dry.

GONDUL.—A town of first importance, both as to neatness, riches, and respectability, in the district: it is surrounded by a wall. It is the capital of a Rajpoot Chief, and of a most fertile and abundant country.

There is no doubt but that Hallar might be made to afford supplies to a large extent; for although the great produce I believe to be Jowaree, yet the numerous sea-ports, and their extensive connection with Sind and the coasts of the Konkun and Malabar, secure certain supplies of Bajree, rice, and other necessary grains. The villages in Hallar have each large flocks of sheep and goats, which, by a systematic and well-judged mode of application, materially supply the wants in the article of animal food. Firewood is very scarce, and is the article of supply most difficult to be procured.

The inhabitants of Hallar are by no means of a restless or troublesome disposition; on the contrary they appear to be orderly, although of the more warlike tribes of men. We seldom hear of any very notorious disturber of the public peace in this district, although the foreign Seebundees, Arab and Sindian, give rise to some acts of insolence and disrespect to the superior Governments. Upon the whole, Hallar is by no means a country which requires troops to keep it in awe.

SORUTH.

Soruth, by which name the whole Peninsula was known to the Mahomedans, is properly the tract lying in the neighbourhood of the Joonagur hills. It is bounded to the south by Babriawar and part of Kattywar; on the west by the sea-coast and Jetwar; on the north by Hallar; and on the east by Kattywar.

Soruth is one flat and fertile plain, watered by the Bhadur river and numerous lesser streams. In the plain, however, stands the singular and lofty

clump of Joonagur or Girnal hills: the main hill is a long ridge of seven peaks, extremely lofty, and the whole surrounded by smaller hills having a rich valley between. The country of Soruth is in general well wooded with the Mango and other trees of the larger sort, and is assuredly the most pleasant-looking district in the province.

The soil of Soruth is of that black rich kind calculated to produce anything planted or sown therein, and unfit for military movements in the monsoon.

The water used is chiefly that of rivers and wells, although there are tanks in some places; the water throughout is of very superior quality and exists in abundance.

Many parts of the country and roads, particularly to the north, are rocky. The best road is by Jetpoor and Dhorajee along the banks of the Bhadur, coming into Soruth by the north and west of the Joonagur hills. There is no proper road to enter Soruth by the south of the same.

JOONAGUR.—Joonagur is the chief place in the district. It has a wall for its protection, and is surmounted by a fort, in which there are now no inhabitants. Above this, on the brink of a precipice and near the summit of the lofty mountain, is a small fort called Rao Kengar Mehil. The town of Joonagur is on the plain below, and can only be approached on one side, which is covered with a thick jungle and has but a scanty supply of water.

CHOORWAR.—A walled town, to the south of Joonagur.

DHORAJEE.—A large and populous place, surrounded by good walls: it is eight koss north of Joonagur, and subject to the Raja of Gondul. Here are many rich and respectable people, and supplies of every kind are procurable.

KOTIANAH.—A walled town on the Bhadur river, twenty koss from Joonagur.

MANGROLE.—A sea-port town, which carries on a coasting trade.

PUTTUN.—Two towns on the sea-coast close to each other, and having a port for coasting trade; they are noted as places of Hindoo worship.

KORINAR.—A sea-port town, a few koss above Deo; it belongs to the Gaekwar, and carries on a coasting trade.

The grains chiefly produced in Soruth are Bajree and Jowaree, both of which are in abundance and form the sole food of the inhabitants. The produce is considerably more than the consumption in general years, but of late the quantity of all the necessaries of life produced has been deficient. Of goats and sheep there is no want, and it would only require a systematic mode of drawing upon the villages to ensure a regular supply.

The great body of the cultivators of Soruth are Koonbees, and this circumstance, together with the whole being united under one Government without federals or Bhayad, accounts for the very peaceable and orderly disposition of Soruth. The Kattys, who are neighbours, often find excuses for plundering

the Ryuts of Soruth, and the race of Kants or Kolees are also addicted to the same practice. No district in the peninsula is better adapted to receive, or more worthy of being placed under, a good system of government.

BABRIAWAR.

Babriawar takes its name from the Babria Kolees who inhabit it. This district includes the point of the peninsula towards Deo.

Babriawar is almost the only hilly part of the province. The mountains are covered with timber and low jungle, the former of the useless kind. The country exhibits a perfectly wild hilly forest, intersected with deep and intricate ravines and rivulets.

The soil is incapable, I believe, of yielding any other than the coarser grains, if we except the small vallies, which are rich and fertile.

The water is universally bad among the hills, and has the most injurious effects on strangers; the symptoms are a swollen stomach and face, with gradual loss of strength. The Rawul is a mountain stream, very romantic in its appearance, but the water is bad.

The roads of Babriawar are unfit for the movement of troops from the number of ravines and thick jungle.

Babriawar is thinly inhabited and has no towns of any consequence.

The only grain produced in any quantity is Bajree, and is barely sufficient for the use of the inhabitants. Forage is, however, very good and in great plenty, more so perhaps than in any other part of the Peninsula.

The inhabitants of Babriawar are Kolees chiefly. They are in a very barbarous state, but have neither the means, nor are they sufficiently numerous, to be very troublesome to the peace of the province. Their utmost power in that way extends to protecting outlaws and robbers, who, safe in that wild country, can assemble a couple of hundred followers and annoy their neighbours. These assemblies are called Dhungs.

JETWAR OR BURDA.

This small district comprises the Talooka of Poorbunder, the Rana of which is a Jetwa Rajpoot.

Jetwar is flat, but has a range of hills running north and south, called the Burda Mountains ; the hills are covered with scanty brushwood, and the whole country has rather a barren appearance.

The soil is a light earth over a sea rock found a few feet from the surface, the latter much impregnated with iron ore.

The water is in general brackish, and, where it is not so, it is said to be unwholesome. The river Mensur flows along the east side of the Burda hills, and falls into the Bhadur river. The waters of the Mensur are prejudicial to health.

The roads are not fit for carriages in very rainy weather, but it seldom occurs that they are shut up for any length of time ; a few days' fair weather generally brings them into a proper state. There is no road for carriages through Burda, and a circuit must be made either round the north or south end.

POORBUNDER.—Poorbunder is the capital, and a flourishing sea-port town surrounded by a wall. It has a brisk trade in a coasting way, and was formerly deeply engaged in the Mocha commerce, and in that of the Red Sea and Mozambique.

NUVEE BUNDER.—This is a town and sea-port situated at the mouth of the Bhadur river, and a few miles south-east of Poorbunder. This place falls far short of Poorbunder in every respect.

I fancy nothing towards the support of a force can be expected from this Talooka, excepting as far as the importation of supplies is considered; a few cattle of the smaller kind are perhaps procurable. Firewood and forage are only to be had in the Burda hills.

The inhabitants of Jetwar are peaceable and industrious ; indeed Jetwar, of all other Talookas, is perhaps less addicted to the use of arms, although the Meers, a race of men found here alone, have the reputation of great bravery.

OKHAMUNDUL.

Okhamundul consists of the point of the Peninsula on the north-west, and is cut off from the main by a back-water, or Runn, dry in some parts except in the rains. This is a small district, with a few inhabitants, and those of a semi-barbarous and thievish description. It is covered with jungle, and has only a few patches of cultivation, and even this I fancy arises from pure necessity. Dwarka and the Island of Bate, both Hindoo places of worship, are in this wretched country ; but they have few inhabitants, save Bramins and Rajpoots, who both plunder the pilgrim, the one by force and the other under the cloak of religion. Bate is a small square fort with strong bastions ; it contains only the Raja's palace and four Hindoo temples. The place is strong from the want of ground to occupy in its vicinity. Here is a harbour, where the heaviest ships lie in safety in all weathers; it however has a dangerous entrance. Fresh water is scarce throughout.

I need offer no further remarks on this jungly and miserable country.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The preceding concise account of the nature of the country of the Peninsula will suffice for the object in view, but some additional observations on general subjects become necessary.

January, February, and March.—The three first months of the year are distinguished by peculiarly thick fogs (more prevalent inland than on the coasts) and heavy dews; a thick fog is generally followed by a very hot day. These fogs collect at day-break, and are dispelled by the sun generally by nine o'clock. I have not however found these fogs unhealthy either to Europeans or Natives; no bad effects were found from them on the Noanuggur campaign, and they were very prevalent that year.

April, May, and June.—The hot weather sets in in April, and continues until the rain falls, which in general takes place in showers, about the middle of June. The hot wind blows in various degrees in different parts: it is hottest on the southern part of the Peninsula; on the coast it is little felt, and very partially on the Jhalawar Runn. They are undoubtedly the months when fever diseases prevail, and they are considered as relaxing and destructive to the European constitution.

July, August, and September.—The rains generally set in properly at the first change of the moon in July, and their force is spent by Cocoanut-day. The rains are never so severe as they are in Guzerat, and decrease in severity as we proceed westward. These months have no characteristic diseases. Slight fevers are prevalent in July.

October, November, and December.—From the end of September the climate throughout the whole of Guzerat takes a change uncongenial to the health both of foreigners and natives; it is not my province to discover the causes of this change. The sun in September and October is felt peculiarly powerful although the weather is cloudy. The grain is ripe on the ground and the earth everywhere sends forth a warm steam, which, drawn up by the sun, cannot fail to be injurious, as it is sensibly disagreeable. I firmly believe that much of the disease at this season in Europeans might be avoided by a strict attention to diet in the preceding month; a small allowance of animal food, I conceive, would add materially to their health. Natives always eat less in these months than in any other. The situation I consider as having little or no effect. Lieutenant-Colonel Walker's force of two battalions and six hundred Europeans was encamped at Mallia, close to the Runn, from July till the end of September, and I believe we marched without a sick man; no officer was ill. The rains of that year were peculiarly severe. Major Imlach with one battalion was encamped on a rocky sandy soil, eight koss

from the Runn, from June till October, and he marched with nearly seven hundred sick. In short, situation will avail little when the climate is everywhere distempered.

December resembles January in all respects, as does November, although the early part of this month partakes of the unhealthy season.

The climate of the Peninsula is in general pleasant. In the hottest weather the thermometer is seldom above 110°, in a tent, although generally about 104° or 102°. In the cold weather it is seldom or never below 42°. I think that the climate of the Peninsula will be found extremely healthy for Europeans. I am by no means inclined to give in to the general outcry against the climate, even in September and October; they are the only months in the year at all sickly, and they are often quite healthy. A violent bilious attack, which yields in four or five days, and is followed by an ague and fever, are the characteristics of the only disease to be found in Kattywar.

If any districts in the Peninsula deserve a preference with respect to climate and healthiness, I should certainly give it to Kattywar and Hallar. The bank of the Runn is not more sickly than any other part. What I have mentioned of Colonel Walker's detachment is one proof of this observation ; and it may be added, that in October 1814, when Major Imlach's battalion, in common with the whole country, suffered so much, a Gaekwar Thana in Ghatilla (close on the Runn) of about two hundred men, had no instances of sickness among them ; and at the same time, the Gaekwar army at Hulwud had scarcely a man free from fever. The inhabitants of the vicinity of the Runn are a healthy, stout, and good-looking race of men. A great distinction between this Runn and a marsh or swamp is, that it has no vegetation and that it is salt water; two strong reasons for its not being sickly. The Null Kanta is fresh water and has luxuriant vegetation ; it is consequently found very unhealthy.

The convenience of carriage which this Peninsula affords is confined to carts. Pack bullocks are nearly unknown, excepting the Charons who trade to Malwa with small numbers. Brinjarees are not to be had. The carts are small, but the bullocks good : every village in the Peninsula at an average could furnish four carts on hire, and in either of the large districts—Soruth, Hallar, Jhalawar, and Kattywar—I should suppose five hundred carts could be collected in twenty days. The people from want of custom are averse to employ their cattle on hire, more particularly during the cultivating season, from June till October. In these months no carts are to be had but by the use of authority. I have little doubt, however, that a short experience of the Honorable Company's regularity of payment and liberal wages, would induce the inhabitants to send at least half their cattle on hire. The rates expected are forty-five

rupees per month for a cart with four, and thirty rupees per cart with two bullocks.

Every individual of the labouring class being a possessor of land, there is no such practice as daily labour in the Peninsula. This observation is general, and the large towns are exceptions. The disposition of the people is averse to this kind of employment, which they consider as a drudgery. Time will doubtless make great alterations in the manners of the inhabitants, who may indeed be moulded as the Government direct their views.

Timber for permanent cantonment will be brought from Gogo and Bhownuggur: there is none to be had in the Peninsula.

Bajree and Muth are both abundant, and will be chiefly home produce, although the former grain is to be had in any quantities from Sind, whence it is brought to Jooria and other sea-ports in the Gulf. Muth is little used in Kattywar, Bajree being considered preferable for cattle. The home produce of Bajree is drawn from Hallar, Soruth, and Kattywar. With regard to this branch of supply there is no difficulty, the sea-ports are so numerous and so conveniently situated.

The natives of the province having never been in the habit of seeing cows and bullocks slaughtered, will, for a long time, be averse to the practice. Of goats and sheep the province has abundance, but as the natives breed them almost exclusively for their milk, which forms a part of their subsistence, encouragement must be given for a short time in order that they may find their advantage in breeding. The natives are in the habit of destroying male sheep when born of a black colour, as none of the people who eat animal food will use a black sheep for that purpose. The common price of a full-grown sheep or goat is three rupees, and two rupees or one and a half for a young animal.

The practice of *Véte*, or compelling villagers to carry baggage without reward, is common throughout the Gaekwar dominions. In Guzerat certain people are appropriated for that purpose, and have established privileges, either in land or grain. In this Peninsula, however, no such practice having been known until the Muratha system was introduced, there is consequently no allowance whatever made for this kind of labour. The Raja of a district, if travelling through it, cannot press a coolee to carry his baggage, but the meanest and most insignificant individual in the Gaekwar or Company's service can press men and carts for his private convenience. The men so employed are taken away from the work to which they are indebted for their daily* subsistence. The practice is so totally at variance with the principles by which Europeans are guided, so hurtful to feelings of humanity, and so

* The men pressed as coolies are chiefly Dhers, who gain a daily subsistence by weaving coarse cloth.

totally adverse to justice and good government, that I venture humbly to bespeak the commiseration of Government in behalf of this race of men, as far as is connected with our own camp. That "every man is worthy of his hire" is equally just and true, and I should hope that the feelings of Englishmen would require little to induce them, in such cases, to bestow sufficient food for the day, or for one meal at least.

The circumstance of a permanent camp being established in this province will be a subject of pleasure to all the industrious and valuable part of the population, and the Chiefs will, in a few years, also become sensible of the advantages arising from it to their interests; and I may confidently state that few provinces are better deserving of having British protection extended to them. The climate is unexceptionable, the whole country fertile, the coast abounding in ports and mercantile speculators, whilst the inhabitants are perhaps the most hospitable, kind, and willing race anywhere to be met with; at least the experience of several years, in situations both of authority and otherwise, has satisfied me of the worthy character of the inhabitants of this Peninsula, in whose prosperity and happiness I shall ever feel a sincere regard.

THE RUNN.

The Runn, which separates Kutch from Kattywar, has, at different seasons of the year, the distinct appearances of a sandy desert, a muddy swamp, and a wash. The word Runn or Erun, signifies a waste tract dangerous to travel, and in some cases is applied to a celebrated field of battle. The Runn in question is connected with the Gulf of Kutch on the west, and with the Gulf of Cambay on the east, which being thus joined particularly in the monsoon, forms the Peninsula of Kattywar into an island, the access to which is however never entirely cut off. In order to give a proper idea of the state of the Runn at different seasons of the year, it will be necessary to begin at the west side, and mention the state of the different passes; for although the tract has no particular roads, yet there are certain routes more generally followed than others.

The Gulf of Kutch may be said to stretch as far up between Kutch and Kattywar as Wowania on the latter coast, and Rhor on that of the former; both of these places are accessible to fishing boats.

MALLIA PASS.

The first pass of the Runn may be styled the Mallia, although it is of late called the Beral Pass, from the village of Beral, which is about four miles west of Mallia. This pass is the narrowest of all; it is entered at a large tank called Nowa Tallow, two miles from Mallia; and a direct

line of three and half koss or seven miles north brings the traveller to the opposite side, whence the town of Wandia is three miles further : here (and at the deserted village of Kurye, about a like distance from the Runn) is plenty of water for drinking. This pass is overflowed by the water from the Gulf, if the full and new moon are attended by strong west winds. This may occur throughout the year, but it generally comes up in a space about a mile in breadth, which, by keeping a route a little easterly, can be got round.

Excepting contingencies of the abovementioned kind, this pass is considered perfectly accessible at the Dewallee, which is perhaps early in November, but it is the 15th of December before it is open in some years. Much depends upon the state of the rain and rivers, because if the Bunass and other large rivers are flooded late in the season, their waters carry out all the salt water, and fresh water dries up much quicker than salt, the latter leaving a crust upon the surface, which the sun cannot penetrate.

Under the most favourable circumstances, however, it would not be prudent to calculate on this pass being open before the middle of December. It will continue quite dry (subject however to the influx of the sea as already noticed) during January, February, and March. From the beginning of April the west winds are generally so strong and prevalent, that they keep the sea water from returning when it has once penetrated, and the route in consequence becomes uncertain. During April and May carts of the country, lightly loaded, can cross with much difficulty, but from the first of June, in July, August, and September, that kind of communication is shut up. In October it again opens, and gradually improves until it entirely dries, Camels and bullocks lightly loaded can cross, excepting from about the 1st July until 31st August, during which months the latter animals have some difficulty. The bottom of this pass is a hard sand in appearance, and has seldom so much mud as in other parts ; it is muddiest near the shores, but even there seldom twelve inches deep : the water at the fullest two and half feet deep, and where there is water there is least mud. The Muchoo river falls into the Runn a little to the eastward of Nowa Tullow, but has no further effect than to moisten its immediate vicinity. In July and August small boats cross from Mallia to Wandia.

Chickly Pass.

The next pass to that of Mallia, in an eastern direction, is that commonly called the Chickly Pass, from the name of a deserted village which lies about seven miles east of Mallia, and at which the entrance into the pass lies. The road leading nearly in a north-west direction for nine miles will bring the traveller to the opposite shore, on the route to Kurye; but by keeping more north he will arrive at the village of Manamba, where there is good fresh water. This is by no means a convenient pass, on account of the

distance from water to water.* It is however said to be sooner dry than any other, as the Runn hereabouts has elevated sand ridges, over which the road leads. I have not, however, inspected it, except in April, when it was quite dry. There are quicksands in this pass, and nowhere else in the Runn that I can learn. The casual influx of the waters of the Gulf does not affect this route; but when the west winds fairly set in, in April, it is overflowed about fifteen days after that of Mallia, and instantly becomes impassable to carriages of every description, although it is travelled at all times on horseback and on foot by persons well acquainted with its dangers. The Chickly road is dried up generally fifteen or twenty days before any other.

VENASIR PASS.

About six miles east of Chickly lies the village of Venasir; here is an old fort on the brink of the Runn, with tank and well water. The place belongs to Morvee, and is uninhabited.

Two roads lead hence, one due north to Kanmeer, and one a little westerly to Manamba. From Venasir to Kanmeer is about nine koss or sixteen miles, eight of which, or fourteen miles, are Runn. Manamba is about a similar distance. Fresh water is found at Venasir on this brink, and there are six wells of brackish water on the opposite brink, called "Gond Wells." This is a favourite pass among the Natives, but, owing to the desertion of Venasir, it is of late years not much frequented. Futteh Mahomed, with the Kutch army, crossed from Manamba to Venasir in the beginning of Margesir, which was perhaps early in December or late in November. I have had good opportunity of observing the state of this pass, and am able to state, from personal inspection, that it was not open for carriages on the 17th December 1814, and was shut up from the same kind of intercourse on the 20th April 1815.† I should therefore, as a general rule, be inclined to believe this pass accessible to carriages from the 1st January until 15th March, and to horse and foot at all seasons. The mud is deep, but the bottom is a good hard sand. The Manamba route is dry sooner by a few days than that of Kanmeer, I believe.

GHATILLA PASS.

The village of Ghatilla lies about three miles from the bank of the Runn, and four east of Venasir. From this place is a road leading to Kanmeer, distant twelve koss, eight of which are Runn. When you enter the Runn at the

* Runn....................	9 miles.
From Chickly to Runn	3 „
And from Runn to Manamba..	2 „
	14 miles.

† The Runn was filled sooner this year than it has ever been in the memory of man.

Ghatilla pass, there are tanks and a well of fresh water; and proceeding nearly north eight koss or fourteen miles, you reach the Gond wells, and thence to Kanmeer one and a half mile further. This pass is at no time very accessible to carriages, although I believe they do cross it in February. Horses, bullocks, and camels cross at all times, but with much difficulty in the rains. On this route, about five and a half miles in the Runn, lies a narrow slip of land called Kesmalla, higher than the level of the Runn, and covered with long coarse grass, and a few bushes. It is a gravelly and rocky soil, and has no water. The road leads over this ridge, which runs east and west for two or three miles, breadth from one mile to two hundred yards. The Ghatilla and Venasir passes, as regards state and seasons, are nearly alike, with this difference, that the former is never so good as the latter.

Tekur Pass.

From the village of Tekur, which lies four miles east of Ghatilla and about four miles from the Runn, a road leads to Arresir, in Wagur, a distance of twenty-two koss or thirty-eight miles, of which twenty are Runn.

From Tekur to the bank of the Runn four miles north, there is a small supply of fresh water. On entering the Runn you proceed due north about six miles to a slip of land covered with coarse grass, above the level of the Runn. This slip is called Bungoria; it is of a sandy soil, about two miles in length and a quarter of a mile broad: no water.

From Bungoria, eight miles of Runn to a similar ridge, but much more lofty and covered with brushwood: this ridge is called Murdock, and its length I am not precisely acquainted with; but it does not, I believe, exceed three or four miles. It has no water, and is of a rocky and gravelly soil. From Murdock six miles further due north you reach the Wagur side, and in one and a half mile the tank of Wurno and several wells afford a tolerably large supply of water.

The Tekur Pass is one more frequented than any other excepting Mallia. Goods of various kinds are brought into the Peninsula from Radhunpoor and Marwar by this route, and grain, cotton, &c. carried away.

I crossed this Runn on the 13th May 1814, quite dry and on a fine hard sand, but I believe this to be a rare instance of its being open so late in the season.

I would calculate the Tekur pass to be open to carriages from the 15th January till the 15th April as a general rule. Infantry can cross at all times, but the distance is too great for horses to travel through mud and water, although they sometimes come across in the rains.

Dehgaum Pass.

Owing to the shape and branching form which the Runn now assumes, there is no other pass until you reach Dehgaum, a deserted village about

twenty koss or thirty-four miles east of Tekur. At Dehgaum there are two tanks, dry in May ; but water can be had by digging. From this village there are two roads, one leading north nine koss or fourteen miles to Jhinjoowara in Wadyar, and the other leading about NW. by W. to Wurno in Wagur, a distance of thirty-seven koss or nearly fifty-eight miles. In this latter distance there is a piece of Bheer land (or elevated ridge) in which there is a spring of fresh water ; but the water is bad, and the supply scanty. This water, which has the reputation of being an antidote to canine madness, is called "Mowa," and by some " Vachira Solinkee" ; it is nine or ten koss from Jhinjoowara, and twelve at least from Dehgaum. This pass is open until the beginning of the monsoon, or until the waters of the Gulf of Kutch have surmounted a low ridge of sand and dirt which is collected like a bar and runs across from about Kopurnee: this bar is scarcely perceptible. When the water rises above this, it flows without obstruction to Patree, which is fourteen miles east of Dehgaum. The Jhinjoowara route is then likewise shut up. The route from Dehgaum to Wagur is only calculated for travellers, or for bands of robbers whose movements cannot be traced in so extensive a desert.

Patree Pass.

The Patree Pass lies fourteen miles east of Dehgaum, and is quite unconnected with Wagur. The breadth of the Runn here is to appearance about two and a half miles, but in the rains the water covers nearly the whole space from Bujhanna to Patree, which is, I believe, about five miles. This Runn has no mud at any season, and is crossed throughout the year by carts.

Patree being considered the head of the Runn on the west side, I shall defer speaking of the remainder of the tract until I have made a few general remarks on the whole of the Runn from Beral to Patree, in which I intend to elucidate the subject in a general point of view.

General Remarks on the Runn from Beral on the West to Patree on the East.

The boundaries of the Runn are as distinctly defined as those of the sea. They consist of a low rising bank covered with vegetation, distinct from the barren sand of the Runn. The banks are nowhere higher than sand hillocks. Many inlets or small branches of the Runn penetrate into the country, all bearing the characteristic appearance of the Runn, which is that of a sandy desert, a perfect plain in appearance, with the "Bheers," or elevated ridges abovementioned, extending longitudinally like islands. There is not a blade of vegetation on the Runn itself. It has every appearance of the sea having shortly withdrawn from it. This is supported by the semblance and production of the neighbouring country; and large stones are found on this shore,

several miles from the present Runn, of a description similar to those used as anchors—they have holes bored through for the cable. On the shore at different places are shown small ancient buildings called Dán-Derees, or houses where the Dán, or customs, were collected; and in short it is a tradition in the country that Khor, a village two miles east of Tekur, was a sea-port town about fifty years since. The wreck of a vessel of a size far beyond that of any of the craft now in use in the Gulf of Kutch was discovered at Wowania sunk in the mud about fifteen feet. The sea is gradually encroaching there, and has assumed the shape of a deep and narrow creek, which at low water is left dry. As the bank was carried away, the wreck became exposed, and the timber was used in the village of Wowania for fuel. There was no iron in the vessel; she was bound by cordage of coir. These circumstances would induce a belief that at some former period the Gulf of Kutch penetrated very high up to the eastward, although it is a well known fact that it has been increasing for these last hundred years, during which period it has been much enlarged.

Several considerable rivers fall into the Runn—the Bunass on the north, the Drangdra near Dehgaum, the Bambun or Bamun near Tekur, the Gorah Droee near Chickly, and the Muchoo near Mallia. These waters have no effect upon the Runn, excepting when flooded in the rains, in which case the Bunass alone deepens the water in the Runn to five feet in some parts, carrying down trees and villages in its stream.

In October and November the Runn is covered with a sheet of salt, which extends unbroken from shore to shore, and has a singular appearance. Foot passengers can travel over, but horses sink deep in mud. In the rains the Runn is one sheet of water from shore to shore, generally knee-deep, occasionally more or less. In April and May, when the west winds blow, the Runn is covered with a cloud of red dust, which discolours the atmosphere to a great height, and which continues until the water spreads. The water rushes in as fast as a man can walk, but in a stream of no great breadth.

It may be said once for all that the Runn cannot be travelled during the day with safety excepting perhaps in rainy weather; but to travel the Runn after 9 or 10 A. M. or before 3 or 4 P. M. in the months of April and May, and often in June, is almost certain death, from the heat and strong reflection. At no time of the year will a footman venture into the Runn in the daytime excepting in the rainy months, far less a man laden with a heavy burthen.

In addition to the remarks on this Runn, I may add that the Natives look upon the Runn to be open at the Dewally and shut up on the Akatreege or 3rd of Weisack Sood, which occurred on the 11th May 1815. It would, however, be dangerous to set down this as a rule, more particularly as the fact is often the contrary, and as it can be discovered by sending a few horsemen across to examine.

Even should the Gulf water not be pushed up in April, there is a salt moisture exudes about that period from the Runn, making it too muddy for heavy carriages.

The Runn, when full, abounds in fish of various kinds, some of which are peculiar to it, I believe, and are exceedingly delicious. Wild asses, found nowhere else in India, are here in great numbers; they breed on the Bheer* lands in the Runn, and feed on the scanty shrubs and vegetation on the banks, often wandering inland forty koss for food. As this Runn is materially connected with the great desert between India and the Indus, it is not improbable that the asses have originally come from thence.

There is plenty of fresh water all along the Runn within a couple of miles, excepting in April and May, when it is scarce.

Such is the nature of the information which I can afford of this part of the Runn, and I shall therefore now proceed to consider the next division, from about Patree on the west to Meetapoor on the east, and which is styled the "Null" and "Null Kanta."

Null Kanta.

From Patree the appearance of the Runn is materially changed. Here ends the sandy waste, which is succeeded by a fertile and rich soil in narrow vallies with sandy ridges between: the whole tract is covered with vegetation and well peopled. The Null, however, runs directly through this productive country. A partial observer would not discover this continuation of the Runn (which it certainly is) unless he happened to travel in the rains, when he would probably discover it to his cost. I am not sufficiently well acquainted with the country, nor have I in my possession a map to enable me to name the villages by which the Null passes; but in the monsoon months it may be remarked that the tracts lying between Lugtur and Jallapoor, and between Tulsanna and Muckeawan, are covered with water. In this country there is a slope towards the centre, which carries the water of the country in streams into the lowest part, which forms a kind of river, and flows rapidly by Meetapoor into the Eastern Runn.

In July 1813 I marched from Limree to Tulsanna, from thence in a direct line to Burkanna, Sanund, and Ahmedabad. From Tulsanna to within a few miles of Sanund I did observe a spot of dry ground fit to pitch a tent: from village to village was one sheet of water, generally knee-deep, and often up to the neck, with a rapid stream towards the centre or Null. In the Null itself, which is a sandy bed like that of a river, about a bow-shot broad, I found my horse swimming, and the water rapidly increasing. In the course of some fair weather the water runs off, and leaves the soil in a state for producing the most luxuriant crops of wheat and some rice.

* Waste, elevated sands.

As an instance of the difficulty of travelling, I may add, that in the short space from Tulsanna to Muckeawan I lost every camel that I had, and the greater part of my baggage was carried down by the stream, which ran throughout the whole distance.

I marched the route from Sunund to Bukranna, to Wittulghur (called Wantoo), and to Lukhtur in the letter end of September 1813, but the camels found great difficulty, and carts could not travel. The rains of 1813 were however very severe. I look upon the country here spoken of as much more difficult of access than the Runn between Wagur and Jhalawar; the latter has a hard sandy bottom under a few inches mud, but the former is one continuation of vallies of rich soil, which retains moisture for a long time and has no footing below the mud. In the fair season no Runn is here perceptible, and the Null is often mistaken for the bed of a dry river. In the above tract there is a river or stream called the Bamunee, which is dangerous on account of quicksands.

The Runn from Meetapoor till it joins the Gulf of Cambay.

At Meetapóor, which is the name of the pass leading from Limree to Kote and Dholea, the Runny appearance once more is observed. In the fair season it is only a sand space of a few hundred yards in width; the country on both sides is overflown in the monsoon, and forms a sheet of water and deep mud of many miles. Lives are often lost in attempting to cross in the rains.

Heavy rain in June cuts off the communication, so that it will be observed that everything in this Runn depends on the weather, whereas the Wagur Runn is quite independent of the state of the weather. In April and May there is a scarcity of water on the route by Meetapoor; the wells are generally few and salt in those months, and the tanks dry.

Further to the eastward lies what is called the Dundhooka Pass. On the Dholea side, and nine koss from that place, stands the village of Baland, close on the edge of the sandy bed of the Runn, which is not above a musket-shot broad. In this bed water is otfen found.

With respect to the branch which runs west from Patree and forms what is called the Santulpoor, or more properly the Peemplee Pass, I am informed that it is not accessible to carriages before the beginning of December, and continues so until the rain falls, when it becomes more difficult than any other on account of its muddy bottom. This pass is very narrow (about two and half miles), and it is inconveniently situated and little frequented.

LISTS OF FORTIFIED PLACES

IN THE

PROVINCE OF KATTYWAR.

PREPARED BY

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. LANG,

POLITICAL AGENT.

Submitted to Government on the 1st September 1849.

LIST OF FORTIFIED PLACES IN THE PROVINCE OF KATTYWAR.

Division.	Talooka.	Town.	On Plain or Hill.	Direction and Distance from Rajkot in Miles.	Remarks.
District of Jhalawar	Hulwud Drangdra.	Hulwud	Plain..	64 NE..	Has an inner fortlet.
Do.	Do.	Drangdra....	Do..	72 NE..	Do. do. do.
Do.	Do.	Seeta	Do..	76 NE..	Do. do. do.
Do.	Do.	Sirla	Do..	80 NE..	Do. do. do.
Do.	Do.	Goojurwuddee	Do..	80 NE.	
Do.	Do.	Tulla	Do..	90 NE..	Has an inner fortlet.
Do.	Do.	Koowo......	Do..	80 NE..	Do. do. do.
Do.	Do.	Bootwurroo..	Do..	80 NE..	Do. do. do.
Do.	Do.	Teekur......	Do..	72 N...	Do. do. do.
Do.	Do.	Churrarwoo..	Do..	65 N...	Do. do. do.
Do.	Do.	Kahutroree ..	Do..	60 N...	Do. do. do.
Do.	Do.	Oomurdoo ..	Do..	55 NE..	Do. do. do.
Do.	Limree	Limree......	Do..	84 NE..	Do. do. do.
Do.	Do.	Sheeanee	Do..	92 NE..	Do. do. do.
Do.	Do.	Burwalla	Do..	90 E. ..	Do. do. do.
Do.	Wudwan	Wudwan	Do..	80 NE.	
Do.	Do.	Nagnes......	Do..	58 E.	
Do.	Do.	Khodoo	Do..	80 NE..	Has an inner fortlet.
Do.	Wunna..........	Wunna......	Do..	92 NE..	Do. do. do.
Do.	Wankaneer	Wankaneer ..	Do..	24 N...	Do. do. do.
Do.	Than Luckthur ..	Than	Do.	40 NE..	Do. do. do.
Do.	Do. ..	Luckthur....	Do..	94 NE..	Do. do. do.
Do.	Moolee..........	Moolee......	Do..	60 NE.	
Do.	Do.	Tedana......	Do..	56 NE.	
Do.	Saeela	Saeela	Do..	60 NE .	Has an inner fortlet.
Do.	Do.	Surra	Do..	50 NE..	Do. do. do.
Do.	Choora..........	Choora......	Do..	56 ENE.	Do. do. do.
Do.	Patree	Patree	Do..	95 NE .	Do. do. do.
Do.	Jinjoowarra......	Jinjoowara ..	Do..	103 NE.	
District of Kattywar....	Umrellee	Umrellee	Do..	60 SSE..	Has an inner fortlet.
Do.	Jetpoor	Jetpoor	Do..	40 S.	
Do.	Beelka..........	Beelka......	Do..	66 S. ..	Has an inner fortlet.
Do.	Babra	Babra	Rising ground	48 SE...	Contains a fortlet. Town not fortified.
Do.	Kotra Peetha	Kotra	Do..	36 SE...	A detached hill fortlet. Town not fortified.
Do.	Jusdhun	Jusdhun	Plain..	36 SE...	Durbar fortlet. Town not fortified.
Do.	Do.	Bhoera......	Hill ..	45 SE...	Detached hill fortlet. Town not fortified.

Division.	Talooka.	Town.	On Plain or Hill.	Direction and Distance from Rajkot in Miles.	Remarks.
District of Kattywar....	Anundpoor	Anundpoor ..	Plain..	24 E. ..	Surrounded by low hills.
Do.	Dandulpoor......	Dandulpoor ..	Do..	42 ENE.	
District of Muchoo Kanta	Moorvee	Moorvee	Do..	40 NW..	Has an inner fortlet.
Do.	Moorvee	Sujunpoor ..	Plain..	30 NW..	Durbar fortlet. Town not fortified.
District of Hallar	Noanuggur	Noanuggur ..	Do..	36 W.	
Do.	Do.	Kumbalia....	Do..	100 WSW.	Has an inner fortlet.
Do.	Do.	Jooria	Do..	64 W.	
Do.	Do.	Balumba	Do..	48 NW..	Durbar fortlet. Town not fortified.
Do.	Do.	Kundorna....	Do..	40 SSW..	Has an inner fortlet.
Do.	Do.	Mewassa .. .	Do..	40 SSW.	
Do.	Do.	Surodur	Rising ground	40 SW...	Durbar fortlet. Town not fortified.
Do.	Drappa.........	Drappa......	Plain. .	50 SW...	Durbar fortlet.
Do.	Veerpoor Kureree .	Veerpoor	Do..	34 SW.	
Do.	Gondul	Gondul	Do..	25 S.	
Do.	Do.	Kandadar....	Rising ground	26 S.	
Do.	Do.	Dhorajee	Plain. .	48 S.	
Do.	Do.	Dhank	Do..	44 SSW.	
Do.	Do.	Jaitulsir	Do..	46 S.....	Durbar fortlet. Town not fortified.
Do.	Do.	Oopleta	Do..	52 SSW..	Do. do. do.
Do.	Do.	Gunnode	Do..	58 SSW..	Do. do. do.
Do.	Kotra Sanganee ..	Kotra	Do .	20 S.....	Has an inner fort.
Do.	Rajpurra	Rajpurra	Rising ground	16 S.....	Durbar fortlet.
Do.	Rajkot..........	Rajkot	Plain. .	......	
Do.	Do.	Surdar	Rising ground	16 SSE.	
Do.	Wuddalee	Wuddalee....	Do..	8 S. ..	Durbar fortlet. Town not fortified.
Do.	Keersurra	Keersurra....	Do..	14 W. ..	Do. do. do.
Do.	Mengnee	Mengnee	Do..	18 SSW..	Do. do. do.
Do.	Gondul	Anulgud	Do..	28 S by W.	Do. do. do.
Do.	Kotaria	Kotaria......	Plain..	4 S.....	Do. do. do.
Do.	Dhurole	Dhurole	Do..	32 W. ..	Do. do. do.
District of Soruth	Joonaghur	Joonaghur ..	Do..	60 S. ..	Upper fortlet on rising ground.
Do.	Do.	Dilwarra	Do..	120 S. ..	Also a Durbar fortlet.
Do.	Do.	Putlun	Do..	120 S.	
Do.	Do.	Verawul	Do..	120 S.	
Do.	Do.	Thomar	Do..	110 S. ..	Also a Durbar fortlet.
Do.	Do.	Dewassa	Do..	90 SW...	Part of the fortlet standing.

Division.	Talooka.	Town.	On Plain or Hill.	Direction and Distance from Rajkot in Miles.	Remarks.
District of Soruth......	Joonaghur	Wunthulee ..	Plain..	64 S.	
Do.	Do.	Kothiana	Do..	80 SW...	Inner fort.
Do.	Do.	Ranpoor	Do..	60 S. ..	Also a Durbar fortlet.
Do.	Do.	Mangrole....	Do..	100 S. ..	Outer and inner fortlet and residence of the Chief.
Do.	Do.	Oona	Do..	120 S. ..	Outer wall broken. Inner fortlet entire.
Do.	Bantwa	Bantwa......	Plain..	68 SSW.	
Do.	Do.	Manawudder .	Do..	80 SSW. .	Durbar fortlet.
District of Burda	Porebunder	Porebunder ..	Do..	120 SW.	
Do.	Do.	Chaya	Do..	118 SW...	Durbar fortlet. Town not fortified.
Do.	Do.	Kundorna ..	Do..	90 SW...	Do. do. do.
Do.	Do.	Madowpoor ..	Do..	110 SW...	Also an inner fortlet.
Do.	Do.	Nuweebunder .	Do..	110 SW.	
District of Gohelwar....	Bhaonuggur	Bhaonuggur..	Do..	110 SE.	
Do.	Do.	Seehor	Do..	90 SE. ..	Also an inner fortlet surrounded by hills.
Do.	Do.	Oomraloo....	Do..	84 SE.	
Do.	Do.	Tullajee	Do..	105 SE.	
Do.	Do.	Mowa	Do..	120 SE. ..	Inner fortlet.
Do.	Do.	Koondla	Do..	80 SE. ..	Inner fortlet. Town not fortified.
Do.	Do.	Botad	Do..	100 E.	
Do.	Lathee..........	Lathee......	Do..	60 SE.	
Do.	Palitana.........	Palitana	Do..	90 SE.	
District of Babriawar ..	Jafferabad	Jafferabad..	Do..	120 S.....	Also an inner fortlet.
District of Okhamundul..	Okhamundul	Dwarka	Do..	150 W by S.	Inner fortlet.
Do.	Do.	Wurwala	Do..	154 W by S.	

FORTIFIED PLACES IN THE PRANT OR DIVISION OF JHALAWAR.

No. 1. Talooka Hulwud Drangdra.

No.	Names of Towns and Villages.	Towns having walls with ramparts and bastions.	Towns having fortified residences of the Durbar.	Towns having other fortified places within them.	Fortlets outside Villages.	Towers inside Villages.	Villages having walls without ramparts or bastions.
1	Hulwud	1	1	..	..	..	..
2	Drangdra	1	1	..	..	..	..
3	Seeta	1	1	..	..	..	..
4	Surla	1	1	..	..	..	..
5	Unkewalea (great)	..	1	..	..	..	1
6	Kulmad	..	1	..	..	..	1
7	Bawuleawuddur	..	1	..	..	..	1
8	Rukhaee	..	..	..	..	..	1
9	Nareechanoo	..	1	..	..	..	1
10	Jussapur	..	1	..	..	..	1
11	Lukajeekagaum	..	1	..	..	..	1
12	Dholee	..	1	..	..	..	1
13	Bhad	..	1	..	..	..	1
14	Jahleedur	..	1	..	..	..	1
15	Khambra	..	1	..	..	..	1
16	Goojerwuddee	1	..	..	..	..	..
17	Nuggroon	..	..	..	..	..	1
18	Adhelee	..	..	..	..	..	1
19	Dewchurraree	..	1	..	..	..	1
20	Bhudrashee	..	1	..	..	..	1
21	Domahnu	..	..	..	..	..	1
22	Gunjelah	..	1	..	..	1	1
23	Bharud	..	..	..	..	..	1
24	Rajchurraree	..	1	..	..	..	1
25	Ahmpur	..	..	..	..	..	1
26	Loonanoo	..	..	..	..	..	1
27	Jehgurwoo	..	1	..	..	..	1
28	Gahlah	..	1	..	..	..	1
29	Doodahpur	..	1	..	..	..	1
30	Mehthan	1	1	..	..	1	..
31	Unkewalea (little)	..	1	..	..	..	1
32	Sokrah	..	..	..	..	..	1
33	Surwal	..	1	..	..	..	1
34	Dhroomut	..	1	..	..	..	1
35	Burradah	..	1	..	..	..	1
36	Wussarwoo	..	1	..	..	..	1
37	Esudroo	..	1	..	..	..	1
38	Wahwuree	..	1	..	..	..	1
39	Tulla	1	1	..	..	2	..
	Carried forward	7	30	..	..	4	32

No.	Names of Towns and Villages.	Towns having walls with ramparts and bastions.	Towns having fortified residences of the Durbar.	Towns having other fortified places within them.	Fortlets outside Villages.	Towers inside Villages.	Villages having walls without ramparts or bastions.
	Brought over..	7	30	..	..	4	32
40	Mahlwun	..	1	..	..	..	1
41	Jehsurah	..	1	..	..	..	1
42	Suttahpur	..	1	..	..	..	1
43	Nurrahlee	..	1	..	..	..	1
44	Koorah	..	1	..	..	..	1
45	Ehjahl	..	1	..	..	..	1
46	Kopurnee	..	1	..	..	..	1
47	Koowah	1	1	1	..	..	..
48	Ghunnad	..	1	..	..	..	1
49	Mahlunyar	..	1	..	..	..	1
50	Bootuwuroo	1	1	..	..	..	..
51	Weghurwao	..	1	..	..	..	1
52	Pahnundra	..	1	..	..	..	1
53	Peeplah	..	..	..	..	..	1
54	Shoalree	..	1	..	..	..	1
55	Choolee	..	..	..	1	..	1
56	Koobaria	..	1	..	..	..	1
57	Eeshumpur	..	1	..	..	..	..
58	Keeree	..	..	..	..	1	1
59	Eengoorahloo	..	1	..	..	..	1
60	Umrahpur	..	..	..	..	..	1
61	Rahshungpur	..	..	..	..	1	1
62	Meeanee	..	..	..	..	..	1
63	Khod	..	..	..	..	..	1
64	Jhogud	..	..	..	..	..	1
65	Teeker	1	1	..	..	..	..
66	Ghanteela	..	..	..	..	..	1
67	Dhoorkote	..	1	..	..	..	1
68	Soorwudder	..	1	..	..	..	1
69	Wahutawuddur	..	1	..	..	..	1
70	Chardurrah	..	..	..	..	..	1
71	Khedareeoo	..	..	..	..	..	1
72	Shooswaoo	..	1	..	..	..	1
73	Dhunaloo	..	..	..	..	..	1
74	Dehwullea	..	1	..	..	..	1
75	Churrarwoo	1	1	..	..	..	..
76	Kurrianoo	..	1	..	..	..	1
77	Seeroee	..	1	..	..	..	1
78	Mahusur	..	..	..	..	..	1
79	Ranikpoor	..	1	..	..	..	1
80	Golee	..	1	..	..	..	1
81	Golahsun	..	..	..	..	1	1
82	Pullahsun	..	1	..	..	..	1
83	Pahudateerut	..	..	..	..	..	1
84	Surindah	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Carried forward..	11	60	1	1	7	72

No.	Names of Towns and Villages.	Towns having walls with ramparts and bastions.	Towns having fortified residences of the Durbar.	Towns having other fortified places within them.	Fortlets outside Villages.	Towers inside Villages.	Villages having walls without ramparts or bastions.
	Brought over..	11	60	1	1	7	72
85	Shumlee	..	1	..	..	..	1
86	Mahtuk	..	1	..	..	..	1
87	Wankeea	..	..	..	..	..	1
88	Rahtabey	..	..	..	..	..	1
89	Doongurpoor	..	1	..	..	..	1
90	Choompunee	..	..	..	..	..	1
91	Khetulree	..	..	..	..	..	1
92	Bhate	..	..	..	..	..	1
93	Dhadoleeoo	..	1	..	..	..	1
94	Shagudrah	..	1	..	..	..	1
95	Shoondree	..	..	..	..	..	1
96	Dhegurreeoo	..	1	..	..	..	1
97	Cheetroree	..	1	..	..	..	1
98	Bulgahmroo	..	..	..	..	..	1
99	Sahpukroo	..	1	..	..	..	1
100	Koeeboo	..	1	..	..	..	1
101	Dhuwanoo	..	1	..	..	..	1
102	Jeewah	..	1	..	..	..	1
103	Bawalee	..	1	..	..	..	1
104	Gahjunwaoo	..	..	..	..	..	1
105	Khond	..	1	..	..	..	1
106	Rampurah	..	1	..	..	..	1
107	Kahutroree	1	1	..	..	..	..
108	Wurdrah	..	..	..	..	..	1
109	Wehlahloo	..	1	..	..	..	1
110	Rahshungpur Punchalka	..	1	..	..	..	1
111	Ahsoduree	..	..	..	..	..	1
112	Jhoukrah	..	1	..	..	..	1
113	Dholeeoo	..	1	..	..	..	1
114	Dhoodye	..	1	..	..	..	1
115	Kumpahleeoo	..	1	..	..	..	1
116	Kahkrahloo	..	1	..	..	..	1
117	Rampurdoo	..	1	..	..	..	1
118	Pulahswoo	..	1	..	..	..	1
119	Oomurdoo	1	1	..	..	..	..
120	Wehjulpur	..	..	..	..	..	1
121	Nuwoogaum	..	..	..	..	..	1
122	Ahmurdee	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Total....	13	84	1	1	7	108

No. 2. Talooka Limree.

No.	Names of Towns and Villages.	Towns having walls with ramparts and bastions.	Towns having fortified residences of the Durbar.	Towns having other fortified places within them.	Fortlets outside Villages.	Towers inside Villages.	Villages having walls without ramparts or bastions.
1	Limree	1	1	..	..	..	..
2	Sheeance	1	1	..	..	..	..
3	Bawulee	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Carried forward..	2	3	..	..	..	..

	No.	Names of Towns and Villages.	Towns having walls with ramparts and bastions.	Towns having fortified residences of the Durbar.	Towns having other fortified places within them.	Fortlets outside Villages.	Towers inside Villages.	Villages having walls without ramparts or bastions.
		Brought over..	2	3	..	..	..	..
	4	Rurrole	..	..	..	..	..	1
	5	Deopur	..	..	..	..	1	..
	6	Punchum	..	1	..	..	..	..
	7	Boreeah	..	..	..	..	1	1
	8	Rashkah	..	..	..	..	..	1
	9	Leead	..	..	..	..	..	1
	10	Rungpur	..	1	..	..	..	1
	11	Goojar	..	..	..	..	..	1
	12	Mojeedur	..	..	..	..	..	1
	13	Chokee	..	..	..	..	..	1
	14	Bochahmun	..	..	..	..	..	1
	15	Uchardoo	..	..	..	..	..	1
	16	Bullaloo	..	..	..	..	..	1
Under Ahmedabad.	17	Burwahlah	1	1	..	..	..	..
	18	Rojeed	..	..	..	..	1	1
	19	Chunderwah	..	..	..	..	..	1
	20	Wehjulkah	..	..	..	..	..	1
	21	Jhaleelah	..	..	..	..	..	1
	22	Goondah	..	..	..	..	..	1
	23	Behlah	..	..	..	..	..	1
	24	Khumbudah	..	..	..	..	..	1
	25	Peepul	..	..	..	..	..	1
	26	Ooncharee	..	..	..	..	..	1
	27	Koondul	..	..	..	..	..	1
	28	Reprah	..	..	..	..	..	1
	29	Chachuryoo	..	..	..	..	..	1
	30	Godahwutoo	..	..	..	..	..	1
	31	Rampuro	..	..	..	..	..	1
	32	Wahchelah	..	..	..	..	..	1
	33	Ranpurree	..	..	..	..	..	1
	34	Sahlungpur	..	..	..	..	..	1
	35	Ulaoo	..	..	..	..	..	1
	36	Pahuwee	..	..	..	..	..	1
	37	Wahwuree	..	..	..	..	..	1
	38	Ahkroo	..	..	..	..	..	1
	39	Shoondreahnoo	..	..	..	..	..	1
	40	Wyah	..	..	..	..	..	1
	41	Meetahpur	..	..	..	..	2	..
	42	Shurwahl	..	..	..	..	..	1
	43	Wahshnoo	..	..	..	..	..	1
		Total....	3	6	..	..	5	36
		No. 3. TALOOKA KUNTHARIA.						
	1	Kuntharia	..	1	..	..	2	..
	2	Shortha	..	1	..	..	1	1
		Total..	..	2	..	..	3	1

No.	Names of Towns and Villages.	Towns having walls with ramparts and bastions.	Towns having fortified residences of the Durbar.	Towns having other fortified places within them.	Fortlets outside Villages.	Towers inside Villages.	Villages having walls without ramparts or bastions.
	No. 4.						
1	Talooka Karole	Have reported none.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
	No. 5.						
1	Talooka Kumlapoor........						
	No. 6.						
1	Talooka Kumlao						
	No. 7.						
1	Talooka Geree...........	..	..	..	..	2	..
	No. 8.						
1	Talooka Chuchano	Have reported none.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
	No. 9.						
1	Talooka Chulala..........						
	No. 10.						
1	Talooka Jackun						
	No. 11.						
1	Talooka Kandia	..	..	..	..	..	1
	No. 12.						
1	Talooka Tulsana	Has reported none.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
	No. 13.						
1	Talooka Tavee...........	..	..	..	..	..	1
	No. 14. TALOOKA DEOLIA.						
1	Deolia	..	..	..	..	..	1
2	Uneala	..	..	..	..	..	1
	No. 15.						
1	Talooka Durod	Has reported none.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
	No. 16. TALOOKA PALALEE.						
1	Palalee.................	..	..	..	..	..	1
2	Roopawutty.............	..	..	..	..	..	1
	No. 17.						
1	Talooka Bhoeka	Has reported none.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
	No. 18. TALOOKA BHUTTAN.						
1	Bhuttan	..	..	..	..	..	1
2	Rungpur	..	..	..	..	..	1

No.	Names of Towns and Villages.	Towns having walls with ramparts and bastions.	Towns having fortified residences of the Durbar.	Towns having other fortified places within them.	Fortlets outside Villages.	Towers inside Villages.	Villages having walls without ramparts or bastions.
	No. 19.						
1	Talooka Lalliad	..	..	..	..	..	1
	No. 20.						
1	Talooka Bhulgamra	Have reported none.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
	No. 21.						
1	Talooka Bhudwana						
	No. 22.						
1	Talooka Wunala	..	..	..	..	..	1
	No. 23. TALOOKA SUMLA.						
1	Sumla	..	..	..	..	..	1
2	Junsalee	..	..	..	..	..	1
	No. 24.						
1	Talooka Savoka	Has reported none.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
	No. 25.						
1	Talooka Oontree	..	..	..	..	..	1
	No. 26. TALOOKA UNKEWALIA.						
1	Unkewalia	..	..	..	..	2	1
2	Burread	..	..	..	..	..	1
	No. 27. TALOOKA WUDWAN.						
1	Wudwan	1	..	..	..	..	..
2	Nagnais	1	..	..	..	..	..
3	Khodoo	1	1	..	..	..	..
4	Rampoora	..	1	..	..	..	1
5	Malode	..	..	..	..	1	1
6	Kuttooda	..	1	..	..	1	1
7	Kholread	..	..	..	..	..	1
8	Mojpur	..	..	..	..	..	1
9	Summundialla	..	..	..	..	..	1
10	Keralla	..	..	..	..	..	1
11	Wusturee	..	..	..	..	..	1
12	Teemba	..	..	..	..	..	1
13	Wagela	..	..	..	..	..	1
14	Karwa	..	..	..	..	..	1
15	Buldana	..	..	..	..	..	1
16	Kehralla (Bheeja)	..	..	..	..	..	1
17	Kordah	..	..	..	..	..	1
18	Memka	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Carried forward	3	3	..	..	2	15

No.	Names of Towns and Villages.	Towns having walls with ramparts and bastions.	Towns having fortified residences of the Durbar.	Towns having other fortified places within them.	Fortlets outside Villages.	Towers inside Villages.	Villages having walls without ramparts or bastions.
	Brought over..	3	3	..	..	2	15
19	Dedadra	..	..	..	..	..	1
20	Kotharia	..	..	..	..	..	1
21	Bapodra	..	..	..	..	..	1
22	Gomta	..	..	..	..	..	1
23	Molechund	..	..	..	..	..	1
24	Chumarud	..	..	..	..	..	1
25	Welawudder	..	1	..	..	..	1
26	Roopawutty	..	..	..	..	1	1
27	Lutoora	..	..	..	..	..	1
28	Wurshanee	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Total..	3	4	..	..	3	25
	No. 28.						
1	Talooka Jampoder	..	..	..	..	..	1
	No. 29. TALOOKA KHERALEE.						
1	Kheralee	..	..	..	..	..	1
2	Wadla	..	..	..	..	..	1
	No. 30. TALOOKA GOODEALEE.						
1	Goodealee	..	..	..	..	1	1
2	Balla	..	..	..	..	..	1
	No. 31.						
1	Talooka Jhummur	Have reported none.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
	No. 32.						
1	Doodrej						
	No. 33.						
1	Talooka Balora	..	..	..	..	..	1
	No. 34. TALOOKA RAJPUR.						
1	Rajpur	..	..	..	..	..	1
2	Ulundra	..	..	..	..	..	1
	No. 35. TALOOKA WURODE.						
1	Wurode	..	1	..	..	1	1
2	Oogul	..	..	..	..	..	1
3	Kareanee	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Total..	..	1	..	..	1	3
	No. 36. TALOOKA WUNNA.						
1	Wunna	1	1	..	..	1	..
2	Gunad	..	..	..	..	1	1
3	Bakerthalee	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Total..	1	1	..	..	2	2

No.	Names of Towns and Villages.	Towns having walls with ramparts and bastions.	Towns having fortified residences of the Durbar.	Towns having other fortified places within them.	Fortlets outside Villages.	Towers inside Villages.	Villages having walls without ramparts or bastions.
	No. 37. Talooka Wankaneer.						
1	Wankaneer	1	1	..	..	..	..
2	Teetwah	..	1	..	..	..	1
3	Peepuleeah	..	..	..	..	..	1
4	Ponchdwarkan	..	..	..	..	..	1
5	Walasun	..	1	..	..	..	1
6	Seendahwudder	..	..	..	..	1	..
7	Jahlseekah	..	..	..	..	1	..
8	Roopawutty	..	1	..	..	..	1
9	Teembudee	..	..	..	..	1	..
10	Rungpur	..	1	..	..	..	..
11	Bhalodeah	..	1	..	..	..	..
12	Ratureah	..	..	..	..	1	1
13	Gahdeedah	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Myekah	..	1	..	..	..	1
15	Gahdia	..	1	..	..	..	1
16	Jodepoor	..	..	..	..	1	..
17	Holemud	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Shehkurdee	..	1	..	..	..	..
19	Dudlee	..	..	..	..	1	1
20	Kacheagallah	..	..	..	..	1	..
21	Gangeawudder	..	..	..	..	..	1
22	Loonsur	..	1	..	..	..	1
23	Pullas	..	..	..	..	1	..
24	Wurdoosur	..	1	..	..	..	..
25	Ole	..	1	..	..	..	..
26	Padrah	..	1	..	..	..	..
27	Jahlee	..	1	..	..	..	..
28	Ranickpur	..	..	..	..	1	1
29	Punchashea	..	1	..	..	..	..
30	Urneeteembah	..	1	..	..	..	1
31	Khotareah	..	..	..	..	1	1
32	Dhooah	..	1	..	..	..	..
33	Wuggaseah	..	1	..	..	..	..
34	Kehralla	..	1	..	..	..	1
35	Kheejreah	..	1	..	..	..	..
36	Loansureah	..	..	..	..	1	..
37	Kherwah	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Total..	1	21	..	..	11	15
	No. 38. Talooka Meshria.						
1	Meshria	..	..	..	..	1	..
2	Bilree	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Total..	..	..	..	..	2	..

No.	Names of Towns and Villages.	Towns having walls with ramparts and bastions.	Towns having fortified residences of the Durbar.	Towns having other fortified places within them.	Fortlets outside Villages.	Towers inside Villages.	Villages having walls without ramparts or bastions.
	No. 39. TALOOKA THAN LUKHTUR.						
1	Than..	1	1	..	..	..	..
2	Surroree	..	..	..	..	..	1
3	Nuwooghaum	..	..	..	..	1	1
4	Mundrasur	..	..	..	..	1	1
5	Lakhamachee	..	..	..	..	1	1
6	Mortulloon	..	..	..	..	1	1
7	Nagulpoor	..	..	..	..	..	1
8	Tuructur..	..	..	..	..	1	1
9	Sursanoo	..	..	1	..	4	1
10	Abhepur	..	..	..	..	..	1
11	Vurmadhar	..	..	..	..	..	1
12	Songhud	..	..	..	..	..	1
13	Veejleoo	..	..	..	..	..	1
14	Deosur	..	..	..	..	..	1
15	Manduw	..	..	..	..	..	1
16	Rawulance	..	..	..	..	..	1
17	Lugter	1	1	..	..	..	.
18	Adulsur	..	..	..	..	..	1
19	Nagulkoo	..	..	..	..	..	1
20	Leclapoor	..	..	..	..	..	1
21	Charud	..	..	..	..	..	1
22	Ganghud	..	..	..	..	.	1
23	Wurloo	..	..	..	..	..	1
24	Jalimpuroo	..	..	..	..	..	1
25	Wanswa	..	..	..	..	..	1
26	Wasna	..	..	..	..	..	1
27	Kurruckthul	..	..	..	..	..	1
28	Pedra	..	..	..	..	..	1
29	Modwanoo	..	..	..	..	..	1
30	Suwlanoo	..	..	..	..	..	1
31	Sudad	..	..	..	..	..	1
32	Lurkria	..	..	..	..	..	1
33	Kurroo	..	..	..	..	..	1
34	Oluck	..	..	..	..	..	1
35	Engroree	..	..	..	..	..	1
36	Daachee	..	..	..	..	..	1
37	Tulwunnee	..	..	..	..	..	1
38	Maleka	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Total..	2	2	1	..	9	36
	No. 40.						
1	Talooka Wittulghud	..	1	..	..	..	1
	No. 41.						
1	Talooka Kesria	..	..	..	..	..	1

No.	Names of Towns and Villages.	Towns having walls with ramparts and bastions.	Towns having fortified residences of the Durbar.	Towns having other fortified places within them.	Fortlets outside Villages.	Towers inside Villages.	Villages having walls without ramparts or bastions.
	No. 42. TALOOKA MOOLEE.						
1	Moolee..................	1	..	..	..	..	..
2	Jessapur	..	1	..	..	..	1
3	Seedsur	..	..	..	..	..	1
4	Tedana..................	1	..	..	..	..	..
5	Gudad..................	..	1	..	..	..	1
6	Tekur	..	1	..	..	..	1
7	Panderwa................	..	1	..	..	..	1
8	Digsur..................	..	1	..	..	..	1
9	Danawara	..	1	..	..	..	..
10	Godawuree	..	1	..	..	..	..
11	Sheikpoor	..	1	..	..	..	..
12	Limlee..................	..	..	..	..	..	1
13	Chanpoor................	..	1	..	..	..	1
14	Nullia	..	1	..	..	..	1
15	Nowania	..	1	..	..	..	1
16	Kookra	..	1	..	..	..	1
17	Naika	..	1	..	..	..	1
18	Somasur	..	1	..	..	..	1
19	Mudad..................	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Total..	2	15	..	..	..	14
	No. 43.						
1	Talooka Moonjpoor	..	..	..	..	..	1
	No. 44. TALOOKA SAEELA.						
1	Saeela	1	1	..	..	..	..
2	Surra	1	1	..	..	..	..
3	Barrooka	..	1	..	..	..	..
4	Ayo Dereewala	..	1	..	..	..	..
5	Dedhokee................	..	..	..	..	2	..
6	Shahpoor................	..	..	..	..	1	..
7	Huddala	..	..	..	..	1	..
8	Ayo Ghudwala	..	1	..	..	..	..
9	Bhussoee................	..	1	..	..	..	..
10	Chorvera................	..	1	..	..	..	..
11	Wuggudea	..	..	..	..	1	..
12	Khuddo	..	1	..	..	..	..
13	Chetralank	..	1	..	..	..	..
14	Chandrelia	..	1	..	..	..	..
15	Kakrathul	..	1	..	..	..	..
16	Nulkhumba..............	..	1	..	..	..	..
17	Ranepat	..	1	..	..	..	..
18	Amerdee	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Carried forward..	2	14	..	..	5	..

No.	Names of Towns and Villages.	Towns having walls with ramparts and bastions.	Towns having fortified residences of the Durbar.	Towns having other fortified places within them.	Fortlets outside Villages.	Towers inside Villages.	Villages having walls without ramparts or bastions.
	Brought over..	2	14	..	..	5	..
19	Khundoree	..	1	..	..	..	..
20	Cheetroree	..	1	..	..	..	..
21	Kashmeer	..	1	..	..	..	..
22	Khantree	..	1	..	..	..	..
23	Nalduree	..	1	..	..	..	..
24	Narrechana	..	1	..	..	..	..
25	Leea	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Total..	2	21	..	..	5	..
	No. 45. TALOOKA CHOORA.						
1	Choora	1	1	..	..	..	..
2	Chokree	..	..	..	..	..	1
3	Chutreala	..	..	..	..	..	1
4	Vejulka	..	..	..	..	..	1
5	Gokurwala	..	..	..	..	..	1
6	Waniawudder	..	..	..	..	..	1
7	Koodla	..	..	..	..	..	1
8	Meenapoor	..	..	..	..	..	1
9	Burkwa	..	..	..	..	..	1
10	Bheinsjal	..	..	..	..	..	1
11	Chanchka	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Total..	1	1	..	..	..	10
	No. 46.						
1	Talooka Kurmur	..	..	..	..	..	1
	No. 47.						
1	Talooka Dussara	..	1	..	..	..	..
	No. 48. TALOOKA BUJANA.						
1	Bujana	..	1	..	..	1	..
2	Uchiana	..	1	..	..	..	..
3	Malwun	..	1	..	..	..	..
4	Shedla	..	1	..	..	..	..
5	Pimplee	..	1	..	..	1	..
6	Nagurka	..	1	..	..	..	..
7	Kucholia	..	..	..	..	..	1
8	Oofeeyasra	..	1	..	..	..	..
9	Poera	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Total..	..	7	..	..	3	1
	No. 49. TALOOKA PATREE.						
1	Patree	1	1	..	..	..	..
2	Gorea	..	..	..	..	1	1
	Total..	1	1	..	..	1	1

42K

No.	Names of Towns and Villages.	Towns having walls with ramparts and bastions.	Towns having fortified residences of the Durbar.	Towns having other fortified places within them.	Fortlets outside Villages.	Towers inside Villages.	Villages having walls without ramparts or bastions.
	No. 50. Talooka Jhinjoowarra.						
1	Jhinjoowarra	..	1	..	..	2	..
2	Nugwara	..	..	..	..	4	1
3	Moolada	..	..	..	..	2	1
4	Futtehpoor	..	1	..	..	..	..
5	Soorel	..	..	..	..	1	1
6	Meetagora	..	..	..	..	1	..
7	Adriana	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Total..	..	2	..	..	10	4
	No. 51.						
1	Talooka Wunod	Has reported none.	Ditto.	*Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
	No. 52.						
1	Talooka Bhareja	..	..	..	..	..	1
	No. 53. Talooka Rae Sanklee.						
1	Rae	..	1	..	..	..	..
2	Sanklee	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Total..	..	2	..	..	..	..

PRANT OR DIVISION OF KATTYWAR.

	No. 1. Talooka Umrelly.						
1	Umrelly	1	1	..	..	..	..
2	Umurpoora	..	..	..	..	1	..
3	Gerea	..	..	..	..	1	..
4	Eeshwurria	..	..	..	..	1	..
5	Chukurghud	..	..	..	..	1	..
6	Champathul	..	..	..	..	1	..
7	Peetwajal	..	..	..	..	1	..
8	Babapurra	..	..	..	..	1	..
9	Vetulpoora	..	..	..	..	1	..
10	Gawarka	..	..	..	..	1	..
11	Vurusra	..	..	..	..	1	..
12	Keria	..	..	..	..	1	..
13	Khijria	..	..	..	..	1	..
14	Machiala (great)	..	..	..	..	1	..
15	Akria (great)	..	..	..	..	1	..
16	Ditto (small)	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Carried forward..	1	1	..	..	15	..

No.	Names of Towns and Villages.	Towns having walls with ramparts and bastions.	Towns having fortified residences of the Durbar.	Towns having other fortified places within them.	Fortlets outside Villages.	Towers inside Villages.	Villages having walls without ramparts or bastions.
	Brought over..	1	1	..	..	15	..
17	Jhaleamodoora	..	..	..	..	1	..
18	Kummeeghud	..	..	..	..	1	..
19	Kehrala	..	..	..	..	1	..
20	Khigria by the Karee	..	..	..	..	1	..
21	Dholerwa	..	..	..	..	1	..
22	Manduwra Bhelanee	..	..	..	..	1	..
23	Thordee	..	..	..	..	1	..
24	Bundaria (great)	..	..	..	..	1	..
25	Kathma	..	..	..	..	1	..
26	Wankia (great)	..	1	..	..	..	..
27	Meree	..	..	..	..	1	..
28	Trowra	..	..	..	..	1	..
29	Sajiawuddur	..	..	..	..	1	..
30	Turrucktullao	..	..	..	..	1	..
31	Keria Charwalla	..	..	..	..	1	..
32	Dewlia	..	..	..	..	1	..
33	Lampalia	..	..	..	..	1	..
34	Sonaria	..	..	..	..	1	..
35	Lallawudder	..	..	..	..	1	..
36	Chandghud	..	..	..	..	1	..
37	Mangwapal	..	..	..	..	1	..
38	Rajthullee	..	..	..	..	1	..
39	Rungpoor	..	..	..	..	1	..
40	Peempullug	..	..	..	..	1	..
41	Khumbalia Najanee	..	..	..	..	1	..
42	Damnugger	..	1	..	..	..	..
43	Pandersinga	..	..	..	..	1	..
44	Khigria Maljee	..	..	..	..	1	..
45	Durroofnia	..	..	..	..	1	..
46	Duheetra	..	..	..	..	1	..
47	Shakpoor	..	..	..	..	1	..
48	Chawund	..	..	..	..	1	..
49	Chullala	..	..	..	..	1	..
50	Teembla	..	1	..	..	1	..
51	Dharee	..	1	..	..	..	..
52	Khecha (great)	..	..	..	..	1	..
53	Jeera	..	..	..	..	1	..
54	Suraushia	..	..	..	..	1	..
55	Nagpoor	..	..	..	..	1	..
56	Dhilkhania	..	..	..	..	1	..
57	Dhargunee	..	..	..	..	1	..
58	Khumbalia	..	..	..	..	1	..
59	Kotra	..	..	..	..	1	..
60	Jheenkialee	..	..	..	..	1	..
61	Wurrea	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Carried forward..	1	5	..	..	57	..

No.	Names of Towns and Villages.	Towns having walls with ramparts and bastions.	Towns having fortified residences of the Durbar.	Towns having other fortified places within them.	Fortlets outside Villages.	Towers inside Villages.	Villages having walls without ramparts or bastions.
	Brought over..	1	5	..	..	57	..
62	Veerpoor	..	1	..	..	..	..
63	Govindpoora	..	..	..	..	1	..
64	Nagdra	..	..	..	..	1	..
65	Bhulgam	..	..	..	..	1	..
66	Bhader	..	..	..	..	1	..
67	Surrumbra	..	..	..	..	1	..
68	Mewasa	..	1	..	..	..	..
69	Koobra	..	..	..	..	1	..
70	Kakbace	..	..	..	..	1	..
71	Kheesree	..	..	..	..	1	..
72	Chechaee	..	..	..	..	1	..
73	Deola	..	1	..	..	..	..
74	Summundiala (great)	..	1	..	..	..	..
75	Ingorala	..	..	..	..	1	..
76	Bhad	..	..	..	..	1	..
77	Wankia	..	..	..	..	1	..
78	Summundiala (small)	..	..	..	..	1	..
79	Khamba	..	..	..	..	1	..
80	Dharee Jugganee	..	1	..	..	..	..
81	Manduwra Najance	..	..	..	..	1	..
82	Metapur Meree	..	..	..	..	1	..
83	Koreenar	..	1	..	..	..	..
84	Deolee	..	..	..	..	1	..
85	Damlee	..	..	..	..	1	..
86	Kurrodra	..	..	..	..	1	..
87	Chrruckree	..	1	..	..	..	..
88	Charrua	..	..	..	..	1	..
89	Pimplee	..	..	..	..	1	..
90	Meerapoor	..	..	..	..	1	..
91	Choanneekhan	..	..	..	..	1	..
92	Goelneekhan	..	..	..	..	1	..
93	Khudwosun	..	..	..	..	1	..
94	Pedawara	..	..	..	..	1	..
95	Wudnugger	..	..	..	..	1	..
96	Seendaj	..	..	..	..	1	..
97	Gantwud	..	1	..	..	..	..
98	Suggala (great)	..	..	..	..	1	..
99	Ditto (small)	..	..	..	..	1	..
100	Bundaria	..	..	..	..	1	..
101	Ronaj	..	..	..	..	1	..
102	Metiaj	..	..	..	..	1	..
103	Veilwa	..	..	..	..	1	..
104	Dolasa	..	..	..	..	1	..
105	Aleedur	..	1	..	..	..	..
106	Pinchwa	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Carried forward..	1	14	..	..	93	..

No.	Names of Towns and Villages.	Towns having walls with ramparts and bastions.	Towns having fortified residences of the Durbar.	Towns having other fortified places within them.	Fortlets outside Villages.	Towers inside Villages.	Villages having walls without ramparts or bastions.
	Brought over..	1	14	..	..	93	..
107	Urmudia	..	..	..	..	1	..
108	Urnej	..	..	..	..	1	..
109	Vehlun................	..	..	..	..	1	..
110	Sookpoor................	..	..	..	..	1	..
111	Gudooda (waste)..........	..	..	..	..	1	..
112	Chachur	..	1	..	..	..	..
113	Udwala	..	..	..	..	1	..
114	Koj	..	..	..	..	1	..
115	Malsurrum	..	..	..	..	1	..
116	Burda	..	..	..	..	1	..
117	Kuntala	..	..	..	..	1	..
118	Nahnawara	..	..	..	..	1	..
119	Chudewa................	..	..	..	..	1	..
120	Sheanugger	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Total..	1	15	..	..	106	..
	No. 2. TALOOKA JAITPOOR CHEETUL.						
1	Jaitpoor	1	..	..	1	..	..
2	Serora	..	..	..	..	1	1
3	Gurnee................	..	..	..	..	1	1
4	Nowania	..	..	..	..	..	1
5	Wudhera................	..	..	..	..	2	1
6	Wandulia................	..	..	..	..	..	1
7	Peeplia................	..	..	..	..	..	1
8	Reekria	..	..	..	..	..	1
9	Welardee................	..	..	..	..	..	1
10	Ambala	..	..	..	..	1	..
11	Rajesur	..	..	..	..	1	..
12	Veniwudder..............	..	..	..	..	1	1
13	Peepria Shetna	..	..	..	..	1	1
14	Nuddala	..	..	..	..	..	1
15	Doodala	..	..	..	..	1	1
16	Urtala	..	..	..	..	1	1
17	Wawuree................	..	..	..	..	1	1
18	Jinjora................	..	..	..	..	1	1
19	Sheeroobar	..	..	..	..	1	1
20	Deolia	..	..	..	..	1	1
21	Mendurda	..	1	..	..	..	1
22	Goograla................	..	..	..	..	1	..
23	Mutirala	..	..	..	..	..	1
24	Koriar	..	..	..	..	1	1
25	Khijria................	..	..	..	..	1	1
26	Bawurteerut	..	..	..	..	1	1
	Carried forward..	1	1	..	1	18	22

No.	Names of Towns and Villages.	Towns having walls with ramparts and bastions.	Towns having fortified residences of the Durbar.	Towns having other fortified places within them.	Fortlets outside Villages.	Towers inside Villages.	Villages having walls without ramparts or bastions.
	Brought over..	1	1	..	1	18	22
27	Loankotra	..	..	..	..	1	1
28	Thoree	..	..	..	..	1	..
29	Koonkawao	..	..	..	..	1	1
30	Chetul	..	1	..	..	..	..
31	Dangerwudder	..	..	..	..	..	1
32	Loonia	..	..	..	..	..	1
33	Bheela	..	..	..	..	..	1
34	Bheelree	..	..	..	..	..	1
35	Panchpeepla	..	..	..	..	1	1
36	Pindakaee	..	..	..	..	1	..
37	Thanagalol	..	1	..	..	..	1
38	Sirdarpoor	..	..	..	..	1	..
39	Wudal	..	..	..	..	1	..
40	Wagnia	..	..	..	..	1	1
41	Goondala	..	..	..	..	1	..
42	Wudia	..	..	..	..	1	..
43	Jhalunsir	..	..	..	..	1	..
44	Khejria	..	..	..	..	1	..
45	Negree	..	1	..	..	..	..
46	Bugroo	..	..	..	..	1	..
47	Unniala	..	..	..	..	1	..
48	Umbala	..	..	..	..	1	..
49	Randunwaw	..	..	..	..	1	..
50	Kheempadur	..	..	..	..	1	..
51	Korasa	..	1	..	..	1	..
52	Limudra	..	1	..	..	..	..
53	Choora	..	..	..	..	..	
54	Jhungur	..	..	..	..	..	
55	Bulliawur	..	..	..	..	1	..
56	Badenpoor	..	..	..	..	..	1
57	Drukhawud	..	..	..	..	1	..
58	Thanadewlee	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Total..	1	7	..	1	38	34
	No. 3. TALOOKA BHEELKA.						
1	Beelka	1	1	..	..	..	..
2	Veerpoor	..	..	..	..	1	.
3	Umrala	..	..	..	..	1	..
4	Hurmuntia	..	..	..	..	1	..
5	Runsewao	..	1	..	..	..	..
6	Thoombala	..	..	..	..	1	..
7	Pansunna	..	..	..	..	1	..
8	Churkha	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Total..	1	2	..	..	6	..

No.	Names of Towns and Villages.	Towns having walls with ramparts and bastions.	Towns having fortified residences of the Durbar.	Towns having other fortified places within them.	Fortlets outside Villages.	Towers inside Villages.	Villages having walls without ramparts or bastions.
	No. 4. TALOOKA BABRA.						
1	Babra	..	2	..	..	..	1
2	Chumardee	..	..	..	..	..	1
3	Draee	..	..	..	..	..	1
4	Rusnal	..	..	..	..	..	1
5	Durrail	..	..	..	..	1	..
6	Kotra	..	..	..	..	..	1
7	Peepulwa	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Total..	..	2	..	..	1	6
	No. 5.						
1	Talooka Derdee Janbaee	..	..	..	..	..	1
	No. 6. TALOOKA BUGUSRA.						
1	Bugusra	..	1	..	..	1	..
2	Kaddaya	..	..	..	..	1	..
3	Xuddala	..	..	..	..	1	..
4	Daregoondalee	..	..	..	1	..	..
5	Mowjingwa	..	..	..	..	..	1
6	Kharee	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Total..	..	1	..	1	[illegible]	2
	No. 7. TALOOKA KOTRA PEETHA.						
1	Kotra	..	1	..	..	..	..
2	Wawra	..	..	..	..	1	..
3	Jungwur	..	..	..	..	1	..
4	Kulloodia	..	..	..	..	1	..
5	Khanpoor	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Total..	..	1	..	..	4	..
	No. 8.						
1	Talooka Eshwuria	..	..	..	..	1	..
	No. 9.						
1	Talooka Kuneer	..	..	..	..	..	1
	No. 10.						
1	Talooka Kathrota	Have reported none.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
	No. 11.						
1	Talooka Khijria Najanee						
	No. 12.						
1	Talooka Gurrumlee Motee						
	No. 13.						
1	Talooka Gurrumlee Nanee						

No.	Names of Towns and Villages.	Towns having walls with ramparts and bastions.	Towns having fortified residences of the Durbar.	Towns having other fortified places within them.	Fortlets outside Villages.	Towers inside Villages.	Villages having walls without ramparts or bastions.
	No. 14.						
1	Talooka Gudhia	..	1	..	..	2	..
	No. 15.						
1	Talooka Churkha	..	..	..	..	1	..
	No. 16.						
1	Talooka Jhanka	Have reported none.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
	No. 17.						
1	Talooka Dholurwa						
	No. 18.						
1	Talooka Bulgaum (waste) ..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	No. 19.						
1	Talooka Manawao	Have reported none.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
	No. 20.						
1	Talooka Lukhapader						
	No. 21.						
1	Talooka Moanwell Shahpoor.	..	..	..	..	4	..
	No. 22.						
1	Talooka Vekria	..	..	..	..	1	..
	No. 23.						
1	Talooka Loongia..........	..	1	..	..	..	..
	No. 24.						
1	Talooka Waguwree........	..	..	..	..	1	..
	No. 25. TALOOKA HALRIA.						
1	Halria	..	1	..	..	..	..
2	Hoolria	..	..	..	..	..	1
3	Sunnalia	..	..	..	..	..	1
4	Kunnair	..	..	..	..	..	1
5	Bhut	..	..	..	..	..	1
6	Silana	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Total..	..	1	..	..	..	5
	No. 26. TALOOKA JUSDHUN.						
1	Jusdhun	..	1	..	..	..	..
2	Peemplia	..	..	..	..	1	..
3	Rampurra	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Carried forward..	..	1	..	..	1	1

No.	Names of Towns and Villages.	Towns having walls with ramparts and bastions.	Towns having fortified residences of the Durbar.	Towns having other fortified places within them.	Fortlets outside Villages.	Towers inside Villages.	Villages having walls without ramparts or bastions.
	Brought over..	..	1	..	..	1	1
4	Vurjateerut	..	..	..	..	..	1
5	Jessapur	..	..	..	..	1	1
6	Kalasur	..	..	..	..	..	1
7	Ingoldad	..	1	..	..	..	..
8	Unialee (great)	..	1	..	..	..	..
9	Bakhulwud	..	..	..	1	..	..
10	Koothee	..	..	..	1	..	..
11	Koondnee	..	1	..	..	..	..
12	Burwala	..	1	..	..	..	1
13	Khudkana	..	1	..	..	..	..
14	Goondala	..	..	..	..	..	1
15	Hurmuntia	..	..	..	..	..	1
16	Lakhawar	..	1	..	..	..	1
17	Salwora	..	..	..	..	..	1
18	Veenchia	..	..	..	..	..	1
19	Roopawuttee	..	..	..	..	..	1
20	Thorialee	..	.	..	.	..	1
21	Wagudra	..	..	..	..	..	1
22	Budrawuree		..	..	..	..	1
23	Ashulpoor	..	..	..	..	..	1
24	Peempurdee	..	..	..	..	..	1
25	Khundewalia	..	..	..	..	..	1
26	Jpura	..	..	..	..	..	1
27	Modooka	..	..	..	..	..	1
28	Dewduree	..	..	..	..	..	1
29	Sunala	..	..	..	..	..	1
30	Goklana	..	..	..	..	..	1
31	Patna	..	1	..	..	..	1
32	Eshwuria	..	.	..	..	1	1
33	Bhoera	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Total	..	8	..	3	3	24
	No. 27. TALOOKA BHUDLEE.						
1	Bhudlee	..	..	..	1	2	..
2	Rampurra	..	..	..	..	1	..
3	Keralla	..	..	..	..	..	1
4	Kandho	..	..	..	.	1	..
5	Limhalla	..	..	..	..	1	..
6	Patiallee	..	..	..	..	1	1
	Total	..	..	..	1	6	2
	No. 28.						
1	Talooka Summundialla	..	..	..	..	1	..
	No. 29.						
1	Talooka Kurreana	..	1	..	1	..	1

No.	Names of Towns and Villages.	Towns having walls with ramparts and bastions.	Towns having fortified residences of the Durbar.	Towns having other fortified places within them.	Fortlets outside Villages.	Towers inside Villages.	Villages having walls without ramparts or bastions.
	No. 30. TALOOKA ANUNDPOOR.						
1	Anundpoor	1	..	..	..	..	..
2	Dharee	..	..	..	..	1	1
3	Peeplia	..	..	..	..	..	1
4	Bograwudder	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Total	1	1	..	..	1	3
	No. 31. TALOOKA CHOTEELA.						
1	Choteela	..	1	..	..	..	..
2	Janewudla	..	..	..	..	1	..
3	Morwad	..	..	..	..	..	1
4	Wussuntlee	..	..	..	..	..	1
5	Vehlaroo	..	1	..	..	..	..
6	Molree	..	..	..	..	..	1
7	Teekrialla	.	..	..	1	..	.
8	Molree (Nanee)	..	1	.	.	..	.
9	Raturkee	..	..	..	.	..	1
10	Balawuroo	..	..	..	..	..	1
11	Deosur	..	1	..	..	..	..
12	Unalghud	..	1	..	..	..	..
13	Mandooghud	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Total..	..	6	..	1	1	5
	No. 32. TALOOKA KHUMBALA.						
1	Khumbala	..	1	..	..	..	..
2	Shekha	..	..	..	..	1	..
3	Wankia	.	1	..	..	..	1
	Total..	..	2	..	..	1	1
	No. 33. TALOOKA PALIAD.						
1	Paliad	..	1	..	..	..	..
2	Shurwa	..	1	..	..	..	..
3	Tatum	..	..	.	1	..	..
	Total..	..	2	..	1	..	..
	No. 34. TALOOKA BHEMORA.						
1	Bhemora	..	1	..	..	...	..
2	Chobaree	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Total..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	No. 35.						
1	Talooka Bamunbor	..	1	..	..	..	..

No.	Names of Towns and Villages.	Towns having walls with ramparts and bastions.	Towns having fortified residences of the Durbar.	Towns having other fortified places within them.	Fortlets outside Villages.	Towers inside Villages.	Villages having walls without ramparts or bastions.
	No. 36. TALOOKA MEWASSA.						
1	Mewassa	..	1	..	..	..	1
2	Soogsur	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Total..	..	1	..	.	..	2
	No. 37. TALOOKA MATRA TEEMBA.						
1	Matra	..	1		..	..	..
2	Chota Matra	..	1			..	..
3	Gungajula	..	..	.	.	2	..
	Total..	..	2	.	..	2	..
	No. 38. TALOOKA SUNOSRA.						
1	Sunosra	..	..	..	..	..	1
2	Peepralee	..	.	..	..	1	..
	Total .	..	..	..	.	1	1
	No. 39.						
1	Talooka Ectria Gudala	Has reported none.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
	No. 40.						
1	Talooka Chobaree	Under Bheemora.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
	No. 41.						
1	Talooka Neelwra	Has reported none.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
	No. 42.						
1	Talooka Kumundia	..	..	..	..	1	1
	No. 43. TALOOKA DHANDULPOOR.						
1	Dhandulpoor	1	..	..	..	..	..
2	Kurraree	..	..	..	.	1	..
3	Raturkee	..	..	..	.	.	..
	Total .	1	..	..	..	1	..
	No. 44. TALOOKA SOODAMRA.						
1	Soodamra	..	1	..	..	..	1
2	Jessapoor	..	..	..	..	1	1
3	Limbala	..	..	..	..	1	1
4	Kheetla	..	..	..	..	1	1
5	Wantawuss	..	1	..	..	..	1
6	Goondeevura	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Carried forward .	..	2	..	..	3	6

No.	Names of Towns and Villages.	Towns having walls with ramparts and bastions.	Towns having fortified residences of the Durbar.	Towns having other fortified places within them.	Fortlets outside Villages.	Towers inside Villages.	Villages having walls without ramparts or bastions.
	Brought over..	..	2	..	..	3	6
7	Seerwania	..	..	..	..	..	1
8	Wurrea	..	..	..	..	..	1
9	Lakhawad	..	..	..	..	..	1
10	Nhana Seerwania	..	..	..	..	..	1
11	Koondla	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Total..	..	2	..	..	3	11
	No. 45.						
1	Talooka Sejukpoor	..	1	..	..	..	1
	No. 46.						
1	Talooka Rampurda........	..	1	..	..	..	1
	No. 47. TALOOKA WUSSAWUD.						
1	Wussawud	..	..	1	..	..	1
2	Durwa..................	..	..	..	..	..	1
3	Radhunpoor	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Total..	..	..	1	..	..	3
	No. 48.						
1	Talooka Daheera Dussa	Has reported none.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
	No. 49. TALOOKA GEEGASARUN.						
1	Katuwree................	..	1	..	..	..	..
2	Shuckpoor	..	1	..	..	1	..
	Total..	..	2	..	..	1	..
	No. 50.						
1	Talooka Akria............	Has reported none.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
	No. 51.						
1	Talooka Uriansook	Under Umrellee.					
	No. 52.						
1	Talooka Wenhawar........	Under Umrellee.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
	No. 53.						
1	Talooka Kooba	Under Umrellee.					
	No. 54.						
1	Talooka Randia	Have reported none.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
	No. 55.						
1	Talooka Kejria	Have reported none.					

PRANT OR DIVISION OF MUCHOO KANTA.

No.	Names of Towns and Villages.	Towns having walls with ramparts and bastions.	Towns having fortified residences of the Durbar.	Towns having other fortified places within them.	Fortlets outside Villages.	Towers inside Villages.	Villages having walls without ramparts or bastions.
	No. 1. TALOOKA MORVEE TUNKARA.						
1	Morvee	1	1	..	..	..	..
2	Tunkara	..	1	..	..	..	1
3	Khanpoor	..	1	..	..	..	..
4	Nekuam	..	1	..	..	..	..
5	Nhaneebarar	..	1	..	..	..	..
6	Naisra Soorjena	..	1	..	..	..	..
7	Venasur	..	1	..	..	..	..
8	Ganteloo	..	1	..	..	..	..
9	Khijrio Motoo	..	1	..	..	..	..
10	Ujmir	..	..	..	1	..	..
11	Wowania	..	1	..	..	..	..
12	Panelee	..	1	..	..	..	..
13	Jinkialy	..	1	..	..	..	..
14	Mandul Motee	..	..	..	..	1	..
15	Wankra	..	..	..	..	1	.
16	Jaitpoor	..	..	..	..	1	..
17	Dysurda	..	..	..	..	1	..
18	Jajasur	..	..	..	..	1	..
19	Goontoo	..	..	..	..	1	..
20	Hurmuntia	..	1	..	..	..	..
21	Bootkotra	..	1	..	..	..	..
22	Khurrera	..	..	..	..	..	1
23	Buggutla	..	..	..	..	1	..
24	Manikwarra	..	1	..	..	..	..
25	Sadoolka Joona	..	1	..	..	..	..
26	Dysurda Tunkarano	..	..	..	..	1	..
27	Veerpurda	..	..	..	..	..	1
28	Goonra (1st)	..	..	..	..	1	..
29	Sujunpoor	..	1	..	..	..	1
30	Goonra (2nd)	..	..	..	..	..	1
31	Lujaee	..	1	..	..	..	..
32	Metana	..	1	..	..	..	..
33	Surwud	..	1	..	..	..	..
34	Nagrawas Nuwoo	..	..	..	..	..	1
35	Sawuree	..	1	..	..	..	1
36	Anderda	..	..	..	..	..	1
37	Morpur	..	..	..	..	..	1
38	Piloory	..	..	..	..	1	..
39	Megpur	..	..	..	..	1	..
40	Jodpoor	..	1	..	..	..	..
41	Chutter	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Carried forward	1	22	..	1	12	9

No.	Names of Towns and Villages.	Towns having walls with ramparts and bastions.	Towns having fortified residences of the Durbar.	Towns having other fortified places within them.	Fortlets outside Villages.	Towers inside Villages.	Villages having walls without ramparts or bastions.
	Brought over..	1	22	..	1	12	9
42	Rampur (Great)	..	1	..	..	..	..
43	Rungpur	..	1	..	..	..	..
44	Deolia	..	..	..	..	1	..
45	Addooee	1	1	1	..	..	..
46	Gumbrow	..	1	..	..	..	..
47	Wussutwa	..	..	..	..	1	..
48	Amerdy	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Total..	2	27	1	1	14	9
	No. 2. Talooka Mallia.						
1	Mallia	..	1	..	..	..	1
2	Kheree	..	..	..	..	1	1
3	Kajurda	..	..	..	..	..	1
4	Nowoogaum	..	1	..	..	1	..
5	Waderwa	..	1	..	..	1	..
6	Koombaria	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Total .	..	3	..	..	4	3

PRANT OR DIVISION OF HALLAR.

No.	Names of Towns and Villages.	Towns having walls with ramparts and bastions.	Towns having fortified residences of the Durbar.	Towns having other fortified places within them.	Fortlets outside Villages.	Towers inside Villages.	Villages having walls without ramparts or bastions.
	No. 1. Talooka Nowanugger.						
1	Nowanugger	1	1	1	..	1	..
2	Peethur	..	1	..	..	..	..
3	Vesanum	..	1	..	..	..	..
4	Nekawa	..	1	..	..	..	..
5	Dangerwara	..	1	..	..	..	..
6	Peepur	..	..	..	..	1	..
7	Khundera	..	..	..	..	1	..
8	Machurdee	..	..	..	..	1	..
9	Wunthulee	..	..	..	..	1	..
10	Rafooder	..	..	..	..	1	..
11	Shapur	..	..	..	..	1	..
12	Morpur	..	1	..	..	..	..
13	Toongee	..	1	..	..	..	..
14	Kokree	..	1	..	..	..	..
15	Bundaria	..	1	..	..	..	..
16	Khurba Nhana	..	1	..	..	..	..
17	Myatra	..	..	..	1	..	..
18	Wudala Shetwala	..	1	..	..	..	..
19	Nandooly Derawaly	..	1	..	..	..	..
20	Khilos	..	..	..	..	1	..
21	Beree Bundur	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Carried forward..	1	12	1	2	8	..

No.	Names of Towns and Villages.	Towns having walls with ramparts and bastions.	Towns having fortified residences of the Durbar.	Towns having other fortified places within them.	Fortlets outside Villages.	Towers inside Villages.	Villages having walls without ramparts or bastions.
	Brought over..	1	12	1	2	8	..
22	Rampur	..	..	..	..	1	..
23	Kümbalia	1	1	1	..	..	..
24	Wurrutra	..	..	..	..	1	..
25	Beraja	..	..	..	..	1	..
26	Datrana	..	..	..	..	..	1
27	Ran	..	1	..	..	..	..
28	Jankussia	..	1	..	..	..	..
29	Ashota	..	1	..	..	..	..
30	Goorghud	..	1	..	..	..	..
31	Gaga	..	1	..	..	..	..
32	Nundana	..	1	..	..	..	..
33	Bhatia	..	..	1	..	1	1
34	Bogad	..	1	..	..	..	..
35	Lamba	..	1	..	..	..	..
36	Sutapur	..	1	..	..	..	..
37	Deolia	..	1	..	..	..	..
38	Sunosree	..	1	..	..	..	..
39	Kullianpoor	..	..	..	..	1	..
40	Bankory	..	1	..	..	..	..
41	Patelka	..	1	..	..	..	..
42	Kolwa	..	..	..	..	1	..
43	Bheenda	..	1	..	..	..	..
44	Lakhasur	..	..	..	..	1	..
45	Hunsthul	..	1	..	..	..	..
46	Gurambree Shetwala	..	1	..	..	..	..
47	Doodia	..	1	..	..	..	..
48	Sulaya	..	1	..	..	..	..
49	Doomthul	..	1	..	..	..	..
50	Maleta	..	..	..	..	1	..
51	Urriana	..	1	..	..	..	..
52	Jooria	1	..	1	..	..	..
53	Anda	..	1	..	..	..	..
54	Luttipur	..	1	..	..	..	..
55	Bangawury	..	1	..	..	..	..
56	Borka	..	..	..	..	1	..
57	Bulamba	..	1	..	..	..	..
58	Purduree	..	1	..	..	..	1
59	Otala	..	1	..	..	..	..
60	Veerwan	..	1	..	..	..	..
61	Ookurda	..	1	..	..	..	..
62	Doongurka	..	..	..	..	1	..
63	Targuree	..	..	..	..	1	..
64	Kalawar	..	..	..	..	2	..
65	Kundorna	1	1	..	..	..	..
66	Jessapoor	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Carried forward..	4	42	4	2	22	3

No.	Names of Towns and Villages.	Towns having walls with ramparts and bastions.	Towns having fortified residences of the Durbar.	Towns having other fortified places within them.	Fortlets outside Villages.	Towers inside Villages.	Villages having walls without ramparts or bastions.
	Brought over..	4	42	4	2	22	3
67	Bhadra	..	..	..	..	1	..
68	Mewassa	1	..	..	..	1	..
69	Kherallee	..	..	..	..	1	..
70	Dholedar	..	..	..	..	1	..
71	Oomralee	..	..	..	..	1	..
72	Gurnara	..	..	..	..	1	..
73	Wuntlee	..	..	..	..	1	..
74	Megawud	..	..	..	..	1	..
75	Burdia	..	..	..	..	1	..
76	Deolia	..	..	..	..	1	..
77	Sogty	..	..	..	1	..	..
78	Teembry	..	..	..	.	1	..
79	Kujoorda	..	..	..	..	1	..
80	Solwudder	..	1	..	..	..	..
81	Rogail	..	..	..	1	..	..
82	Raery	..	..	..	..	1	..
83	Eshwuria	..	..	..	..	1	..
84	Jodpur	..	1	..	..	..	..
85	Jamwally	..	..	..	..	1	..
86	Verar	..	1	..	..	1	..
87	Gope	..	1	..	..	..	..
88	Katkola	..	1	..	..	..	..
89	Eeshwuria	..	1	..	..	..	..
90	Rubareka	..	..	..	..	1	..
91	Gope Bheejee	..	1	..	..	..	..
92	Balwa	..	..	..	..	1	..
93	Wurria	..	..	..	..	1	..
94	Kotra	..	..	..	..	1	..
95	Wurria Sonna	..	..	..	..	1	..
96	Morpur	..	1	..	..	..	..
97	Bumty	..	..	..	..	2	..
98	Sutapur	..	1	..	..	..	..
99	Wansjalia	..	..	..	..	2	..
100	Mandpurra	..	..	..	..	1	..
101	Sukpur	..	1	..	..	..	..
102	Goonga	..	..	..	..	1	..
103	Tursaee	..	..	..	..	..	..
104	Shewa	..	..	..	..	2	..
105	Wunawur	..	..	..	..	1	..
106	Bhanwar	..	1	..	..	..	1
107	Deolia	..	..	..	..	1	..
108	Sarungpur	..	..	..	..	1	..
109	Kalawur	..	..	..	..	2	..
110	Goonda	..	1	..	..	..	..
111	Sootaria	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Carried forward..	5	54	4	4	57	4

No.	Names of Towns and Villages.	Towns having walls with ramparts and bastions.	Towns having fortified residences of the Durbar.	Towns having other fortified places within them.	Fortlets outside Villages.	Towers inside Villages.	Villages having walls without ramparts or bastions.
	Brought over..	5	54	4	4	57	4
112	Chokhunda	..	1	..	..	..	..
113	Ranpur	..	1	..	..	..	..
114	Hatla	..	1	..	..	..	..
115	Gurroo	..	..	..	..	1	..
116	Dhebur	..	..	..	..	1	..
117	Jhalera	..	1	..	..	..	..
118	Sunukla	..	1	..	..	2	..
119	Golunsurdee	..	..	..	..	2	..
120	Beemsureree	..	..	..	..	1	..
121	Rawul	..	1	..	..	..	..
122	Gorana	..	..	..	..	1	..
123	Ranpurda	..	1	..	..	..	..
124	Ashiawudder	..	1	..	..	1	..
125	Lalpur	..	1	..	..	1	..
126	Mubhana	..	..	..	..	1	..
127	Kheersura	..	..	..	..	1	..
128	Rudepur	.	..	..	..	2	..
129	Adkote	..	1	..	..	..	..
130	Nurmana	..	1	..	..	..	..
131	Kalawur	..	1	..	..	..	.
132	Surroder	..	1	..	..	..	..
133	Baoledar	..	1	..	..	..	..
134	Dubasang	..	1	..	..	..	..
135	Bujana	..	1	..	..	1	..
136	Chorberee	..	1	..	..	..	..
137	Khurba Mota	..	1	..	..	..	..
138	Memana	..	1	..	..	..	..
139	Gowana	..	1	..	..	1	..
140	Oomrala	..	1	..	..	..	..
141	Hurmuntia Moolwanee	..	1	..	..	..	..
142	Kokree	..	..	..	.	2	..
143	Nugria	..	1	..	..	..	..
144	Chundrawara	..	1	..	..	..	..
145	Bhatel	..	..	..	..	1	..
146	Jhankur	..	..	..	..	1	..
147	Bopulka	..	1	..	..	..	..
148	Chupper	..	1	..	..	..	..
149	Kheydur	..	1	..	..	..	..
150	Sidsurra	..	1	..	..	..	..
151	Ghudka	..	..	..	..	1	..
152	Manglia	..	..	..	..	1	..
153	Kakra Bela	..	1	..	..	..	..
154	Piplia	..	..	..	..	1	..
155	Tora	..	..	..	1	..	..
156	Thorala	..	..	..	..	2	..
	Carried forward	5	83	4	5	82	4

No.	Names of Towns and Villages.	Towns having walls with ramparts and bastions.	Towns having fortified residences of the Durbar.	Towns having other fortified places within them.	Fortlets outside Villages.	Towers inside Villages.	Villages having walls without ramparts or bastions.
	Brought over..	5	83	4	5	82	4
157	Nanapanchdewla	..	..	..	..	1	..
158	Sunala	..	..	..	..	1	..
159	Udwul	..	..	..	..	1	..
160	Kurbla	..	..	..	1	..	..
161	Choor	..	..	..	..	1	..
162	Motapunchdewla	..	1	..	..	..	..
163	Pitria	..	..	..	..	1	..
164	Rampoor	..	..	..	..	1	..
165	Bhadtur	..	1	..	..	..	..
166	Visotry	..	..	..	..	1	..
167	Goondasry	..	..	..	..	1	..
168	Rajwur	..	..	..	..	1	..
169	Pimpurtora	..	1	..	..	..	..
170	Bair	..	..	..	..	2	..
171	Lontia	..	..	..	..	1	..
172	Danta	..	..	..	..	1	..
173	Sunosra	..	..	..	..	1	..
174	Rasingpur	..	..	..	..	1	..
175	Mota Manda	..	..	..	..	1	..
176	Rungpur Joona	..	..	..	..	1	..
177	Jessapur	..	..	..	..	1	..
178	Budana	..	..	..	..	1	..
179	Bugaree Mor	..	..	..	..	1	..
180	Kakria	..	..	..	..	1	..
181	Anundpur	..	..	..	..	1	..
182	Rakooder	..	..	..	..	1	..
183	Mowan	..	1	..	..	..	..
184	Kheersra	..	1	..	..	..	..
185	Badla	..	..	..	..	1	..
186	Balacherry	..	..	..	..	1	..
187	Joongy Charon's	..	1	..	..	..	..
188	Goondla	..	1	..	..	..	..
189	Beraja	..	..	..	..	1	..
190	Phot	..	1	..	..	..	..
191	Lalka	..	1	..	..	..	..
192	Tuthaya	..	1	..	..	..	..
193	Thurderee	..	..	..	..	1	..
194	Amerdee	..	..	..	..	1	..
195	Amrun	..	1	..	..	..	..
196	Keralee	..	1	..	..	..	..
197	Doodey	..	1	..	..	..	..
198	Bungol	..	1	..	..	..	..
199	Chandwud	..	1	..	..	..	..
200	Kubburka	..	..	..	..	1	..
201	Mindoee	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Carried forward..	5	98	4	6	112	4

No.	Names of Towns and Villages.	Towns having walls with ramparts and bastions.	Towns having fortified residences of the Durbar.	Towns having other fortified places within them.	Fortlets outside Villages.	Towers inside Villages.	Villages having walls without ramparts or bastions.
	Brought over..	5	98	4	6	112	4
202	Megpur Mukajeeno........	..	..	..	..	1	..
203	Santly	..	1	..	..	1	1
204	Bundaria	..	1	..	..	..	..
205	Panchuwra	..	..	..	..	1	..
206	Summundialla......... ...	..	..	..	..	2	1
207	Bhadla...................	..	..	..	..	..	1
208	Berla	..	..	..	..	1	..
209	Ranickpur	..	..	..	..	1	..
210	Ujmeer...................	..	..	..	..	2	..
211	Nagra	..	..	..	..	1	..
212	Khimrana	..	..	..	..	1	..
213	Bawlia	..	1	..	..	..	..
214	Droonia	..	..	..	..	1	..
215	Hapa	..	..	..	..	1	..
216	Solsulla	..	..	..	..	1	..
217	Gandvee	..	..	..	..	1	..
218	Gurambry	..	1	..	..	..	..
219	Tunkaria	..	1	..	..	..	..
220	Choor	..	1	..	..	..	..
221	Matrawud	..	..	..	..	1	..
222	Bamnassa	..	..	..	..	1	..
223	Vaipla	..	..	..	..	1	..
224	Gulpader.................	..	..	..	..	1	..
225	Surgwalla	..	..	..	..	1	..
226	Panelee	..	..	..	..	1	..
227	Goomly (waste)	1	..	..	..	..	..
228	Nagmundla	..	1	..	..	..	..
229	Chitrawur	..	1	..	..	..	..
230	Jogulsurery..............	..	1	..	..	..	..
231	Rajpurra	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Total..	6	108	4	6	133	7
	No. 2. TALOOKA DRAPPA.						
1	Drappa...................	1	1	..	..	..	..
2	Mandasun	..	1	..	..	..	1
3	Rootawudder	..	1	..	..	..	1
4	Buggadra	..	..	..	..	1	..
5	Sherora	..	..	..	..	1	..
6	Mothana	..	..	..	..	1	..
7	Burrer	..	..	..	..	1	..
8	Urla.....................	..	..	..	..	1	..
9	Loarsar..................	..	..	..	..	1	..
10	Lulloee..................	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Carried forward ..	1	3	..	..	7	2

No.	Names of Towns and Villages.	Towns having walls with ramparts and bastions.	Towns having fortified residences of the Durbar.	Towns having other fortified places within them.	Fortlets outside Villages.	Towers inside Villages.	Villages having walls without ramparts or bastions.
	Brought over..	1	3	..	..	7	2
11	Shukpoor	..	..	..	..	1	..
12	Amurdee	..	..	..	..	1	..
13	Nundana	..	..	..	..	1	..
14	Wunnana	..	..	..	..	1	..
15	Kurbal	..	..	..	..	1	..
16	Melan	..	..	..	..	1	..
17	Veerpoor	..	..	..	..	1	..
18	Guddukra	..	..	..	..	1	..
19	Bojaberee	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Total .	1	3	..	..	16	2
	No. 3. TALOOKA VEERPOOR KHUREREE.						
1	Veerpoor	1	..	..	..	..	..
2	Khureree	..	1	..	..	..	..
3	Kalmegra	..	..	..	..	1	..
4	Hurmurria	..	1	..	..	..	..
5	Phuggas	..	..	..	1	1	..
6	Bungra	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Total..	1	2	..	1	3	..
	No. 4. TALOOKA MOOLERA DEREE.						
1	Moolera	..	..	..	..	1	..
2	Deree	..	..	..	..	1	..
3	Muchlewud	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Total..	..	..	..	..	3	..
	No. 5. TALOOKA SATODER WAOREE.						
1	Satoder	..	..	..	..	1	..
2	Waoree	..	..	..	..	1	..
3	Wudala	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Total..	..	..	..	..	3	..
	No. 6. TALOOKA SESANG CHANDLEE.						
1	Sesang	..	..	..	..	1	..
2	Chandlee	..	..	..	..	1	..
3	Bhadookia	..	..	..	..	1	..
4	Khujria	..	..	..	..	1	..
5	Beria	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Total..	..	..	..	..	5	..

No.	Names of Towns and Villages.	Towns having walls with ramparts and bastions.	Towns having fortified residences of the Durbar.	Towns having other fortified places within them.	Fortlets outside Villages.	Towers inside Villages.	Villages having walls without ramparts or bastions.
	No. 7. TALOOKA GONDUL DORAJEE.						
1	Gondul.	1	..	..	..	..	..
2	Kandadar	..	1	..	..	..	1
3	Kurmal Kotra	..	..	..	..	1	..
4	Rajree	..	..	..	..	1	..
5	Sooltanpoor	..	..	..	..	1	..
6	Dya	..	..	..	..	1	..
7	Tracoora	..	..	..	..	1	..
8	Koletur	..	..	..	..	1	..
9	Lonewiar	..	..	..	..	1	..
10	Anundghud	..	1	..	..	..	..
11	Belialla	..	..	..	1	..	..
12	Urdoee.	.	1	..	..	..	..
13	Reebra	..	..	..	..	1	..
14	Wawurce	..	..	..	..	1	..
15	Deochurry	..	..	..	..	1	..
16	Kochree	..	1	..	..	..	..
17	Gomtah	..	1	..	..	..	..
18	Mushetalla	..	1	..	..	..	..
19	Bhank	1	..	..	..	..	..
20	Urnee	..	..	..	..	1	.
21	Amurdee	..	1	..	..	..	..
22	Maispur	..	..	..	..	1	..
23	Khejria	..	..	..	..	1	..
24	Beria	..	..	..	..	1	..
25	Badookia	..	..	..	..	1	..
26	Bundia	..	1	..	..	..	..
27	Betawur	..	..	..	..	1	..
28	Doodeewudder	..	..	..	..	1	..
29	Nuggerpiplia	..	..	..	..	1	..
30	Dhorajee	1	..	1	..	..	..
31	Bayawudder	..	1	..	..	.	..
32	Sidsur	..	..	..	..	1	..
33	Mairwudder	..	1	..	..	..	..
34	Koonduj	..	..	..	..	1	..
35	Tullagna	..	1	..	..	..	..
36	Satuwree	..	..	..	..	1	..
37	Churrail	..	..	..	..	1	..
38	Wahsun	..	..	..	..	1	..
39	Dank	..	1	..	..	1	..
40	Hurriasun	..	..	..	..	1	..
41	Guddethul	..	1	..	..	..	..
42	Chuttrasa	..	1	..	..	..	..
43	Gunnod	..	1	..	..	..	1
44	Bemora	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Carried forward..	3	15	1	1	26	2

No.	Names of Towns and Villages.	Towns having walls with ramparts and bastions.	Towns having fortified residences of the Durbar.	Towns having other fortified places within them.	Fortlets outside Villages.	Towers inside Villages.	Villages having walls without ramparts or bastions.
	Brought over..	3	15	1	1	26	2
45	Lat	..	..	..	..	1	..
46	Jallia	..	1	..	..	..	..
47	Purrenee	..	..	..	..	1	..
48	Tununswa	..	..	..	..	1	..
49	Sumudiala	..	..	..	..	1	..
50	Cheeklia	..	..	..	..	1	..
51	Nanee Mard	..	..	..	..	1	..
52	Cheechor	..	..	..	..	1	..
53	Purwree Motee	..	..	..	..	1	..
54	Tornia	..	..	..	..	1	..
55	Sooperee	..	..	..	..	1	1
56	Nilaka	..	1	..	..	1	..
57	Kalria	..	..	..	..	1	..
58	Motee Mard	..	1	..	..	1	1
59	Kullana	..	..	..	..	1	1
60	Patunwao	..	..	..	..	1	1
61	Jetulsir	..	1	..	..	..	..
62	Doomianee	..	..	..	..	..	1
63	Janjmir	..	..	..	..	1	..
64	Panelee	..	..	..	..	1	..
65	Boolgamra	..	..	..	..	1	..
66	Oopleta	..	1	..	..	..	..
67	Kolkee	..	..	..	..	2	1
68	Kheersra	..	..	..	..	1	..
69	Waoree Motee	..	..	..	..	1	1
70	Mojera	..	..	..	..	1	..
71	Nowa Purra	..	..	..	..	1	..
72	Nagwudder	..	1	..	..	..	..
73	Rajpurra	..	..	..	..	1	..
74	Wuddalee	..	..	..	..	1	..
75	Sajriallee	..	..	..	..	1	..
76	Shevetra	..	..	..	..	1	1
77	Mekhatunby	..	..	..	..	1	..
78	Jallia	..	1	..	..	1	..
79	Gadha	..	..	..	..	1	..
80	Sursye	..	..	..	..	..	1
81	Jummunawar	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Total..	3	23	1	1	57	11
	No. 8. TALOOKA MENGNEE.						
1	Mengnee	..	1	..	..	..	..
2	Unera	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Total..	..	1	..	..	1	..

No.	Names of Towns and Villages.	Towns having walls with ramparts and bastions.	Towns having fortified residences of the Durbar.	Towns having other fortified places within them.	Fortlets outside Villages.	Towers inside Villages.	Villages having walls without ramparts or bastions.
	No. 9. TALOOKA KOTRA SANGANEE.						
1	Kotra	1	1	..	..	..	..
2	Ramod	..	1	..	..	..	1
3	Suttapoor	..	1	..	..	..	1
4	Rampur	..	..	..	..	..	1
5	Bugdurria	..	..	..	..	1	1
6	Piplia	..	..	..	..	1	1
7	Mandwa	..	..	..	..	1	1
8	Wurrea	..	..	..	..	1	1
9	Rajpipla	..	..	..	..	1	1
10	Panchtulaora	..	..	..	..	1	1
11	Kokree	..	..	..	..	1	1
12	Narainka	..	..	..	..	..	1
13	Deroee	..	..	..	..	..	1
14	Muckunpur	..	..	..	..	..	1
15	Unialla	..	1	..	..	..	1
16	Kurrera	..	..	..	..	..	1
17	Hurmuntulla	..	..	..	..	1	1
18	Sandwaya	..	..	..	..	..	1
19	Kurmal Kotra	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Total	1	5	..	..	8	18
	No. 10. TALOOKA BHADWA.						
1	Bhadwa	..	1	..	..	..	..
2	Sheshuk	..	..	..	..	1	..
3	Hurmuntalla	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Total..	..	1	..	..	2	..
	No. 11. TALOOKA RAJPURRA.						
1	Rajpurra	..	1	..	..	..	1
2	Manikwarra	..	..	..	..	1	1
3	Soolia	..	..	..	..	1	1
4	Mandwa	..	1	..	..	..	1
5	Wadepurra	..	1	..	..	..	1
6	Bhadoee	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Total..	..	3	..	..	2	6
	No. 12. TALOOKA RAJKOT SIRDHAR.						
1	Rajkot	1	..	..	..	..	..
2	Kooarwa	..	..	..	..	..	1
3	Kherree	..	..	..	..	..	1
4	Muggerwara	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Carried forward..	1	1	..	..	..	2

No.	Names of Towns and Villages.	Towns having walls with ramparts and bastions.	Towns having fortified residences of the Durbar.	Towns having other fortified places within them.	Fortlets outside Villages.	Towers inside Villages.	Villages having walls without ramparts or bastions.
	Brought over..	1	1	..	..	..	2
5	Ruffala	..	..	..	..	1	..
6	Goonda	..	..	..	..	1	..
7	Jeana	..	1	..	..	..	..
8	Koonchiadur Joona	..	..	..	..	..	1
9	Satwia	..	..	..	..	..	1
10	Thoralla	..	..	..	..	..	1
11	Myka	..	..	..	..	..	1
12	Piplia Mota	..	..	..	..	1	..
13	Beree	..	1	..	..	..	..
14	Saeepur	..	..	..	..	..	1
15	Sunosra	..	1	..	..	..	..
16	Sirdhar	1	..	..	..	..	..
17	Sajriallee	..	1	..	..	..	..
18	Barpoor	..	..	..	..	1	..
19	Hurrepoor	..	..	..	..	1	..
20	Hullenda	..	1	..	..	..	..
21	Phardung	..	..	..	1	..	..
22	Hoortullee	..	1	..	..	..	..
23	Padasun	..	..	..	..	1	..
24	Tramba	..	..	..	..	1	1
25	Malliasun	..	..	..	..	..	1
26	Wajree	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Total..	2	8	..	1	7	9
	No. 13. TALOOKA GOWREDHUR.						
1	Gowredhur	..	1	..	..	..	..
2	Khejria	..	1	..	..	..	..
3	Sangunwa	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Total..	..	2	..	..	1	..
	No. 14. TALOOKA KOTHARIA.						
1	Kotharia	..	1	..	..	..	..
2	Korana	..	1	..	..	1	..
3	Vipria	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Total..	..	2	..	1	1	..
	No. 15. TALOOKA LODHEKA.						
1	Lodheka	..	1	..	..	..	..
2	Tebujra	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Total	..	1	..	..	1	..

No.	Names of Towns and Villages.	Towns having walls with ramparts and bastions.	Towns having fortified residences of the Durbar.	Towns having other fortified places within them.	Fortlets outside Villages.	Towers inside Villages.	Villages having walls without ramparts or bastions.
	No. 16.						
1	Talooka Pal...............	..	..	..	..	1	..
	No. 17. TALOOKA GUDKA.						
1	Gudka..................	..	1	..	..	..	..
2	Mankawud	..	1	..	..	2	..
	Total..	..	2	..	..	2	..
	No. 18.						
1	Talooka Wudalee..........	..	1	..	..	..	..
	No. 19.						
1	Talooka Veerwao....... ...	Has reported none.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
	No. 20. TALOOKA SHAPOOR.						
1	Shapoor	..	1	..	..	..	..
2	Dumulpoor	..	..	..	..	1	
	Total .	..	1	..	..	1	..
	No. 21.						
1	Talooka Kankseaice	Have reported none.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
	No. 22.						
1	Talooka Muwa............						
	No. 23. TALOOKA DUROL SURUBDUR.						
1	Durol	..	1	..	..	..	1
2	Gurraree	..	..	..	..	..	1
3	Bensdur..	..	1	..	..	..	..
4	Surubdur................	..	1	..	..	..	1
5	Jallia	..	1	..	..	..	1
6	Etala	..	1	..	..	..	..
7	Ujamchora	..	1	..	..	..	..
8	Punplia	..	1	..	..	..	..
9	Hadatora...............	..	..	..	..	2	..
10	Gurradia	..	1	..	..	..	..
11	Kakra	..	1	..	..	..	..
12	Soodagoona.............	..	..	..	..	1	..
13	Dhoonklia	..	1	..	..	..	..
14	Sugalia.................	..	1	..	..	..	..
15	Guddra	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Total..	..	12	..	..	3	4

No.	Names of Towns and Villages.	Towns having walls with ramparts and bastions.	Towns having fortified residences of the Durbar.	Towns having other fortified places within them.	Fortlets outside Villages.	Towers inside Villages.	Villages having walls without ramparts or bastions.
	No. 24. TALOOKA KHEERSRA.						
1	Kheersra	..	1	..	..	..	1
2	Khijria	..	1	..	..	..	..
3	Ratia	..	..	..	..	..	1
4	Wajree	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Total..	..	2	..	..	..	3
	No. 25. TALOOKA JALIA DEWANEE.						
1	Jalia	..	1	..	..	..	..
2	Hujthul	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Total..	..	1	..	..	1	..
	No. 26.						
1	Talooka Kotra Nayajee	..	..	..	..	2	..

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No.	Names of Towns and Villages.	Towns having walls with ramparts and bastions.	Towns having fortified residences of the Durbar.	Towns having other fortified places within them.	Fortlets outside Villages.	Towers inside Villages.	Villages having walls without ramparts or bastions.
	No. 1. TALOOKA JOONAGHUR.						
1	Joonaghur	1	1	1	1	..	..
2	Oona	..	1	..	..	..	..
3	Dailwarra	1	..	..	..	..	..
4	Khan	..	..	..	..	1	..
5	Gural	..	..	..	..	1	..
6	Moda	..	..	..	..	1	..
7	Chitrasir	..	..	..	..	1	..
8	Yazpoor	..	..	..	..	1	..
9	Oontuwla	..	..	..	..	1	..
10	Punda	..	..	..	..	1	..
11	Kandhee	..	..	..	..	1	..
12	Wawurda	..	1	..	..	1	..
13	Kunsaree	..	..	..	..	1	..
14	Bamacha	..	..	..	..	1	..
15	Dokurwa	..	1	..	..	..	..
16	Shapoor	..	1	..	..	1	..
17	Wurwialla	..	1	..	..	..	..
18	Doan	..	1	..	..	..	..
19	Guddra	..	1	..	..	..	..
20	Sunwao	..	1	..	..	..	..
21	Phoolka	..	1	..	..	..	..
22	Ranukia	..	..	..	..	1	..
23	Nathul	..	..	..	..	1	..
24	Sonaree	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Carried forward..	2	11	1	1	14	..

No.	Names of Towns and Villages.	Towns having walls with ramparts and bastions.	Towns having fortified residences of the Durbar.	Towns having other fortified places within them.	Fortlets outside Villages.	Towers inside Villages.	Villages having walls without ramparts or bastions.
	Brought over..	2	11	1	1	14	..
25	Desur	..	..	..	..	1	..
26	Thud	..	..	..	..	1	..
27	Palree	..	1	..	..	..	..
28	Olwan	..	..	..	..	1	..
29	Gadukra	..	1	..	..	..	..
30	Joonamotta	..	..	..	..	1	..
31	Khaskote	..	1	..	..	..	..
32	Bheenchasree	..	..	..	..	1	..
33	Nowabunder	..	..	..	..	1	..
34	Main	..	..	..	..	1	..
35	Doondala	..	..	..	..	1	..
36	Panderee	..	1	..	..	..	..
37	Boreder	..	1	..	..	..	..
38	Shoakra	..	1	..	..	..	..
39	Roab	..	1	..	..	..	..
40	Bingrar	..	..	..	..	1	..
41	Desruv	..	..	..	..	1	..
42	Sootrapada	..	1	..	..	..	..
43	Wurrodra	..	1	..	..	..	..
44	Pushnawura	..	1	..	..	..	
45	Lodwoo	..	1	..	..	..	..
46	Damlej	..	1	..	..	..	..
47	Rakhej	..	1	..	..	..	..
48	Baberwara	..	..	..	..	1	..
49	Patun	1	1	..	..	..	..
50	Megpoor	..	1	..	..	..	..
51	Beej	..	1	..	..	..	..
52	Latee	..	1	..	..	..	..
53	Hurnajroo	..	1	..	..	..	..
54	Pankoowo	..	1	..	..	..	..
55	Koreedra	..	1	..	..	..	..
56	Koonkasra	..	1	..	..	..	..
57	Gabha	..	..	..	..	1	..
58	Goruckmuddy	..	1	..	..	..	..
59	Verawul Bunder	1	..	..	..	..	..
60	Daree	..	1	..	..	..	..
61	Wurrodra	..	..	..	..	1	..
62	Addree	..	1	..	..	..	..
63	Saruswa	..	..	..	..	1	..
64	Shemar	..	..	..	..	1	..
65	Chorwar	1	1	..	..	..	..
66	Visunvail	..	1	..	..	..	..
67	Kookuswarra	..	1	..	..	..	..
68	Mallia	..	1	..	..	..	..
69	Resod	..	1	..	..	1	..
	Carried forward..	5	40	1	1	30	..

No.	Names of Towns and Villages.	Towns having walls with ramparts and bastions.	Towns having fortified residences of the Durbar.	Towns having other fortified places within them.	Fortlets outside Villages.	Towers inside Villages.	Villages having walls without ramparts or bastions.
	Brought over..	5	40	1	1	30	..
70	Kewudra	..	1	..	..	..	..
71	Agutraee	..	..	..	..	1	1
72	Noana	..	..	..	..	1	1
73	Chandegul	..	..	..	..	1	1
74	Datrana	..	..	..	..	1	..
75	Pullaswa	..	..	..	..	1	..
76	Sheel	..	1	..	..	..	..
77	Diwassa	1	1	..	..	..	..
78	Punchalla	..	1	..	..	..	..
79	Churr	..	..	..	..	1	..
80	Pankhan	..	..	..	..	1	..
81	Manickwarra	..	1	..	..	..	..
82	Muktunpur	..	1	..	..	..	..
83	Pinkor	..	..	..	..	1	..
84	Kullutpoor	..	..	..	..	1	..
85	Godaee	..	..	..	..	1	..
86	Tullodra	..	..	..	..	1	..
87	Sursally	..	..	..	..	1	..
88	Virole	..	..	..	..	1	..
89	Chundwana	..	..	..	..	1	..
90	Chogader	..	..	..	..	1	..
91	Noonara	..	..	..	..	1	..
92	Chakwa	..	..	..	..	1	..
93	Sangawarra	..	..	..	..	1	..
94	Gorader	..	..	..	..	1	..
95	Buggusra	..	1	..	..	..	..
96	Chuttrawa	..	..	..	..	1	..
97	Rewudra	..	..	..	..	1	..
98	Jamla	..	..	..	..	1	..
99	Kasaburda	..	..	..	..	1	..
100	Bogsir	..	..	..	..	1	..
101	Sirma	..	..	..	..	1	..
102	Chundraee	..	..	..	..	1	..
103	Kumballia	..	..	..	..	1	..
104	Tajpoor	..	..	..	..	1	..
105	Burr	..	..	..	..	1	..
106	Myaree	..	1	..	..	..	..
107	Shareghud	..	1	..	..	..	..
108	Awania	..	..	..	..	1	..
109	Ghelana	..	..	..	..	1	..
110	Mitee	..	..	..	..	1	..
111	Khudegee	..	..	..	..	1	..
112	Khorassa	..	..	..	..	1	..
113	Piplee	..	..	..	..	1	..
114	Ullana	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Carried forward..	6	49	1	1	66	3

No.	Names of Towns and Villages.	Towns having walls with ramparts and bastions.	Towns having fortified residences of the Durbar.	Towns having other fortified places within them.	Fortlets outside Villages.	Towers inside Villages.	Villages having walls without ramparts or bastions.
	Brought over..	6	49	1	1	66	3
115	Paroder	..	..	..	..	1	..
116	Chatapoor	..	..	..	..	1	..
117	Wuntly	1	1	..	..	..	..
118	Kunjah	..	1	..	..	..	..
119	Kokurda	..	..	..	..	1	..
120	Shedurda	..	..	..	..	1	..
121	Amulghud	..	..	..	..	1	..
122	Shapoor	..	1	..	..	..	1
123	Adry	..	1	..	..	..	1
124	Kummedana	..	..	..	..	1	..
125	Cheetry	..	..	..	..	1	..
126	Sagersola	..	..	..	..	1	..
127	Pepulwa	..	..	..	..	1	..
128	Mangla	..	..	..	..	1	..
129	Chookee	..	..	..	..	1	..
130	Khuddia	..	..	..	..	1	..
131	Kotiana	1	1	..	..	..	..
132	Gokerna	..	..	..	..	1	.
133	Helabelee	..	..	..	..	1	..
134	Manickwarra	..	..	..	..	1	.
135	Daria	..	..	..	..	1	..
136	Guddeka	..	..	..	..	1	..
137	Hansaburda	..	..	..	..	1	..
138	Malunkoober	..	..	..	..	1	..
139	Purswalee	..	..	..	..	1	..
140	Kotra	..	1	..	..	..	..
141	Baroder	..	..	..	..	1	..
142	Jaboo	..	..	..	..	1	..
143	Deshunga	..	..	..	..	1	..
144	Murmuj	..	..	..	..	1	..
145	Mitralla	..	..	..	..	1	..
146	Thoyana	..	..	..	..	1	..
147	Dulloder	..	..	..	..	1	..
148.	Ubber	..	..	..	..	1	..
149	Dadooka	..	..	..	..	1	..
150	Mal	..	..	..	..	1	..
151	Nendana	..	..	..	..	1	..
152	Myra	..	..	..	..	1	..
153	Thepda (1st)	..	..	..	..	1	..
154	Thepda (2nd)	..	..	..	..	1	..
155	Drooalla	..	..	..	..	1	..
156	Rogra	..	1	..	..	1	..
157	Sodana	..	..	..	..	1	..
158	Baola Wudder	..	..	..	..	1	..
159	Baloch	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Carried forward..	8	56	1	1	105	5

No.	Names of Towns and Villages.	Towns having walls with ramparts and bastions.	Towns having fortified residences of the Durbar.	Towns having other fortified places within them.	Fortlets outside Villages.	Towers inside Villages.	Villages having walls without ramparts or bastions.
	Brought over..	8	56	1	1	105	5
160	Kagusree	..	1	..	..	1	..
161	Eshwurria	..	..	..	..	1	..
162	Warrasara	..	..	..	..	1	..
163	Maiswan	..	..	..	..	1	..
164	Mewassa	..	..	..	..	1	..
165	Umrapur	..	..	..	..	1	..
166	Purdwa	..	..	..	..	1	..
167	Choliana	..	..	..	..	1	..
168	Boonpoor	..	..	..	..	1	..
169	Teree	..	..	..	..	1	..
170	Kutwana	..	..	..	..	1	..
171	Adpoor	..	..	..	..	1	..
172	Megpoor	..	1	..	..	1	..
173	Surraria	..	1	..	..	..	..
174	Shegruss	..	..	..	..	1	..
175	Gurej	..	..	..	..	1	..
176	Chiklodra	..	..	..	..	1	..
177	Patunburda	..	..	..	..	1	..
178	Khijdur	..	..	..	..	1	..
179	Thunuswa	..	..	..	..	1	..
180	Doona	..	..	..	..	1	..
181	Mujewuree	..	1	..	..	..	..
182	Wisawudder	..	1	..	..	..	..
183	Kalasree	..	1	..	..	..	..
184	Kalawud	..	..	..	..	1	..
185	Jetulsir	..	..	..	..	1	..
186	Gorasarun	..	..	..	..	1	..
187	Eshwuria	..	..	..	..	1	..
188	Piplia Hajanee	..	..	..	..	1	..
189	Ambala	..	..	..	..	1	..
190	Mandawud	..	..	..	..	1	..
191	Jumeen	..	1	..	..	..	..
192	Kokhee Mokhee	..	1	..	..	..	..
193	Champurda	..	..	..	..	1	..
194	Piplia Kantnoo	..	..	..	..	1	..
195	Chawund	..	1	..	..	..	..
196	Leria	..	..	..	..	1	..
197	Moania	..	..	..	..	1	..
198	Uzab	..	1	..	..	1	..
199	Bamunwarra	..	..	..	..	1	..
200	Teetoree	..	..	..	..	1	..
201	Kajliara	..	..	..	..	1	..
202	Walundia	..	..	..	..	1	..
203	Jalunsir	..	..	..	..	1	..
204	Wudal	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Carried forward..	8	66	1	1	143	5

No.	Names of Towns and Villages.	Towns having walls with ramparts and bastions.	Towns having fortified residences of the Durbar.	Towns having other fortified places within them.	Fortlets outside Villages.	Towers inside Villages.	Villages having walls without ramparts or bastions.
	Brought over..	8	66	1	1	143	5
205	Ruwnee	..	..	..	..	1	..
206	Bheinsan	..	..	..	..	1	..
207	Thanapiplee	..	..	..	..	1	..
208	Samurda	..	..	..	..	1	..
209	Atrolee	..	..	..	..	1	..
210	Unialla	..	..	..	..	1	..
211	Derwan	..	..	..	..	1	..
212	Nojunwao	..	..	..	..	1	..
213	Charnia	..	..	..	..	1	..
214	Shukpoor Timbee	..	..	..	..	1	..
215	Gulliawarra	..	1	..	..	..	..
216	Sonardee	..	1	..	..	1	..
217	Nugrea	..	..	..	..	1	..
218	Jampoder	..	..	..	..	1	..
219	Dundoosur	..	..	..	..	..	1
220	Runsewao	..	..	..	..	1	..
221	Ajuck	..	..	..	..	1	..
222	Ameepoor	..	..	..	..	1	..
223	Turkaee	..	..	..	..	1	..
224	Rewudra	..	..	..	..	1	..
225	Eklera	..	..	..	..	1	..
226	Bundoory	..	1	..	..	..	..
227	Shemashee	..	..	..	..	1	..
228	Surror	..	..	..	..	1	..
229	Rubareka	..	..	..	..	1	..
230	Balagaum	..	1	..	..	..	..
231	Koeelana	..	..	..	..	1	..
232	Nandrukhee	..	..	..	..	1	..
233	Makialla	..	..	..	..	1	..
234	Gangecha	..	..	..	..	1	..
235	Sodha	..	..	..	..	1	..
236	Sootrej	..	..	..	..	1	..
237	Muggerwarra	..	..	..	..	1	..
238	Mekree	..	..	..	..	1	..
239	Kewulka	..	..	..	..	1	..
240	Ghussaree	..	..	..	..	1	..
241	Kajliara	..	..	..	..	1	..
242	Singrolee	..	..	..	..	1	..
243	Akhoo	..	..	..	..	1	..
244	Nagree	..	..	..	..	1	..
245	Bhatrote	..	..	..	..	1	..
246	Bheetana	..	..	..	..	1	..
247	Langud	..	..	..	..	1	..
248	Balot	..	..	..	..	1	..
249	Bundra	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Carried forward..	8	70	1	1	184	6

No.	Names of Towns and Villages.	Towns having walls with ramparts and bastions.	Towns having fortified residences of the Durbar.	Towns having other fortified places within them.	Fortlets outside Villages.	Towers inside Villages.	Villages having walls without ramparts or bastions.
	Brought over..	8	70	1	1	184	6
250	Nugechana	..	..	..	..	1	..
251	Koelee	..	1	..	..	..	..
252	Loosala	..	..	..	..	1	..
253	Oonchera	..	..	..	..	1	..
254	Borka	..	..	..	..	1	..
255	Nurreree	..	..	..	..	1	..
256	Osa	..	..	..	..	1	..
257	Wuddala	..	..	..	..	1	..
258	Shokra	..	..	..	..	1	..
259	Burroder	..	..	..	..	1	..
260	Byall	..	..	..	..	1	..
261	Burroder	..	..	..	..	1	..
262	Piplee	..	1	..	..	..	..
263	Golader	..	1	..	..	..	..
264	Wajree	..	..	..	..	1	..
265	Bugra	..	..	..	..	1	..
266	Koriar	..	..	..	..	1	..
267	Danda Warra	..	..	..	..	1	..
268	Trumbora	..	..	..	..	1	..
269	Mujetee	..	..	..	..	1	..
270	Wurria	..	..	..	..	1	..
271	Bhatgaum	..	..	..	..	1	..
272	Ambala	..	..	..	..	1	..
273	Pankhan	..	..	..	..	1	..
274	Timbry	..	1	..	..	..	..
275	Pipria	..	..	..	..	1	..
276	Unkhel	..	..	..	..	1	..
277	Jummawur	..	..	..	..	1	..
278	Drabawur	..	..	..	..	1	..
279	Shegruss	..	..	..	..	1	..
280	Sonardee	..	..	..	..	1	..
281	Mandwa	..	..	..	..	1	..
282	Maljinjwa	..	..	..	..	1	..
283	Nathathul	..	1	..	..	..	..
284	Churrelia	..	1	..	..	..	..
285	Hurriasarun	..	1	..	..	..	..
286	Somiawudder	..	..	..	..	1	..
287	Hurmuntia	..	..	..	..	1	..
288	Karuchia	..	..	..	..	1	..
289	Kumbalia	..	..	..	..	1	..
290	Sakrola	..	..	..	..	1	..
291	Gullut	..	..	..	..	1	..
292	Shukpoor	..	..	..	..	1	..
293	Sholwudder	..	..	..	..	1	..
294	Kheswalla	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Carried forward..	8	78	1	1	221	7

No.	Names of Towns and Villages.	Towns having walls with ramparts and bastions.	Towns having fortified residences of the Durbar.	Towns having other fortified places within them.	Fortlets outside Villages.	Towers inside Villages.	Villages having walls without ramparts or bastions.
	Brought over..	8	78	1	1	221	7
295	Wawuree	..	..	..	..	1	..
296	Janjurda	..	..	..	..	1	..
297	Nandrukee	..	..	..	..	1	..
298	Gorwially	..	..	..	..	1	..
299	Moanpoor	..	..	..	..	1	..
300	Khuddia	..	1	..	..	..	1
301	Dunphoolia	..	1	..	..	..	..
302	Veerpoor	..	..	..	..	1	..
303	Hurmuntia	..	..	..	..	1	..
304	Wadla	..	..	..	..	1	..
305	Kathrota	..	..	..	..	1	..
306	Shelooka	..	..	..	..	1	..
307	Pathapoor	..	..	..	..	1	..
308	Kurpiply	..	..	..	..	1	..
309	Goondala	..	..	..	..	1	..
310	Mundlikpoor	..	..	..	..	1	..
311	Loarsar	..	..	..	..	1	..
312	Kimpader	..	..	..	..	1	..
313	Vejapoor	..	..	..	..	1	..
314	Oomrala	..	..	..	..	1	..
315	Hurmuntwur	..	..	..	..	1	..
316	Odralia	..	..	..	..	1	..
317	Bela	..	..	..	..	1	..
318	Ranpoor	1	1	..	..	..	..
319	Dheber	..	..	..	..	1	..
320	Nilaka	..	1	..	..	..	..
321	Bulgaum	..	..	..	..	1	..
322	Mangrole	1	1	..	..	..	..
323	Shepa	..	1	..	..	..	..
324	Larodra	..	1	..	..	..	..
325	Loj	..	1	..	..	..	..
326	Ryez	..	1	..	..	..	..
327	Shapoor	..	..	..	..	1	..
328	Urrena	..	..	..	..	1	..
329	Kalej	..	..	..	..	1	..
330	Baroder	..	..	..	..	1	..
331	Roodulpoor	..	..	..	..	1	..
332	Manketra	..	..	..	..	1	..
333	Sooltanpoor	..	..	..	..	1	..
334	Jarej	..	..	..	..	1	..
335	Ghelana	..	..	..	..	1	..
336	Sugriakan	..	..	..	..	1	..
337	Jamwalee	..	..	..	..	1	..
338	Kotra	..	..	..	..	1	..
339	Kalwanee	..	..	..	..	1	..
340	Moraee	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Carried forward..	10	87	1	1	258	8

No.	Names of Towns and Villages.	Towns having walls with ramparts and bastions.	Towns having fortified residences of the Durbar.	Towns having other fortified places within them.	Fortlets outside Villages.	Towers inside Villages.	Villages having walls without ramparts or bastions.
	Brought over..	10	87	1	1	258	8
341	Kuntole	..	.	..	..	1	..
342	Randhia	..	..	..	..	1	..
343	Raeree	..	..	..	..	1	..
344	Raghej	..	..	..	..	1	..
345	Surriaj	..	..	..	..	1	..
346	Khudia	..	..	..	..	1	..
347	Seekodur	..	..	..	..	1	..
348	Mandwa	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Total..	10	87	1	1	266	8
	No. 2. TALOOKA BANTWA.						
1	Bantwa	1	3	..	..	..	..
2	Manawudder	1	1	..	..	..	.
3	Sunosra	..	..	..	..	1	..
4	Piplana	..	..	..	..	1	.
5	Nanuria	..	..	..	..	2	..
6	Murmut	..	..	..	..	1	..
7	Gunna	..	..	..	..	1	..
8	Warasaroo	..	1	..	..	..	.
9	Jeenjree	..	.	..	..	1	..
10	Thanianee	..	..	..	..	1	..
11	Velwa	..	..	..	..	1	..
12	Choorwa	..	1	..	..	..	..
13	Surreree	..	.	..	.	1	..
14	Undra	..	.	..	..	1	..
15	Jelano	..	.	..	..	1	..
16	Rukawee	..	..	..	..	1	..
17	Limbora	..	1	..	..	..	..
18	Korwao	..	..	..	..	1	..
19	Thapla	..	..	..	..	1	..
20	Deshinga	..	.	..	..	1	..
21	Chowta	..	..	..	..	2	.
22	Geedur	..	1	..	..	..	..
23	Khudia	..	..	..	..	1	..
24	Cheeklodra	..	..	..	..	1	..
25	Vekree	..	1	..	..	..	1
26	Bindora	..	..	..	..	..	1
27	Wurra	..	..	..	..	..	1
28	Pajod	..	..	..	..	1	..
29	Shetana	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Total	2	9	..	..	22	3
	No. 3. TALOOKA UMRAPOOR.						
1	Umrapoor	..	..	..	..	..	1
2	Purudwa	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Total..	..	..	..	..	..	2

PRANT OR DIVISION OF BURDA.

No.	Names of Towns and Villages.	Towns having walls with ramparts and bastions.	Towns having fortified residences of the Durbar.	Towns having other fortified places within them.	Fortlets outside Villages.	Towers inside Villages.	Villages having walls without ramparts or bastions.
	No. 1. TALOOKA POORBUNDUR.						
1	Poorbundur	1	..	..	..	..	..
2	Chaya	..	1	..	..	..	1
3	Veerpoor	..	.	..	..	..	1
4	Pandawudder	.	1	..	..	..	..
5	Ranawao	.	1	..	..	..	1
6	Shukpoor	..	.	..	..	..	1
7	Bhod	..	..	..	..	..	1
8	Mokul	.	..	.	..	..	1
9	Bapoder	..	..	..	..	1	..
10	Kundorna	.	1	.	..	..	..
11	Wurwala	..	..	..	..	..	1
12	Kheersra	..	1	.	..	..	1
13	Walotra	..		.	..	1	..
14	Sultanpoor	.	..	..	..	1	..
15	Uniallee	..	..	.	..	1	..
16	Ashiapat	..	1	..	..	..	.
17	Udwana	..	1	..	..	..	..
18	Sodana	..	.	..	..	..	1
19	Phutana	..	..	..	..	..	1
20	Bharwarra	..	1	..	..	..	..
21	Majawarra	..	.	..	..	1	..
22	Godhana	..	1	..	.	..	..
23	Kusterce	..	..	..	..	..	1
24	Nagkoo	..	..	..	..	..	1
25	Palawara	.	1	..	..	..	..
26	Bomiawudder	..	..	..	..	1	..
27	Shemur	.	.	..	..	1	..
28	Mcanee	..	1	..	..	..	..
29	Tookra	..	..	..	.	1	..
30	Wudala	..	1	..	..	..	..
31	Modwana	..	1	..	..	..	..
32	Vesawara	..	1	.	..	..	..
33	Nuweebunder	1	..	..	..	..	..
34	Deygaum	..	..	..	..	1	1
35	Bulej	..	..	..	..	1	..
36	Gosa	..	..	..	..	1	..
37	Madhupoor	1	1	..	..	..	..
38	Cheegrea	..	..	..	..	1	..
39	Munder	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Total..	3	15	..	..	13	14

PRANT OR DIVISION OF GOHELWAR.

No.	Names of Towns and Villages.	Towns having walls with ramparts and bastions.	Towns having fortified residences of the Durbar.	Towns having other fortified places within them.	Fortlets outside Villages.	Towers inside Villages.	Villages having walls without ramparts or bastions.
	No. 1. TALOOKA BHOWNUGGUR.						
1	Bhownuggur	1	1	..	..	..	Under Ahmedabad.
2	Seehor	1	1	..	1	1	
3	Oomrala	1	1	..	..	..	..
4	Chogut	..	1	..	..	..	1
5	Palree	..	1	..	..	..	..
6	Pimpulwa	..	1	..	..	..	..
7	Buddelee	..	1	..	..	1	..
8	Nhana Soorka	..	1	..	..	..	..
9	Nuwagaum	..	..	..	..	1	..
10	Chorwudla	..	1	..	..	..	..
11	Hunol	..	1	..	..	..	1
12	Rumduree	..	1	..	..	..	..
13	Bujoor	..	1	..	..	..	..
14	Wao	..	1	..	..	..	..
15	Sodurda	..	1	..	..	..	..
16	Ambla	..	1	..	..	..	1
17	Jeentree	..	1	..	..	..	..
18	Aneera	..	..	..	..	..	1
19	Boodna	..	1	..	..	..	..
20	Mudra	..	1	..	..	..	1
21	Luwurda	..	1	..	..	..	..
22	Paliad	..	1	..	..	..	..
23	Durwa	..	1	..	..	..	..
24	Oojulwao	..	1	..	..	..	..
25	Turpala	..	1	..	..	..	..
26	Adelye	..	1	..	..	..	..
27	Piperla	..	1	..	..	..	..
28	Jullalpur	..	1	..	..	..	..
29	Dussa	..	1	..	..	..	..
30	Mandwa	..	1	..	..	1	..
31	Aneera	..	1	..	..	..	..
32	Purwala	..	1	..	..	..	..
33	Butwudder	..	1	..	..	..	..
34	Veeklia	..	1	..	..	..	..
35	Rungola	..	1	..	..	..	..
36	Bootia	..	1	..	..	..	..
37	Lakhawad	..	1	..	..	..	1
38	Gangawarra	..	1	..	..	..	1
39	Amerda	..	1	..	..	..	..
40	Pimperdee	..	1	..	..	..	..
41	Jurrea	..	1	..	..	..	..
42	Surkria	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Carried forward..	3	40	..	1	4	7

No.	Names of Towns and Villages.	Towns having walls with ramparts and bastions.	Towns having fortified residences of the Durbar.	Towns having other fortified places within them.	Fortlets outside Villages.	Towers inside Villages.	Villages having walls without ramparts or bastions.
	Brought over..	3	40	..	1	4	7
43	Surweree	..	1	..	..	..	..
44	Sunosra	..	1	..	..	..	..
45	Deolia	..	1	..	..	1	..
46	Lungala	..	1	..	..	..	..
47	Rewa	..	1	..	..	..	..
48	Golrama	..	1	..	..	..	..
49	Pimperlee	..	1	..	..	1	..
50	Teembee	..	1	..	..	..	..
51	Keria	..	1	..	..	..	..
52	Malpurra	..	1	..	..	..	..
53	Samudialla	..	1	..	..	..	..
54	Darooka	..	1	..	..	..	..
55	Koombun	..	1	..	..	..	..
56	Nogunwudder	..	1	..	..	..	..
57	Rakria	..	..	..	..	1	..
58	Dhola	..	1	..	..	..	..
59	Hurmuttulla	..	1	..	..	..	..
60	Oomurda	..	1	..	..	..	..
61	Kheejria	..	1	..	..	..	.
62	Tullaja	1	1	..	1	..	.
63	Tulserra	..	..	..	..	1	..
64	Padree	..	1	..	..	..	..
65	Deolee	..	1	..	..	..	..
66	Rohel	..	1	..	..	..	..
67	Dantrer	..	..	..	..	1	..
68	Deolia	..	1	..	..	1	..
69	Paotec	..	..	..	..	1	..
70	Thullia	..	1	..	..	1	1
71	Koondra	..	..	..	..	1	..
72	Sakrasur	..	1	..	..	..	1
73	Suthra	..	1	..	..	..	..
74	Peempurla	..	1	..	..	2	..
75	Gudra	..	..	..	1	..	..
76	Munnor	..	1	..	..	1	..
77	Ullug	..	1	..	..	..	..
78	Barrapurra	..	1	..	..	..	..
79	Shukwudder	..	..	..	..	2	..
80	Janjmeer Bunder	..	1	..	1	..	1
81	Muddooun	..	..	..	1	1	1
82	Maitla	..	..	..	..	2	1
83	Vejodree	..	1	..	..	1	..
84	Kehralla	..	..	..	..	1	..
85	Purtapurra	..	..	..	..	1	..
86	Pithulpur	..	1	..	..	1	1
87	Ambla	..	..	..	..	1	1
	Carried forward..	4	73	..	5	26	14

No.	Names of Towns and Villages.	Towns having walls with ramparts and bastions.	Towns having fortified residences of the Durbar.	Towns having other fortified places within them.	Fortlets outside Villages.	Towers inside Villages.	Villages having walls without ramparts or bastions.
	Brought over..	4	73	..	5	26	14
88	Rajpurra	..	..	..	..	1	1
89	Phoolsir	..	..	..	..	1	..
90	Waoree	..	..	..	..	1	..
91	Mungla	..	..	..	..	1	..
92	Bhoongur	..	..	..	..	1	..
93	Madeopurra	..	..	..	..	1	1
94	Rajea	..	..	..	..	1	1
95	Shelawudder	..	1	..	..	1	..
96	Oonchree	..	1	..	..	..	1
97	Guddoola	..	..	..	1	..	1
98	Deor	..	1	..	1	..	1
99	Timana	..	..	..	1	..	1
100	Summundialla	..	1	..	..	..	..
101	Naisia	..	1	..	..	1	..
102	Buddrawul	..	1	..	..	..	..
103	Hoobukwur	..	1	..	..	..	..
104	Balur	..	1	..	..	..	1
105	Mamsee	..	1	..	..	..	..
106	Wurrul	..	1	..	..	4	1
107	Goondala	..	..	..	..	1	..
108	Bhankul	..	1	..	..	1	..
109	Surrakrea	..	..	..	..	1	..
110	Doonsir	..	1	..	..	..	..
111	Pinglee	..	1	..	..	..	..
112	Mandwalee	..	1	..	..	1	..
113	Bakulka	..	1	..	..	1	1
114	Neelia	..	1	..	..	..	..
115	Sulree	..	1	..	..	..	..
116	Amba	..	1	..	..	..	..
117	Asonder	..	..	..	..	1	..
118	Goondrun	..	1	..	..	1	..
119	Kara	..	1	..	..	..	..
120	Rajkote	..	1	..	..	1	1
121	Panchtullaora	..	1	..	..	1	1
122	Eklera	..	..	..	..	1	..
123	Untalia	..	1	..	1	1	..
124	Bhalwao	..	1	..	..	1	1
125	Kunkote	..	..	..	..	1	..
126	Guddra	..	1	..	..	..	..
127	Oogameree	..	1	..	..	..	..
128	Jajawudder	..	1	..	..	..	..
129	Lakhunka	..	1	..	..	..	..
130	Kopala	..	1	..	..	1	..
131	Urtalla	..	..	..	..	1	..
132	Wunnalee	..	1	..	..	2	..
	Carried forward..	4	103	..	9	56	27

No.	Names of Towns and Villages.	Towns having walls with ramparts and bastions.	Towns having fortified residences of the Durbar.	Towns having other fortified places within them.	Fortlets outside Villages.	Towers inside Villages.	Villages having walls without ramparts or bastions.
	Brought over..	4	103	..	9	56	27
133	Borkee	..	1	..	..	..	..
134	Beemrad	..	1	..	1	1	1
135	Droompnia	..	1	..	..	..	..
136	Deralla	..	1	..	..	..	..
137	Galla	..	1	..	..	..	..
138	Megwurria	..	1	..	..	..	..
139	Shukpoor	..	1	..	..	..	..
140	Tatiun	..	..	..	1	1	..
141	Peempulwa	..	1	..	..	..	..
142	Salungpur	..	1	..	..	..	..
143	Lakhenee	..	1	..	..	..	..
144	Ingoralla	..	1	..	..	..	..
145	Ningalla	..	1	..	..	1	..
146	Munade	..	1	..	..	1	1
147	Rohesalla	..	1	..	..	..	..
148	Bojpurra	..	1	..	..	..	..
149	Gordka	..	1	..	..	1	..
150	Junnerra	..	..	..	..	1	..
151	Goondala	..	1	..	..	..	..
152	Joonwudder	..	..	..	..	1	1
153	Holaya	..	1	..	..	..	..
154	Pandapan	..	..	..	..	1	..
155	Ruttunpur	..	1	..	..	..	..
156	Mowabunder	1	1	..	..	2	..
157	Kudpur	..	..	..	..	1	..
158	Guddra	..	..	..	..	..	1
159	Kurrer	..	..	..	..	1	..
160	Goojurda	..	..	..	..	1	1
161	Dooderee	..	1	..	..	..	..
162	Purriarka	..	..	..	..	..	1
163	Sumudialla	..	..	..	..	1	..
164	Chanch	..	..	..	..	1	..
165	Wanger	..	1	..	..	..	..
166	Madhia	..	..	..	..	1	..
167	Beelree	..	1	..	..	..	..
168	Daturdee	..	1	..	..	..	..
169	Jolapur	..	1	..	..	..	..
170	Koombaria	..	1	..	..	..	..
171	Rajpurda	..	..	..	..	1	..
172	Sajamvao	..	1	..	..	..	..
173	Jinjka	..	1	..	..	..	..
174	Doodas	..	..	..	..	1	..
175	Banwud	..	1	..	..	..	..
176	Dolia	..	1	..	..	..	..
177	Mandul	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Carried forward .	5	134	..	11	74	33

No.	Names of Towns and Villages.	Towns having walls with ramparts and bastions.	Towns having fortified residences of the Durbar.	Towns having other fortified places within them.	Fortlets outside Villages.	Towers inside Villages.	Villages having walls without ramparts or bastions.
	Brought over..	5	134	..	11	74	33
178	Bambunia	..	1	..	..	..	..
179	Looshree	..	1	..	..	..	..
180	Naishree	..	..	..	..	1	..
181	Tabeera	..	1	..	..	..	..
182	Jadra	..	1	..	..	..	..
183	Sangunia	..	1	..	..	1	..
184	Bhadra..................	..	1	..	..	..	..
185	Doodalla	..	1	.	..	..	..
186	Keekria	..	1	..	..	..	..
187	Chardeeka	..	1	..	..	1	..
188	Wudal	..	1	..	1	..	..
189	Kurla	..	..	..	..	1	..
190	Moda	..	1	..	..	1	..
191	Kobalia	..	1	..	..	1	..
192	Tantunia	..	1	..	..	1	..
193	Bheela............. ...	..	1	..	..	..	..
194	Shurrera	..	1	..	..	..	..
195	Oogulwun	..	1	..	..	..	..
196	Koontuwra	..	1	..	..	..	..
197	Gorus	..	..	..	..	1	..
198	Koombun.........	..	1	..	.	..	..
199	Doonger	..	1	..	..	..	..
200	Asrana Joona	..	1	..	..	..	..
201	Ditto Nuwa	..	1	..	..	..	..
202	Jadra Punchaleewala	..	1	..	.	..	..
203	Morungee	..	..	..	..	..	1
204	Mobianna Joona	..	1	..	..	..	..
205	Goondurnee..............	..	..	..	..	1	..
206	Doodhala................	..	1	..	..	..	..
207	Putwa	..	1	..	..	..	1
208	Daresur	..	..	..	..	1	..
209	Wagnugger	..	1	..	..	..	..
210	Bhadror	..	1	..	..	..	1
211	Tulgajurda	..	1	..	..	..	..
212	Oomniawudder	..	1	..	..	..	..
213	Bordee..................	..	..	..	..	1	..
214	Beliunpur	..	1	..	..	..	..
215	Rajawudder.............	..	..	..	..	1	..
216	Bhanwurria.............	..	..	..	..	1	..
217	Thoralee	..	1	..	..	..	..
218	Chapriallee	..	..	..	..	1	..
219	Jamboora...............	..	1	..	..	..	..
220	Khatsoora	..	..	..	..	1	..
221	Khursullia	..	1	..	..	..	..
222	Khoomaria	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Carried forward..	5	167	..	12	90	36

No.	Names of Towns and Villages.	Towns having walls with ramparts and bastions.	Towns having fortified residences of the Durbar.	Towns having other fortified places within them.	Fortlets outside Villages.	Towers inside Villages.	Villages having walls without ramparts or bastions.
	Brought over..	5	167	..	12	90	36
223	Sumdialla	.	1	..	..	..	..
224	Doodana	..	..	..	..	1	..
225	Bugdana	..	1	..	..	1	..
226	Borla	..	..	..	.	1	..
227	Kotia	..	1	.	..	..	..
228	Wawuree	..	1	..	..	..	..
229	Goondurna	..	1	..	..	..	..
230	Kussana	..	1	..	..	..	..
231	Loega	..	1	..	..	.	..
232	Otha	..	1	..	..	.	.
233	Jagdar	..	1	..	..	..	1
234	Ditto Bheejee	..	..	..	..	1	..
235	Turreree	.	1	..	.	..	..
236	Ranewarra	.	1	..	..	.	..
237	Katukra	.	1	..	..	..	..
238	Batukra	..	1	..	..	..	.
239	Kotra Ooncha	..	.	..	..	..	1
240	Ditto Neecha	.	1	..	..	..	..
241	Deeal	..	1	..	.	..	..
242	Kulsar	.	1	..	1	..	.
243	Nipe	..	1	..	..	..	.
244	Suttra	.	1	..	..	..	1
245	Boeesa	..	1	..	..	..	..
246	Rubarcka	..	1	..	..	..	..
247	Moanpur	..	1	..	..	1	..
248	Deguwra	..	1	..	..	..	..
249	Titoria	..	1	..	..	..	1
250	Durraee	..	1	..	..	..	..
251	Chapree	..	1	..	..	..	..
252	Choona	..	1	..	..	..	..
253	Koontuwra Chyrana	..	1	..	..	..	..
254	Sedurda	..	1	..	..	1	..
255	Kharee	..	1	..	..	..	..
256	Doongerpur	..	1	..	..	..	..
257	Khera	..	1	..	..	..	..
258	Kotamoee	..	..	..	..	1	..
259	Gulthul	..	1	..	..	..	..
260	Wagwuddra	..	1	..	..	2	..
261	Shetrana	..	1	..	..	1	..
262	Matulpur	..	..	..	..	1	..
263	Chokwa	..	..	..	..	1	..
264	Kantasur	..	..	..	..	1	..
265	Kojlee	..	1	..	..	..	..
266	Turrair	..	1	..	..	1	..
267	Ranpurda	..	1	..	..	1	..
	Carried forward..	5	204	..	13	105	40

No.	Names of Towns and Villages.	Towns having walls with ramparts and bastions.	Towns having fortified residences of the Durbar.	Towns having other fortified places within them.	Fortlets outside Villages.	Towers inside Villages.	Villages having walls without ramparts or bastions.
	Brought over..	5	204	..	13	105	40
268	Kulmodur	.	1	..	..	1	1
269	Neelwunna	..	1	..	.	1	..
270	Ratole	..	..	..	..	1	1
271	Kalela	..	..		..	1	..
272	Salolee	..	1	.	..	1	..
273	Malpurra	..	1	..	..	..	..
274	Angunka	.	1	..	..	1	..
275	Kakeedee	.	..	.	..	1	..
276	Rajoola	..	1	..	..	..	1
277	Jurkla	..	1	..	..	..	..
278	Satupra	..	1	..	.	..	..
279	Jesur	..	1	..	..	1	..
280	Hullial	..	1	.	..	..	..
281	Surror	..	1	..	..	..	..
282	Ruttunpur	..	1	..	.	..	..
283	Koondla	1	1	..	..	..	..
284	Sawur	..	1	..	..	1	..
285	Hatusnee	..	1	..	..	1	..
286	Kanootullao	..	..	..	..	1	..
287	Naisree	..	..	..	..	1	..
288	Oleawudder	.	1	..	..	..	..
289	Kurjala	..	..	..	..	1	..
290	Sheemrun	..	..	..	..	1	..
291	Jeera	..	1	..	..	..	..
292	Bamodra	..	..	..	..	1	..
293	Bhoralla	..	1	..	..	..	..
294	Khurkalla	..	1	.	..	..	..
295	Bhooa	..	1	..	..	..	..
296	Umrutwale	..	1	..	..	..	..
297	Molree	..	1	..	..	..	..
298	Sawur Joona	..	1	..	..	..	..
299	Keralla	..	1	..	..	..	..
300	Dharr	..	1	..	..	..	..
301	Krankuch	..	1	..	..	..	..
302	Shedawudder	..	..	..	..	..	..
303	Koontana	..	1	..	..	..	..
304	Loara	..	1	..	..	..	..
305	Ingoralla	..	..	..	..	..	..
306	Shirmbra	..	..	..	..	1	1
307	Thansa	..	1	..	..	1	..
308	Goba	..	1	..	..	..	..
309	Pipurdee	..	1	..	..	..	..
310	Bumodra Mota	..	1	..	..	..	1
311	Thuwee	..	1	..	..	1	..
312	Veerree	..	1	..	..	1	..
	Carried forward..	6	238	..	13	124	45

No.	Names of Towns and Villages.	Towns having walls with ramparts and bastions.	Towns having fortified residences of the Durbar.	Towns having other fortified places within them.	Fortlets outside Villages.	Towers inside Villages.	Villages having walls without ramparts or bastions.
	Brought over	6	238	..	13	124	45
313	Shelna		1	..	..	1	..
314	Piphad	..	1	1	..	..	..
315	Mekra	.	1	..	..	..	..
316	Wurra	..	1	..	..	..	..
317	Piawa	..	1	..	..	..	..
318	Mewassa	..	1	.	..	..	..
319	Linkalla	..	1	..	..	1	..
320	Wansiallee	..	1	.	..	1	..
321	Jejad	..	1	.	..	..	..
322	Hadeera	..	1	.	..	..	..
323	Dadia	..	1	.	.	..	..
324	Wunote	.	1		.	1	..
325	Charoria	..	1	..	..	..	..
326	Mandurdee	.	1	..	..	..	.
327	Adsunda	..	1	.	..	1	1
328	Meetialla	.	1	..	1	..	..
329	Dhujree	..	1	..	.	1	..
330	Badra	..	1	..	..	1	.
331	Jabal	..	1	..	.	..	..
332	Loaria Beeja	..	1	..	..	..	..
333	Gorka	.	1	..	..	1	..
334	Bhummur	..	1	.	..	..	..
335	Vejpurree	..	1	..	1	.	..
336	Jinjoora	..	1	..	..	..	..
337	Peetwurree	..	1	..	..	..	..
338	Kakria	..	..	..	.	..	1
339	Janjurda	..	1	..	..	.	..
340	Agria Bheeja	..	1	..	..	..	1
341	Methala (waste)	..	1	..	..	..	..
342	Surukria	..	..	..	..	1	.
343	Thordee	..	..	..	..	1	..
344	Koriana	..	1	..	.	..	1
345	Bugoya	..	1	..	.	..	..
346	Deburwa (waste)	..	1	..	.	..	.
347	Rampurra	..	.	..	..	1	..
348	Amerdee	..	1	..	..	..	.
349	Doltee	..	1	..	..	..	..
350	Wayuree	..	..	..	..	1	..
351	Bekerghud	..	..	..	..	1	..
352	Shejul	..	1	..	..	..	1
353	Htpawudlee	..	..	.	..	..	..
354	Jampoder	..	1	..	.	..	..
355	Gadukra	..	..	2	1	.	..
356	Ganla	..	1	..	..	..	..
357	Wawera	..	1	.	..	1	..
	Carried forward	6	275	3	16	138	50

No.	Names of Towns and Villages.	Towns having walls with ramparts and bastions.	Towns having fortified residences of the Durbar.	Towns having other fortified places within them.	Fortlets outside Villages.	Towers inside Villages.	Villages having walls without ramparts or bastions.	
	Brought over..	6	275	3	16	138	50	
358	Atheela (waste)	..	1	..	..	..	1	Under Ahmedabad. (358–402)
359	Wurtej.................	..	1	..	..	..	1	
360	Sorwuddra	..	1	..	..	..	1	
361	Sidursur	..	1	..	..	..	..	
362	Bhoomblee	..	1	.	..	..	1	
363	Koliak	..	1	.	..	..	1	
364	Malunka	..	1	..	..	..	1	
365	Rowatra	..	1	..	..	..	..	
366	Bootesur	..	.	..	..	..	1	
367	Hatub	.	1	..	..	..	..	
368	Boodail	..	1	..	..	..	..	
369	Ukwarra	.	1	..	..	..	1	
370	Thordee	..	..	..	..	..	1	
371	Ghoondee	..	..	..	..	1	1	
372	Thursunia	..	..	..	..	..	1	
373	Shoshia	.	1	..	..	..	..	
374	Thulsur	..	1	..	..	..	..	
375	Lakunka	..	1	..	..	..	..	
376	Kudderpur	..	1	..	..	..	..	
377	Miteeweeree............	..	1	..	..	..	..	
378	Juspurra	..	1	..	..	..	..	
379	Bundaria	..	1	..	..	..	..	
380	Naree	..	1	..	..	..	..	
381	Panchpimpla	..	1	..	..	..	..	
382	Rajpurra	..	1	..	..	..	..	
383	Trapuj	..	1	..	..	1	..	
384	Ugiallee	..	1	..	..	..	..	
385	Soorka Mota	..	1	..	..	..	..	
386	Wurria................	..	1	..	..	..	..	
387	Tana..................	..	1	..	..	..	1	
388	Ganglee	..	1	..	..	..	..	
389	Naisra	..	1	..	..	..	..	
390	Kurdej................	..	1	..	..	..	..	
391	Meguridder	..	1	..	..	..	..	
392	Wulawul	..	1	..	..	..	..	
393	Sakrasur	..	1	..	..	..	..	
394	Barolee	..	1	..	..	..	..	
395	Alapur................	..	..	..	..	..	1	
396	Kursullia..............	..	1	..	..	..	..	
397	Bordee................	..	1	..	..	..	..	
398	Kajawudder	..	..	..	..	1	..	
399	Kakria...............	..	1	..	..	..	..	
400	Deogana	..	1	..	..	..	..	
401	Botad	1	1	..	..	..	..	
402	Patna	..	1	..	..	..	..	
	Carried forward..	7	314	3	16	141	63	

No.	Names of Towns and Villages.	Towns having walls with ramparts and bastions.	Towns having fortified residences of the Durbar.	Towns having other fortified places within them.	Fortlets outside Villages.	Towers inside Villages.	Villages having walls without ramparts or bastions.	
	Brought over..	7	314	3	16	141	63	
403	Jumrala	..	1	..	..	1	..	Under Ahmedabad.
404	Rattunwao	..	1	..	..	..	..	
405	Sumudialla	..	..	..	..	1	..	
406	Keria	..	..	..	..	1	..	
407	Kurianee	..	1	..	..	..	..	
408	Latheedur	..	1	..	..	..	..	
409	Dhinkwalee	..	1	..	..	..	..	
410	Shairthullee	..	1	..	..	..	..	
411	Sumudialla Beejo	..	1	..	..	..	..	
412	Goreedra	..	1	..	..	..	..	
413	Patee	..	1	..	..	..	..	
414	Tajpur	..	..	..	..	1	..	
415	Burbeer	..	1	..	..	..	..	
416	Dantretia	..	1	..	..	..	..	
417	Loondurra	..	1	..	..	1	..	
418	Jinjawudder	..	1	..	..	1	..	
419	Otaria	..	1	..	..	..	..	
420	Kakoee	..	..	..	..	..	1	
421	Panvee	..	1	..	..	1	..	
422	Sandera	..	1	..	..	..	..	
423	Malpurra	..	1	..	..	..	..	
	Total..	7	331	3	16	148	64	
	No. 2. TALOOKA RUTTUNPOOR DAMUNKA.							
1	Ruttunpoor	..	..	..	..	1	..	
2	Damunka	..	..	..	..	1	..	
3	Jullalpoor	..	..	..	..	1	..	
	Total..	..	..	..	..	3	..	
	No. 3. TALOOKA WULLA.							
1	Wulla	1	..	..	..	..	..	
2	Kanpoor	..	..	..	..	1	..	
3	Pimpurdee	..	..	..	..	1	..	
4	Kalatulao	..	..	..	..	1	..	
5	Durer	1	1	..	..	..	..	
	Total..	2	1	..	..	3	..	
	No. 4.							
1	Talooka Chamardee	..	..	..	1	..	1	
	No. 5.							
1	Talooka Tora	Have reported none.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	
	No. 6.							
1	Talooka Katoria							

No.	Names of Towns and Villages.	Towns having walls with ramparts and bastions.	Towns having fortified residences of the Durbar.	Towns having other fortified places within them.	Fortlets outside Villages.	Towers inside Villages.	Villages having walls without ramparts or bastions.
	No. 7.						
1	Talooka Panchwra	..	1	..	1	..	..
	No. 8.						
1	Talooka Waoree Wachanee..	Have reported none.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
	No. 9.						
1	Talooka Soonpurree........						
	No. 10.						
1	Talooka Puchegaum	..	..	..	..	1	..
	No. 11.						
1	Talooka Cheetrawao	..	..	1	..	..	..
	No. 12.						
1	Talooka Ramunka	..	1	...	..	1	..
	No. 13.						
1	Talooka Wurode..........	..	..	..	..	1	..
	No. 14.						
1	Talooka Ullumpur	..	1	..	..	..	..
	No. 15.						
1	Talooka Dhola............	Has reported none.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
	No. 16. Talooka Lathee.						
1	Lathee..................	1	1	..	..	..	..
2	Rajpimpla	..	..	..	..	1	..
3	Walooker...............	..	1	..	..	..	Under Ahmedabad.
	Total..	1	2	..	..	1	..
	No. 17.						
1	Talooka Gudhalee	..	..	..	..	1	..
	No. 18.						
1	Talooka Gudhoola	Have reported none.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
	No. 19.						
1	Talooka Deducree						
	No. 20.						
1	Talooka Khijrioo..........						
	No. 21.						
1	Talooka Bochurwa						

No.	Names of Towns and Villages.	Towns having walls with ramparts and bastions.	Towns having fortified residences of the Durbar.	Towns having other fortified places within them.	Fortlets outside Villages.	Towers inside Villages.	Villages having walls without ramparts or bastions.
	No. 22.						
1	Talooka Bojawudder	..	..	..	..	1	..
	No. 23. Talooka Sumundialla Chubaria.						
1	Chubaria	..	..	..	..	1	..
	No. 24. Talooka Limra.						
1	Limra	..	1	..	..	..	1
2	Ingoralla	..	1	..	..	..	..
3	Kampurdee	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	3	..	..	..	1
	No. 25. Talooka Waoree.						
1	Waoree	..	1	..	..	1	..
2	Durwalla	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	2	..	..	1	..
	No. 26.						
1	Talooka Wagudra	..	1	..	..	2	1
	No. 27. Talooka Palitana.						
1	Palitana	1	1	..	10	..	..
2	Gareadar	..	1	..	..	..	..
3	Purbree	..	1	..	..	..	..
4	Motee Waoree	..	1	..	..	..	..
5	Mandwee	..	1	..	..	..	..
6	Mota Charoria	..	..	..	..	2	..
7	Welawudder	..	..	..	..	1	..
8	Weerree	..	..	..	..	1	..
9	Morba	..	..	..	..	1	..
10	Nhanee Waoree	..	..	..	..	1	..
11	Panch Tobra	..	..	..	..	1	..
12	Limburdar (waste)	..	..	..	..	1	..
13	Dumralla	..	1	..	..	..	..
14	Mokurka	..	1	..	..	..	..
15	Rundola	..	..	..	..	1	..
16	Malparra	..	..	..	..	1	..
17	Luarwao	..	..	..	..	1	..
18	Panjallee	..	..	..	..	1	..
19	Ralgoan	..	1	..	..	..	1
20	Panshuna	..	1	..	..	..	..
21	Rajpurra	..	..	..	..	1	..
22	Lampallia	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Carried forward	1	10	..	10	13	1

No.	Names of Towns and Villages.	Towns having walls with ramparts and bastions.	Towns having fortified residences of the Durbar.	Towns having other fortified places within them.	Fortlets outside Villages.	Towers inside Villages.	Villages having walls without ramparts or bastions.
	Brought over..	1	10	..	10	13	1
23	Uneera..................	..	..	..	..	1	..
24	Walookur................	..	1	..	..	..	..
25	Jumunwao	..	..	..	..	1	..
26	Mallia	..	..	..	..	1	..
27	Balwudder	..	..	..	..	1	..
28	Roopawutty..............	..	..	..	..	1	..
29	Timba	..	1	..	..	..	..
30	Sandkakra	..	1	..	..	..	..
31	Moteesuree	..	1	..	..	..	..
32	Jallia	..	..	..	..	1	..
33	Mangooka	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Total..	1	15	..	10	19	1

PRANT OR DIVISION OF OOND SURWEYA.

	No. 1.						
1	Talooka Eyawej	Have reported none.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
	No. 2.						
1	Talooka Sunala						
	No. 3.						
1	Talooka Sheroda						
	No. 4.						
1	Talooka Rajpurra						
	No. 5.						
1	Talooka Paha						
	No. 6.						
1	Talooka Dedurda..........						
	No. 7.						
1	Talooka Jallia Bheeja......						
	No. 8.						
1	Talooka Jallia Umrajeena ..						
	No. 9.						
1	Talooka Choke						
	No. 10.						
1	Talooka Kunjurda						

No.	Names of Towns and Villages.	Towns having walls with ramparts and bastions.	Towns having fortified residences of the Durbar.	Towns having other fortified places within them.	Fortlets outside Villages.	Towers inside Villages.	Villages having walls without ramparts or bastions.
	No. 11.						
1	Talooka Satanonais	Have reported none.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
	No. 12.						
1	Talooka Wudal						
	No. 13.						
1	Talooka Morchopna						
	No. 14.						
1	Talooka Bundaria						
	No. 15.						
1	Talooka Bodanonais						
	No. 16.						
1	Talooka Joonapader						
	No. 17.						
1	Talooka Sewreewudder						
	No. 18.						
1	Talooka Roheesulla						
	No. 19.						
1	Talooka Summundialla						
	No. 20.						
1	Talooka Gundhol						
	No. 21.						
1	Talooka Katroree	..	..	..	..	1	..
	No. 22.						
1	Talooka Datha	Have reported none.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
	No. 23.						
1	Talooka Wejanonais						

PRANT OR DIVISION OF BABRIAWAR.

	TALOOKA DEDAN.						
1	Dedan	..	..	1	..	..	..
2	Barputolee	..	1	..	..	..	1
3	Chotra..................	..	..	..	..	..	1
4	Barmun	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Total .	..	1	1	..	..	3

No.	Names of Towns and Villages.	Towns having walls with ramparts and bastions.	Towns having fortified residences of the Durbar.	Towns having other fortified places within them.	Fortlets outside Villages.	Towers inside Villages.	Villages having walls without ramparts or bastions.
	No. 2.						
1	Talooka Koondlialla	..	1	..	..	1	..
	No. 3.						
1	Talooka Pinchree						
	No. 4.						
1	Talooka Phachria	Have reported none.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
	No. 5.						
1	Talooka Bhoondree.						
	No. 6.						
1	Talooka Nagsree	..	..	..	..	1	..
	No. 7. Talooka Katurdhar.						
1	Bhakoder	..	1	..	..	..	..
	No. 8.						
1	Talooka Kuntharia Kysa....						
	No. 9.						
1	Talooka Kotree						
	No. 10.						
1	Talooka Kagwudder						
	No. 11.						
1	Talooka Kuntharia Coolee ..						
	No. 12.						
1	Talooka Timbee	Have reported none.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
	No. 13.						
1	Talooka Mansa						
	No. 14.						
1	Talooka Jeekadree						
	No. 15.						
1	Talooka Balaveewao						
	No. 16.						
1	Talooka Bhutwudder						
	No. 17.						
1	Talooka Bhada	..	1	..	..	..	..

No.	Names of Towns and Villages.	Towns having walls with ramparts and bastions.	Towns having fortified residences of the Durbar.	Towns having other fortified places within them.	Fortlets outside Villages.	Towers inside Villages.	Villages having walls without ramparts or bastions.
	No. 18.						
1	Talooka Doodhala	Have reported none.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
	No. 19.						
1	Talooka Lor						
	No. 20.						
1	Talooka Dholadree						
	No. 21.						
1	Talooka Sakria						
	No. 22.						
1	Talooka Wurr Oonchia						
	No. 23.						
1	Talooka Deokawudder						
	No. 24.						
1	Talooka Ningala						
	No. 25.						
1	Talooka Hindorna	..	..	..	..	1	
	No. 26.						
1	Talooka Hurmuntia	Have reported none.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
	No. 27.						
1	Talooka Oontiawudder						
	No. 28.						
1	Talooka Ebhulwar						
	No. 29.						
1	Talooka Koaya						
	No. 30.						
1	Talooka Ganjawudder......						
	No. 31.						
1	Talooka Gheshpur						
	No. 32.						
1	Talooka Sangana						
	TALOOKA JAFFERABAD.						
1	Jafferabad	1	1	1	1	..	..
2	Wudlhera	..	..	..	..	..	1
3	Kurrealee	..	..	..	..	..	1
4	Baberkote	..	..	..	..	..	1
5	Loonsapoor	..	..	..	..	..	1
6	Lontpoor	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Total..	1	1	1	1	1	4

PRANT OR DIVISION OF OKHAMUNDUL.

No.	Names of Towns and Villages.	Towns having walls with ramparts and bastions.	Towns having fortified residences of the Durbar.	Towns having other fortified places within them.	Fortlets outside Villages.	Towers inside Villages.	Villages having walls without ramparts or bastions.
	TALOOKA OKHAMUNDUL.						
1	Goamtyjee	1	1	..	..	..	..
2	Bate	..	1	..	..	..	..
3	Wurwala	1	1	..	..	..	..
4	Bhcemrana	..	..	..	1	..	..
5	Wushaee	..	..	..	..	1	..
6	Aramhra	..	1	..	..	1	..
7	Kullianpoor	..	..	..	..	1	..
8	Bawura Mota	..	..	..	..	1	..
9	Dheenky	..	..	..	..	1	..
10	Drewao	..	..	..	..	1	..
11	Muddhy	..	1	..	..	1	..
12	Posheetra	..	1	..	..	1	..
13	Kolera	..	..	..	..	1	..
14	Goreza	..	..	..	..	1	..
15	Padly	..	..	..	..	1	..
16	Shamrasur	..	..	..	..	1	..
17	Muckunpur	..	..	..	..	1	..
18	Moolwasur	..	..	..	..	1	..
19	Wachoo	..	..	..	..	1	..
20	Moolwail	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Total	2	6	..	1	16	..

ABSTRACT OF THE FOREGOING DIVISIONS.

Abstract of Jhalawar.

No.	Names of Talookas.	Towns having walls with ramparts and bastions.	Towns having fortified residences of the Durbar.	Towns having other fortified places within them.	Fortlets outside Villages.	Towers inside Villages.	Villages having walls without ramparts or bastions.
1	Hulwud Drangdra	13	84	1	1	7	108
2	Limree	3	6	..	..	5	36
3	Kuntharia	..	2	..	..	3	1
4	Kurol	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Kumlapoor	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Kumlao	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Geree	..	..	..	..	2	..
8	Chuchana	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Chulala	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Jackun	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Kandia	..	..	..	..	..	1
12	Tulsana	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Tavee	..	..	..	..	..	1
14	Deolia	..	..	..	..	..	2
15	Durod	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Palalee	..	..	..	..	..	2
17	Bhoeka	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Bhuttan	..	..	..	..	..	2
19	Lalliad	..	..	..	..	..	1
20	Bulgamra	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Bhudwana	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Wunala	..	..	..	..	..	1
23	Sumla	..	..	..	..	..	2
24	Saooka	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Oontree	..	..	..	..	..	1
26	Unkewalia	..	..	..	..	2	2
27	Wudwan	3	4	..	..	3	25
28	Jampoder	..	..	..	..	..	1
29	Keralee	..	..	..	..	..	2
30	Goodealee	..	..	..	..	1	2
31	Jhummur	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	Doodrej	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	Balora	..	..	..	..	..	1
34	Rajpur	..	..	..	..	..	2
35	Wurode	..	1	..	..	1	3
36	Wunna	1	1	..	..	2	2
37	Wankaneer	1	21	..	..	11	15
38	Meshria	..	..	..	..	2	..
39	Than Lugtur	2	2	1	..	9	36
40	Wittulghud	..	1	..	..	..	1
41	Kesria	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Carried forward..	23	122	2	1	48	251

No.	Names of Talookas.	Towns having walls with ramparts and bastions.	Towns having forti-fied residences of the Durbar.	Towns having other fortified places within them.	Fortlets outside Vil-lages.	Towers inside Vil-lages.	Villages having walls without ramparts or bastions.
	Brought over..	23	122	2	1	48	251
42	Moolee..................	2	15	..	..	..	14
43	Moonjpoor	..	..	..	..	..	1
44	Saeela	2	21	..	..	5	..
45	Choora..................	1	1	..	..	..	10
46	Kurmur	..	..	..	..	..	1
47	Dussara	..	1	..	..	..	..
48	Bujana	..	7	..	..	3	1
49	Patree	1	1	..	..	1	1
50	Jhinjoowarra	..	2	..	..	10	4
51	Wunod...................	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	Bharejra	..	..	..	..	..	1
53	Rae Sanklee.............	..	2	..	..	..	..
	Total..	29	172	2	1	67	284

Abstract of the District of Kattywar.

1	Umrellee	1	14	..	..	106	..
2	Jaitpoor Cheetul..........	1	7	..	1	38	34
3	Beelka..................	1	2	..	..	6	..
4	Babra	..	2	..	..	1	6
5	Derree Janbaee	..	..	..	..	..	1
6	Bugusra	..	1	..	1	3	2
7	Kotra Peetha	..	1	..	..	4	..
8	Eshwuria................	..	..	..	..	1	..
9	Kuneer	..	..	..	.	..	1
10	Katkrota................	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Khijria	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Gurmlee Motee	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Gurmlee Nanee	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Gudhia..................	..	1	..	..	2	..
15	Churkha	..	..	..	..	1	..
16	Jhanka	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Dholerwa................	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Bulgaum	..	..	..	..	1	..
19	Manawao.................	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Lakhapader..............	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Moanwell................	..	..	..	..	4	..
22	Veekria	..	..	..	..	1	..
23	Loongia	..	1	..	..	..	..
24	Waguwree	..	..	..	..	1	..
25	Halria	..	1	..	..	..	5
26	Jusdhun	..	8	..	3	3	24
27	Bhudlee	..	..	..	1	6	2
28	Summundialla............	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Carried forward..	3	38	..	6	179	75

No.	Names of Talookas.	Towns having walls with ramparts and bastions.	Towns having fortified residences of the Durbar.	Towns having other fortified places within them.	Fortlets outside Villages.	Towers inside Villages.	Villages having walls without ramparts or bastions.
	Brought over..	3	38	..	6	179	75
29	Kurreana	..	1	..	1	..	1
30	Annundpoor	1	1	..	.	1	3
31	Choteela	..	6	..	1	1	5
32	Khumbala	..	2	..	..	1	1
33	Paliad	..	2	..	1	..	..
34	Bhemora	..	1	..	..	..	1
35	Bamunbor	..	1	..	..	..	..
36	Mewassa	..	1	..	..	..	2
37	Matra Timba	..	2	..	..	2	..
38	Sunosra	..	..	..	..	1	1
39	Etria Gudala	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	Chobaree	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	Neelwra	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	Kumundia	..	..	..	..	1	1
43	Dhandulpoor	1	..	..	..	1	..
44	Soodamra	..	2	..	..	3	11
45	Sejukpoor	..	1	..	..	..	1
46	Rampurda	..	1	..	..	..	1
47	Wusawud	..	..	1	..	..	3
48	Dahera Dussa	..	..	..	..	.	..
49	Gegasarun	..	2	..	..	1	..
50	Akria	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	Urjunsook	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	Weechawur	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	Kooba	..	..	..	..	..	..
54	Randhia	..	..	..	..	..	..
55	Khijria	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total .	5	61	1	9	191	106

Abstract of Muchoo Kanta.

1	Moorvee Tunkara	2	27	1	1	14	9
2	Mallia	..	3	..	..	4	3
	Total..	2	30	1	1	18	12

Abstract of Hallar.

1	Nowanuggur	6	108	4	6	133	7
2	Drappa	1	3	..	..	16	2
3	Veerpoor Kureree	1	2	..	1	3	..
4	Moolera Deree	..	..	..	..	3	..
	Carried over..	8	113	4	7	155	9

No.	Names of Talookas.	Towns having walls with ramparts and bastions.	Towns having fortified residences of the Durbar.	Towns having other fortified places within them.	Fortlets outside Villages.	Towers inside Villages.	Villages having walls without ramparts or bastions.
	Brought over..	8	113	4	7	155	9
5	Satoder Waoree	..	..	..	..	3	..
6	Sesang Chandlee	..	..	..	..	5	..
7	Goondul Dhorajee	3	23	1	1	57	11
8	Mengnee	..	1	..	..	1	..
9	Kotra Sanganee	1	5	..	..	8	18
10	Bhadwa	..	1	..	..	2	..
11	Rajpurra	..	3	..	..	2	6
12	Rajkot Sirdhar	2	8	..	1	7	9
13	Gowridhur	..	2	..	..	1	..
14	Kotharia	..	2	..	1	1	..
15	Lodheka	..	1	..	..	1	..
16	Pal	..	..	..	..	1	..
17	Gudka	..	2	..	..	2	..
18	Wudalee	..	1	..	..	..	..
19	Veerwao	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Shapoor	..	1	..	..	1	..
21	Kansealee	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Muwa	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Durol Surubdur	..	12	..	..	3	4
24	Kheersra	..	2	..	..	..	3
25	Jalia Dewanee	..	1	..	..	1	..
26	Kotra Nayajee	..	..	..	..	2	..
	Total	14	178	5	10	253	60

Abstract of Soruth.

1	Joonagur	10	87	1	1	266	8
2	Bantwa	2	9	..	..	22	3
3	Umrapur	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Total..	12	96	1	1	288	13

Abstract of Burda.

1	Poorbundur	3	15	..	1	12	14

Abstract of Gohelwar.

1	Bhownuggur	7	331	3	16	148	64
2	Ruttunpoor Damunka	..	..	..	..	3	..
	Carried forward..	7	331	3	16	151	64

No.	Names of Talookas.	Towns having walls with ramparts and bastions.	Towns having fortified residences of the Durbar.	Towns having other fortified places within them.	Fortlets outside Villages.	Towers inside Villages.	Villages having walls without ramparts or bastions.
	Brought over..	7	331	3	16	151	64
3	Wulla	2	1	..	..	3	..
4	Chumardee	..	..	..	1	..	1
5	Tora	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Katoria	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Panchwra	..	1	..	1	..	..
8	Waoree Wachanee	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Sonpurra	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Puchegaum	..	..	..	..	1	..
11	Cheetrawao	..	..	1	..	..	..
12	Ramunka	..	1	..	..	1	..
13	Wurode	..	..	..	..	1	..
14	Ullumpur	..	1	..	..	..	..
15	Dhola	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Lathee	1	2	..	..	1	..
17	Gudhalee	..	..	..	..	1	..
18	Gudhoola	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Dedukree	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Khijrioo	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Bochurwa	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Bojawudder	..	..	..	..	1	..
23	Sumundhiala Chobaria	..	..	..	..	1	..
24	Leemra	..	3	..	..	..	1
25	Waoree	..	2	..	..	1	..
26	Wagudra	..	1	..	..	2	1
27	Palitana	1	15	..	10	19	..
	Total..	11	358	4	28	183	67

Abstract of Oond Surweya.

1	Eyawej	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Sunala	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Sherode	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Rajpurra	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Paha	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Dedurda	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Jallia Bheeja	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Ditto Umrajeena	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Choke	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Kunjurda	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Satmonais	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Wudal	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Morchopna	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Bundaria	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Bodanonais	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Joonapadur	..	..	..	..	..	..

No.	Names of Talookas.	Towns having walls with ramparts and bastions.	Towns having fortified residences of the Durbar.	Towns having other fortified places within them.	Fortlets outside Villages.	Towers inside Villages.	Villages having walls without ramparts or bastions.
17	Sewreewudder	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Roheesala	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Sumundialla	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Gundhol	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Katroree	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Datha	..	..	..	..	1	..
23	Wijanonais	..	..	..	..	.	..
	Total..	..	..	..	..	1	..

Abstract of Babriawar.

No.	Names of Talookas.	Towns having walls with ramparts and bastions.	Towns having fortified residences of the Durbar.	Towns having other fortified places within them.	Fortlets outside Villages.	Towers inside Villages.	Villages having walls without ramparts or bastions.
1	Dedan	..	1	1	..	..	3
2	Koondlialla	..	1	..	..	1	..
3	Pinchree	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Phachria	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Bhoondree	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Nagsree	..	..	.	..	1	..
7	Katurdhar	..	1	..	..	..	..
8	Kuntharia Kysa	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Kotree	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Kagwudder	.	..	..	..	..	..
11	Kuntharia Coolee	..	..	..	..	.	..
12	Timbee	..	..	..	..	..	.
13	Mansa	..	..	..	.	..	..
14	Jeekadoee	..	..	..	.	..	..
15	Balaneewno	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Bhutwudder	..	..	..	..	.	..
17	Bhada	..	1	..	..	..	..
18	Doodhala	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Lor	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Dholadree	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Sakria	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Wur Oonchia	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Deoka Wudder	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Ningala	..	..	..	.	..	..
25	Hindorna	..	..	..	.	1	..
26	Hurmuntia	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	Oontiawudder	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	Ebhulwar	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	Konya	..	..	.	..	..	..
30	Ganjawudder	.	..	..	..	..	..
31	Gheshpur	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	Sangana	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	Jafferabad	1	1	1	1	1	4
	Total	1	5	2	1	4	7

Abstract of Okhamundul.

No.	Names of Talookas.	Towns having walls with ramparts and bastions.	Towns having fortified residences of the Durbar.	Towns having other fortified places within them.	Fortlets outside Villages.	Towers inside Villages.	Villages having walls without ramparts or bastions.
1	Okhamundul	2	6	..	1	16	..

GENERAL ABSTRACT.

	Prant or Division.						
1	Jhalawar	29	172	2	1	67	284
2	Kattywar................	5	61	1	9	191	106
3	Muchoo Kanta	2	30	1	1	18	12
4	Hallar	14	178	5	10	253	60
5	Soruth	12	96	1	1	288	13
6	Burda	3	15	..	1	12	14
7	Gohelwar................	11	358	4	28	183	67
8	Oond Surweya.	..	..	..	..	1	.
9	Babriawar	1	5	2	1	4	7
10	Okhamundul	2	6	..	1	16	..
	Grand Total..	79	921	16	53	1,033	563

INFORMATION

RELATIVE TO THE

WANDERING TRIBES

IN THE PROVINCE OF KATTYWAR.

PREPARED BY

CAPTAIN J. T. BARR,

7TH REGIMENT BOMBAY N. I.,

ACTING POLITICAL AGENT IN KATTYWAR.

Submitted to Government on the 9th February 1855.

Number.	Names of Talookas and Villages.	Designation of Tribe or Subdivision of Tribe.	Number of said Tribe. Adults. Males.	Adults. Females.	Children. Males.	Children. Females.	Total.	Range of Country generally gone over by the Tribe in its wanderings.	Head Quarters of the Tribe, if any, during the Rainy Season, or else Original Seat.	Ostensible Occupation or Trade.
	DIVISION OF HALLAR.									
1	Noanuggur	Jogee	2	1	1	1	5	Wanderings limited to the Division of Hallar in this province.	Dhurole, Jallia, and Kalawur, they reside also in these places during the monsoon.	Catching snakes, and playing on a kind of fiddle.
2	Ditto..........	Ditto	1	1	..	2	4	Ditto	Jallia; ditto....	Ditto ....
3	Ditto..........	Ditto	1	1	..	..	2	Ditto	Kalawur	Ditto ....
4	Ditto..........	Ditto	2	4	2	1	9	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ....
5	Ditto..........	Ditto	3	2	..	2	7	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ....
6	Ditto..........	Ditto	20	17	15	14	66	Ditto	Jamboora	Selling of salt ..
7	Ditto..........	Ditto	11	11	7	6	35	Ditto	Khimrana	Ditto ....
8	Ditto..........	Ditto	2	1	1	1	5	Ditto	Dhaeea	Ditto ....

Tribes in the Province of Kattywar.

Religion and Caste.	Marriage and Funeral Customs and Ceremonies.	Whether they intermarry with other Tribes, and if so, with what.	Whether any other parties of the Tribe exist, and if so, where they are now believed to be.	Social System, viz. whether they have a recognised Head of the Tribe, or a common Head of the Subdivisions of Tribes.
Religion Hindoo; caste Jogee.	They are allowed a plurality of wives, and on a marriage contract being formed a payment of 64 Korees is made to the bride's parents; a payment of 14 Korees is also made on the preliminary marriage arrangements. They marry when both sexes attain the age of ten years respectively. A woman can leave her husband should cause call for it and live with another man, on his paying compensation to the husband, of 140 Korees. They bury their dead.	They intermarry with their own tribe.	Other parties of this tribe live in Dhurole, Jallia, Kaluwur, Joordoo, Cheela, and other villages.	They have no recognised head.
Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	They are allowed a plurality of wives. A payment of 70 Korees is made by the father of the bridegroom to the father of the bride. An affianced bride can marry another man if preferred to the man she may be betrothed to. A woman can leave her husband and live with another man if she choose; a woman can also, after her husband's death, re-marry. They bury their dead, but prior to so doing they brand the great toe of the right foot.	Ditto	Ditto in Hallar	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	They have a recognised head, by name Rano Rathor, who resides in Khimrana.
Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto, by name Khima, who resides in Dhaeea.

Number.	Names of Talookas and Villages.	Designation of Tribe, or Subdivision of Tribe.	Number of said Tribe. Adults. Males.	Adults. Females.	Children. Males.	Children. Females.	Total.	Range of Country generally gone over by the Tribe in its wanderings.	Head Quarters of the Tribe, if any, during the Rainy Season, or else Original Seat.	Ostensible Occupation or Trade.
9	Noanuggur	Nut	7	6	8	4	25	From Jodhpoor in Marwar to Wagur, and through the Radhunpoor territory to Hallar in this province, whence they proceed to Joonagur.	Jodhpoor........	Rope-dancing, and begging.
10	Photree	Rawul	1	1	1	2	5	Hallar in this province.	Photree	Rope and tape makers.
11	Between the villages Kullianpoor and Timbree.	Wagree	15	20	13	13	61	From Dholka in Guzerat to Hallar and Burda in Kattywar.	Dholka	Venders of vegetables and sticks for goods and walking sticks, &c.
12	Kusba Lallpur....	Jogee	2	1	1	2	6	Kattywar........	Peepurtoda	Wood-cutting and selling of salt.
13	Ditto..........	Ditto	3	2	..	..	5	Ditto	Kherala	Ditto ....
14	Bodhawuree and Nandhooree.	Ditto	1	1	..	1	3	Ditto	Jamboora	Ditto ....
15	Kusbo Jooria	Bujania	4	4	6	3	17	Ditto	No particular place.	Rope-dancing....
16	Kundorna	Fukeer..........	1	..	..	..	1	From Merradsur through Kutch to Hallar, from thence to Joonagur.	No particular place.	Begging ....

Religion and Caste.	Marriage and Funeral Customs and Ceremonies.	Whether they intermarry with other Tribes, and if so, with what.	Whether any other parties of the Tribe exist, and if so, where they are now believed to be.	Social System, viz. whether they have a recognised Head of the Tribe, or a common Head of the Subdivisions of Tribes.
Hindoo, caste Nut.	They are allowed a plurality of wives. A payment of Rs. 100 is made by the father of the bridegroom to the father of the bride. A woman cannot leave her husband to live with another man, nor can she re-marry after the decease of her husband. They burn their dead.	They intermarry with their own tribe.	Other parties of this tribe live in Jodhpoor.	They have a recognised head, by name Nowlo, who resides in Jodhpoor.
Hindoo; caste Rawul.	Polygamy is not allowed. After the decease of the husband the woman can live with another man. They bury their dead.	They intermarry with other tribes.	Ditto in Kattywar ..	They have no recognised head.
Hindoo; caste Wagree.	Polygamy is allowed. The father of the bridegroom pays to the father of the bride Rs. 18, and the latter to the former Rs. 1. They burn their dead.	It is not customary to intermarry with other tribes.	None in this Province.	They have a recognised head, by name Shundwee Mahdoo, who resides in Dholka in Guzerat.
Hindoo; caste Jogee.	They are allowed a plurality of wives. The father of the bridegroom makes a payment of 60 Korees to the father of the bride. They bury their dead, but before doing so they brand the great toe of the right foot.	Ditto	Other parties of the tribe exist in the village of Kimrana in this province.	A recognised head exists, by name Jogee Nano, in the village Peepurtora in Hallar in this province.
Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Not known whether any other parties of this tribe exist.	None.
Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Other parties of the tribe exist in Kimrana and Peepurtoda.	Ditto.
Hindoo; caste Bujania.	They are allowed a plurality of wives. A payment of Rs. 160 is made by the father of the bridegroom to the father of the bride. A woman after the death of her husband can re-marry. They bury their dead, but prior to burial a lighted bundle of hay is placed over the face of the corpse.	Ditto	Not known	Ditto.
Mussulman Fukeer.	A plurality of wives is allowed. It is usual for the father of the bridegroom to make a payment to the father of the bride, of Korees 25 to 50. A	Ditto	Other parties of this tribe do not exist in Kattywar.	Ditto.

Number.	Names of Talookas and Villages.	Designation of Tribe, or Subdivision of Tribe.	Number of said Tribe. Adults. Males.	Females.	Children. Males.	Females.	Total.	Range of Country generally gone over by the Tribe in its wanderings.	Head Quarters of the Tribe, if any, during the Rainy Season, or else Original Seat.	Ostensible Occupation or Trade.
17	Kundorna........	Fukeer..........	1	..	..	..	1	From Merradsur through Kutch to Hallar, from thence to Joonaghur in this province.	Punjab	Begging ....
18	Ditto	Konkunee	1	..	..	..	1	From Satara to Kutch, and from thence to Kundorna and Joonaghur in this province.	Satara	Ditto ....
19	Ditto..........	Sepahee	1	..	..	..	1	From Kutch to Kundorna, and proceeds to Dhorajee in this province.	No particular place.	Sepoy, or military occupation.
20	Kujoorda	Charon	4	1	2	1	8	From Marwar through Jhalawar to Kujoorda.	Ditto	Begging ....
21	Keerusra	Bujanio	1	2	1	4	8	From Bhaonuggur through Jhalawar to Hallar, and thence to Soruth in this province.	Hallar in Kattywar.	Rope-dancing....
22	Ditto..........	Ditto	1	2	3	1	7	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ....
23	Ditto..........	Ditto	2	2	2	1	7	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ....
24	Ditto..........	Ditto	1	4	4	4	13	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ....
25	Ditto..........	Ditto	2	3	5	1	11	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ....
26	Ditto..........	Ditto	3	2	2	1	8	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ....
27	Ditto..........	Ditto	3	4	3	3	13	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ....
28	Dathuranoo	Wadee	5	7	4	6	22	Hallar and Soruth in Kattywar.	Rajkot	Selling of stone hand-mills, and begging.

Religion and Caste.	Marriage and Funeral Customs and Ceremonies.	Whether they intermarry with other Tribes, and if so, with what.	Whether any other parties of the Tribe exist, and if so, where they are now believed to be.	Social System, viz. whether they have a recognised Head of the Tribe, or a common Head of the Subdivisions of Tribes.
	woman cannot leave her husband and live with another man during his life-time, nor re-marry after his death. They bury their dead.			
Mussulman Fukeer.	Similar to the foregoing	It is not customary to intermarry with other tribes.	Other parties of this tribe do not exist in Kattywar.	None.
Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Mussulman; caste Sepahee.	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Hindoo; caste Charon.	A plurality of wives is allowed, and a payment of Rs. 250 is made by the father of the bridegroom to the father of the bride. They bury their dead.	Ditto	Other parties of this tribe exist in Marwar.	They have a recognised head, by name Oodho.
Mussulman; caste Bujanio.	A plurality of wives is allowed. A payment is made by the father of the bridegroom to the father of the bride of 200 Korees. They do not marry until females attain the age of twenty years. A woman can leave her husband and live with another man. They bury their dead.	Ditto	Other parties of this tribe exist, but it is not known where.	No recognised head exists.
Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Hindoo; caste Wadee.	A plurality of wives is allowed, and a payment is made of 50 Korees by the father of the bridegroom to the father of the bride. A woman can	Ditto	Other parties of this tribe exist in the Wudeear division of Pahlunpoor.	They have a recognised head, named Nuthoo Mandunoo.

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29	Kakurda	Lohar	4	4	9	3	20	From Thadree to Wagur and Wudecar to Kattywar, from whence they will return to Thadree.	No particular place, and remain unsettled during the monsoon.	Ironsmiths ......
30	Hurreepoor	Ditto	9	14	11	7	41	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ....
31	Rajkote	Chamta	12	8	10	4	34	Burda, Soruth, Jhalawar, and other divisions in Kattywar.	No particular place.	Selling of stone hand-mills and jackasses, and rope-dancing.
32	Mowree	Ditto	6	6	6	3	21	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ....
33	Thernuthia of the Veerpur Talooka.	Wagree	8	10	5	7	30	Kattywar........	Sunala..........	Begging ....
34	Gondul.........	Ditto	19	21	16	8	64	From Dhundooka in Guzerat thro' Kattywar, and return to Ahmedabad.	Ahmedabad in Guzerat.	Cultivators of mash and water melons.

Religion and Caste.	Marriage and Funeral Customs and Ceremonies.	Whether they intermarry with other Tribes, and if so, with what.	Whether any other parties of the Tribe exist, and if so, where they are now believed to be.	Social System, viz. whether they have a recognised Head of the Tribe, or a common Head of the Subdivisions of Tribes.
	leave her husband and live with another man during his life-time and after his death. They bury their dead.			
Hindoo; caste Lohar.	A plurality of wives is allowed. A payment of from Rupees 40 to 80 is made by the father of the bridegroom to that of the bride. They burn their dead.	It is not customary to intermarry with other tribes.	Other parties of this tribe exist in Thadreo and Marwar.	They have no recognised head.
Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Mussulman, and believe in Beebee Fatma.	On a marriage contract being formed, a gift of 400 Korees is given by the father of the bridegroom to that of the bride. A woman can live with another man during her husband's life-time or after his decease. They bury their dead.	Ditto	Other parties of this tribe exist, but have no fixed place of abode.	Ditto.
Hindoo; caste Chamta.	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Hindoo; caste Wagree.	When a marriage contract is formed, a gift of Rs. 60 is made by the father of the bridegroom to that of the bride. A woman can live with another man during her husband's life-time or after his decease. They burn their dead.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	They marry when both sexes attain the age of maturity. The ceremony is performed in a square formed by four columns of earthen chatties of different sizes piled one above another; the bride and bridegroom are then seated in the centre of these columns, after which they take four turns round them, which ends the ceremony. A marriage gift of Rupees 22 is given by the father of the bridegroom to that of the bride. Should the woman leave her husband and live with another man, or do so after his death, a fine is exacted and paid either to her husband's relatives or to the caste. They bury their dead.	Ditto	Other parties of this tribe exist in Ahmedabad in Guzerat.	Ditto.

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35	Sooltanpoor	Wagree	33	29	33	31	126	From Dhundooka in Guzerat thro' Kattywar, and return to Ahmedabad.	Asnolee, under Ahmedabad in Guzerat.	Cultivators of mash and water melons, and begging.
36	Dhorajee	Jogee	6	2	1	2	11	Division of Hallar in this province.	Summundiala and Thanadowlee, villages in Kattywar.	Making of brooms, and of Cendonees, an article made of raw silk in a circular form, used by the females of the country for placing in the centre of the hair at the back of the head when forming the knot, to increase its size.
37	Ditto	Ditto	1	1	3	2	7	Do not wander about.	Seetlee	Making cotton rope and selling of twigs cut from Babool trees, &c. used by the inhabitants for cleaning their teeth.
38	Oomurkote	Ditto	13	7	2	5	27	Division of Hallar in this province.	Kathroree, in the division of Jhalawar in Kattywar.	Ditto ....

Religion and Caste.	Marriage and Funeral Customs and Ceremonies.	Whether they intermarry with other Tribes, and if so, with what.	Whether any other parties of the Tribe exist, and if so, where they are now believed to be.	Social System, viz. whether they have a recognised Head of the Tribe, or a common Head of the Subdivisions of Tribes.
Hindoo; caste Wagree.	They marry when both sexes attain the age of maturity. The ceremony is performed in a square formed by four columns of earthen chatties of different sizes piled one above another; the bride and bridegroom are then seated in the centre of these columns, after which they take four turns round them, which ends the ceremony. A marriage gift of Rupees 22 is given by the father of the bridegroom to that of the bride. Should the woman leave her husband and live with another man, or do so after his death, a fine is exacted and paid either to her husband's relatives or to the caste. They bury their dead.	They do not intermarry with other tribes.	Other parties of this tribe exist in Ahmedabad in Guzerat.	They have no recognised head.
Hindoo, caste Jogee.	Ditto. They bury their dead, but they brand the great toe of the right foot prior to so doing.	Ditto	Other parties of this tribe exist in Kattywar.	They have a recognised head, named Jogee Gullo.
Ditto	A plurality of wives is allowed. A payment of 84 Korees is made by the father of the bridegroom to that of the bride; and in the event of a woman leaving her husband to live with another man, or do so even after his death, compensation to the amount of 350 Korees is exacted, and paid either to the woman's husband, his relatives, or to the caste. They bury their dead.	Ditto	Do. in the division of Soruth in Kattywar.	They have a recognised head, by name Wadee Veedha, who resides in Koteeana in Kattywar.
Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

Number.	Names of Talookas and Villages.	Designation of Tribe, or Subdivision of Tribe.	Number of said Tribe. Adults. Males.	Adults. Females.	Children. Males.	Children. Females.	Total.	Range of Country generally gone over by the Tribe in its wanderings.	Head Quarters of the Tribe, if any, during the Rainy Season, or else Original Seat.	Ostensible Occupation or Trade.
39	Motee Marud	Wadee	2	..	1	..	3	Division of Hallar in this province.	Gogo in Guzerat..	Snake-catching ..
40	Majeeroo	Chamta	2	2	1	1	6	Division of Hallar and Soruth in Kattywar.	No particular place.	Selling of stone hand-mills.
41	Ditto..........	Wadee	4	2	5	1	12	Wanderings limited to the division of Soruth in Kattywar.	Majeeroo	Ditto ....
42	Oopleta..........	Ditto	7	7	8	6	28	Wanderings limited to this province.	No particular place.	Ditto, and begging.
43	Ghadoo..........	Ditto	18	21	14	13	66	Ditto	Walundeeo in Kattywar.	Catching snakes, and playing on a musical instrument.
44	Ditto..........	Bodhee	21	20	13	10	64	Wanderings limited to Hallar in this province.	No particular place.	Rope-dancing....

Religion and Caste.	Marriage and Funeral Customs and Ceremonies.	Whether they intermarry with other Tribes, and if so, with what.	Whether any other parties of the Tribe exist, and if so, where they are now believed to be.	Social System, viz. whether they have a recognised Head of the Tribe, or a common Head of the Subdivisions of Tribes.
Hindoo; caste Wadee.	Polygamy is not allowed, but a man can take another woman at her own consent to live with him on his paying 100 Korees to her parents. Should a woman leave her husband and live with another man, or do so after his death, a fine of 160 Korees is paid either to her husband, his parents, or to the caste. They bury their dead in a standing position.	They do not intermarry with other tribes.	Other parties of this tribe exist in the division of Soruth in Kattywar.	They have a recognised head, by name Wadeo Veedha, who resides in Koteeana in Kattywar.
Hindoo; caste Chamta.	A female is married when she attains the age of fifteen years, and a marriage gift of Rs. 400 and two suits of wearing apparel is made by the father of the bridegroom to that of the bride. If a woman during her husband's life-time, or after his death, lives with another man, a fine is exacted and paid either to the caste, her husband, or his relatives. They bury their dead.	Ditto	Other parties of this tribe exist in Kattywar.	A recognised head, by name Chamta Beeko, exists, and resides in the Gondul Purgunna; another, by name Ando, in Noanuggur and a third, by name Punjpuree in Joonaghur in Kattywar.
Hindoo; caste Wadee.	Same as No. 39	Ditto	Ditto	A recognised head exists, by name Wadee Kooshall, in the town of Morvee in this province.
Ditto	On forming a marriage contract a sum of Rs. 80 is paid by the parents of the bridegroom to those of the bride, and in case of a husband's death the woman is married to his younger brother. They bury their dead in a sitting posture.	Ditto	Other parties of this tribe exist in Majeeroo in Kattywar, and in Guzerat.	A recognised head, by name Rathore Horko, exists in Guzerat.
Ditto	Ditto and payment of 120 Korees to the bride's parents.	Ditto	Other parties of this tribe exist in the division of Hallar in this province.	They have no recognised head.
Hindoo; caste Bodeecha.	On a marriage alliance being formed 300 Korees are paid by the father of the bridegroom to that of the bride. A woman can live with another man during her husband's life-time or after his decease. They burn their dead.	Ditto	Ditto in the village Manawuddur in the division of Soruth in Kattywar.	Ditto.

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45	Ghadoo	Koombar........	25	29	28	38	120	Kattywar........	Village Majeeroo in this province.	Selling of stone hand-mills.
	DIVISION OF MUCHOO KANTA.									
1	Morvee..........	Ditto	3	4	3	2	12	From Marwar to this province.	Village Jesole in Marwar.	Cultivators while in their own country, but while in this province subsist by begging.
2	Ditto	Malee	1	1	1	1	4	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ....
3	Ditto	Wagree	2	2	..	6	10	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ....
4	Jetpoor of Morvee.	Jogeera	3	3	3	1	10	From Wagur in Kutch to this province.	Parkur in Kutch.	They are carpenters and beggars.
5	Kusba Naneebural.	Suraneeo	5	6	1	..	12	From Wagur, and are proceeding to Wudeear under Pahlunpoor.	Wudeear	Burnishing of arms and castrating young bulls.

Religion and Caste.	Marriage and Funeral Customs and Ceremonies.	Whether they intermarry with other Tribes, and if so, with what.	Whether any other parties of the Tribe exist, and if so, where they are now believed to be.	Social System, viz. whether they have a recognised Head of the Tribe, or a common Head of the Subdivisions of Tribes.
Hindoo; caste Koombar.	Polygamy is allowed, and payment of 400 Korees is made to the parents of the bride by those of the bridegroom. Should a girl remain unmarried before she attains her eighth year, her father is expelled from the caste.	They do not intermarry with other tribes.	Other parties of this tribe exist in Kattywar.	They have no recognised head.
Ditto ...	Polygamy is not allowed, nor do the parents of the bride, if they are of respectability, receive marriage gifts; nor is it customary for a woman after the decease of her husband to re-marry. They bury their dead.	Ditto	Other parties of this tribe exist in the Pahlunpoor Zilla.	Ditto.
Hindoo; caste Malee.	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Hindoo, caste Wagree.	Females are married when they attain the age of maturity. Polygamy is not allowed. A marriage gift from Rs. 10 to 25 is made to the bride's parents by those of the bridegroom. A woman cannot leave her husband and live with another man, but after his decease she can re-marry. They bury their dead.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Hindoo; caste Jogee.	Females are married when they attain the age of twelve years. A payment is made of 150 Korees to the parents of the bride by those of the bridegroom. A woman can live with another man during her husband's life-time or after his death. They burn their dead.	Ditto	Other parties of this tribe exist in Parkur.	None.
Hindoo; caste Suraneeo.	They marry when very young, and a marriage gift of Rupees 60 is made by the parents of the bridegroom to those of the bride; but should the son-in-law with his wife live with his mother and father-in-law, the amount is reduced to 15 Rupees. A widow can re-marry. They burn their dead.	Ditto	Do. in Radhunpoor.	A recognised head, by name Sindhul Rajjee Mokhjee, exists in Marwar.

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6	Thurghurree	Fukeer..........	1	1	..	..	2	From Wagur, and continue wandering about.	Village Peepaud of Palitana in this province.	Begging ....
7	Tunkara	Bhat	1	1	2	2	6	From Jhalawar to Hallar in this province.	Bhimmal, where they reside during the monsoon.	Hire out pack bullocks.
8	Anundpoor	Jogee	2	3	1	3	9	From the division of Kattywar, and are proceeding to that of Jhalawar, both in this province.	Village Jalee under Wankaneer in this province.	Wood-cutting and making brooms, and Eendonees, an article made of grass, or the leaves of the date tree, in a circular form, used by women on the head, on which to rest chatties of water, &c.
9	Addoco	Meeana	1	..	2	1	4	From Wagur to Kattywar.	Village Wathra in Kutch.	Labourer ......
10	Ditto	Sindee	2	2	..	1	5	From Kutch to Hallar in this province.	Village Kond in this province.	Ditto ....
11	Ditto	Fukeer..........	4	4	..	1	9	Accompanied a party on a pilgrimage to this province.	No particular place, and unsettled in the rains.	Begging ....
12	Kakrechee	Suraneeo	4	5	2	3	14	Wandered from Wudwar to this province.	Inhabitants of Marwar, but wander about during the rains.	Cattle-selling ....

Religion and Caste.	Marriage and Funeral Customs and Ceremonies.	Whether they intermarry with other Tribes, and if so, with what.	Whether any other parties of the Tribe exist, and if so, where they are now believed to be.	Social System, viz. whether they have a recognised Head of the Tribe, or a common Head of the Subdivisions of Tribes.
Mussulman; caste Fukeer.	They marry both when young and after they attain the age of maturity. A payment is made of 60 Rupees to the parents of the bride by those of the bridegroom. A woman can re-marry after her husband's decease. They bury their dead.	They do not intermarry with other tribes.	Other parties of this tribe are in existence in other parts.	A recognised head exists in Shewan in Sind.
Hindoo; caste Bhat.	They marry both when young and after they attain the age of maturity. A marriage gift is made by the parents of the bridegroom to those of the bride. A woman cannot live with another man during her husband's life-time nor after his death. They bury their dead.	Ditto	Other parties of this tribe exist in Marwar.	None.
Hindoo; caste Jogee.	They marry either when young or after attaining a mature age. A marriage gift of Rs. 40 is made by the parents of the bridegroom to those of the bride. A plurality of wives is allowed. A woman can live with another man during her husband's life-time or after his decease. They bury their dead.	Ditto	Other parties of this tribe reside in Wankaneer.	Ditto.
Mussulman; caste Meeana.	A marriage takes place when a female attains the age of twenty years. A marriage gift of 80 Korees is made by the parents of the bridegroom to those of the bride. A woman can live with another man during her husband's life-time and after his death.	Ditto	Other parties of this tribe exist in the village Pawur in Kutch.	A recognised head exists, by name Meeana Myeco.
Mussulman; caste Sindee.	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto in Kutch	A recognised head exists, by name Jam Gorh, in the Kutch village Moonreea.
Mussulman; caste Fukeer.	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Hindoo	A female is married when she is young or after she attains the age of maturity. A marriage gift of Rupees 4½	Ditto	Other parties of this tribe exist, but are itinerant.	They have no recognised head.

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13	Kakrechee ……	Lohar ……….	10	8	10	8	36	From Wudeear to this province, and will return to the former place.	No particular place, and continue wandering about during the rains.	Ironsmiths, and sell cattle.
14	Mallia ……….	Puradhee……..	7	5	5	5	22	Wander about Wagur in Kutch and Hallar in this province.	Sind, but continue wandering about during the rains.	Selling Eendonees and wicker work.

Religion and Caste.	Marriage and Funeral Customs and Ceremonies.	Whether they intermarry with other Tribes, and if so, with what.	Whether any other parties of the Tribe exist, and if so, where they are now believed to be.	Social System, viz. whether they have a recognised Head of the Tribe, or a common Head of the Subdivisions of Tribes.
	is made to her parents by those of the bridegroom. The marriage ceremony is performed in the open country, by seating together the bride and bridegroom, while the mother of the former and the father of the latter each fasten an earthen vessel to the lower part of their stomachs, and, facing each other, run at each other seven times, bringing the earthen vessels in contact until they break, which closes the ceremony. A woman can only live with another man after the death of her husband. They burn their dead.			
Hindoo, and believe in Ramda Peer and Seckotree Matha.	A marriage takes place when a girl attains the age of either ten or fifteen years, and a marriage gift of 60 Rupees is given by the parents of the bridegroom to those of the bride. If a woman, after the decease of her husband, lives with another man, her children, if she has any, are kept by her deceased husband's parents; and if she lives with another man during her husband's life-time, compensation is exacted from her, and paid to her husband's parents, besides the expenses of an entertainment to the caste people. The parties are united in marriage by a Surmalee or Rajghur Bramin. They burn their dead.	They do not intermarry with other tribes.	Other parties of this tribe exist in Marwar.	They have no recognised head.
Hindoo, and believe in Balarao Peer and Wachungna (head of the snakes), and Burra Peer.	A marriage contract is sealed by a gift of 160 Rupees by the parents of the bridegroom to those of the bride, and after the decease of the husband the woman can live with the younger brother of her husband as his wife; but should there not be a younger brother, she can then marry another man of the caste; and should she leave her husband and	Ditto	Ditto in Sind....	A recognised head exists, by name Rathore Dhano.

Number.	Names of Talookas and Villages.	Designation of Tribe, or Subdivision of Tribe.	Number of said Tribe. Adults. Males.	Adults. Females.	Children. Males.	Children. Females.	Total.	Range of Country generally gone over by the Tribe in its wanderings.	Head Quarters of the Tribe, if any, during the Rainy Season, or else Original Seat.	Ostensible Occupation or Trade.
	DIVISION OF JHALAWAR.									
1	Drangdra	Bhand	5	..	..	..	5	From their village, Gogeeda in Marwar, to this province.	Gogeeda in Marwar.	Begging ....
2	Methan..........	Swamee and Uteet.	2	..	..	..	2	From Radhunpoor and Kurree to this province, from whence they go to Kutch.	They originally reside in Anjar in Kutch, but during the rains in the Mut called Luckmunpurree in Mandvee in Kutch.	They are beggars and traders.
3	Ditto	Fukeer	10	7	2	5	24	Sundhree in Marwar through Bujana to this province.	In the monsoon they reside in the village Pundhree in Marwar, which is their head quarters.	Begging, and labour.
4	Bharud..........	Bujaneea	7	7	5	6	25	From the Veerumgaum village Adhar to this province.	Reside in the Adhar village in Veerumgaum in Guzerat during the rains.	Begging, and rope-dancing.
5	Ditto	Bhat	1	1	1	...	3	From Marwar thro' Radhunpoor to this province.	Their original residence Phulseein Marwar, they	They are traders, labourers, and beggars.

Religion and Caste.	Marriage and Funeral Customs and Ceremonies.	Whether they intermarry with other Tribes, and if so, with what.	Whether any other parties of the Tribe exist, and if so, where they are now believed to be.	Social System, viz. whether they have a recognised Head of the Tribe, or a common Head of the Subdivisions of Tribes.
	live with another man, compensation is exacted from her paramour and paid to her husband, together with the expense of an entertainment to the caste people. They bury their dead, but prior to so doing the corpse is branded in the centre of the forehead.			
Hindoo, and believe in Chuttrubooj.	They marry when both sexes attain the age of maturity. There is no fixed amount of marriage dower. A woman, after the decease of her husband, can re-marry into her caste. They burn their dead.	They do not intermarry with other tribes.	Other parties of this tribe exist, but keep wandering about.	They have no recognised head.
Hindoo ; caste Gosaee ; and believe in Mahadeo Hinglaj.	They do not marry. They burn their dead.	The institution of marriage does not prevail.	Numbers of this tribe exist in different parts of India.	A recognised head, by name Sooklallghur, exists in Mundavee in K , ch.
Mahomedanism ; caste Mussulman ; and believe in Lall Peer.	Marriages take place when both sexes attain the age of maturity. A woman after the death of her husband can marry with his younger brother. A marriage payment is made to the parents of the bride by those of the bridegroom. They bury their dead.	They do not intermarry with other tribes.	Other parties of this tribe exist in Marwar.	A recognised head exists in the village of Nargor of Danthul.
Hindoo, and believe in Korial Matha.	Marriages take place when both sexes are young, and also when they come to a mature age. A marriage gift of Rupees 12 is given to the parents of the bride by those of the bridegroom. Should a woman leave her husband during his life-time and live with another man, compensation of Rs. 8 is paid to the husband, and Rs. $3\frac{1}{4}$ to the caste. A woman can after her husband's death re-marry. They burn their dead.	Ditto	Other parties of this tribe exist, but continue wandering about.	A recognised head exists, by name Samulrao, in the Radhunpoor village Dudooka.
Hindoo, and worship Kunjeree Matha.	They marry both when young and when they attain the age of maturity. A pay-	Ditto	Other parties of this tribe exist in many places in Marwar.	They have a recognised head, by name Jarejee Kursunjee.

Number.	Names of Talookas and Villages.	Designation of Tribe, or Subdivision of Tribe.	Number of said Tribe. Adults. Males.	Adults. Females.	Children. Males.	Children. Females.	Total.	Range of Country generally gone over by the Tribe in its wanderings.	Head Quarters of the Tribe, if any, during the Rainy Season, or else Original Seat.	Ostensible Occupation or Trade.
									have no particular place of residence during the monsoon.	
6	Nurolee	Bujaneea	5	5	6	5	21	Radhunpoor to this province.	They have no particular place of residence during the monsoon, but their original place of residence is in Jeypoor.	Play-acting, and begging.
7	Ditto	Suraneea	6	5	7	9	27	Patree through Jhalawar to this province.	Their original place of residence is Jambora under Limree, and during the monsoon reside in the village Oluk under Lugthur in this province.	Burnishers of arms.
8	Dhromut	Wunjara	7	7	7	4	25	From Marwar to this province; they go to Patree, where they take a consignment of salt, and return to Marwar.	Head quarters Gongeer; they have no particular place of residence during the monsoon.	They sell wheat and salt.
9	Bhurada	Marwarra Kolee..	16	11	13	7	47	Wandered from Marwar to this province and intend returning through Guzerat.	No particular place.	Manual labour and begging.
10	Gojunwao	Suraneea	2	2	5	2	11	Veerumgaum and Bujana to this province, and will return to the former place.	Oluk in Guzerat, where they reside during the rains.	Burnishing of arms

Religion and Caste.	Marriage and Funeral Customs and Ceremonies.	Whether they intermarry with other Tribes, and if so, with what.	Whether any other parties of the Tribe exist, and if so, where they are now believed to be.	Social System, viz. where they have a recognised Head of the Tribe, or a common Head of the Subdivisions of Tribes.
	ment is made of Rs. 126 for the marriage contract by the parents of the bridegroom to those of the bride, and after the marriage is celebrated Rs. 26 from the above amount is returned to the parents of the bridegroom. They burn their dead.			
Hindoo, and worship Hunoomanjee.	Females are married during their non-age, or when they attain the age of maturity. A marriage gift of Rs. 28 is made to the parents of the bridegroom by those of the bride, and the woman, after the death of her husband, can re-marry with the younger brother of her deceased husband. They burn their dead.	They intermarry in their own tribe, and those called Makreea, Goreneo, and Suwad.	Other parties of this tribe exist, but they continue wandering about.	They have a recognised head, named Goordeeal, who lives in Neelkuntia.
Hindoo, and worship the idol Matha.	They marry when both sexes are young, and when they attain the age of maturity. A marriage gift of Rs. 13 is made to the parents of the bride by those of the bridegroom. Should a woman desert her husband and live with another man, she must pay a fine of Rs. 27. They burn their dead.	They do not intermarry with other tribes.	Other parties of this tribe exist in Malwa, Marwar, and other places.	They have a recognised head by name Veja Govind, who resides in the village Oluk, in the division of Jhalawar in this province.
Mahomedanism; caste Mussulman.	They marry both when they are young and when they attain the age of maturity, and a marriage gift of Rs. 25 is made to the parents of the bride by those of the bridegroom. A woman after her husband's decease can re-marry. They bury their dead.	They intermarry in their own caste only.	Other parties of this tribe exist in Jodhpoor, &c. in Marwar.	They have no recognised head.
Hindoo, and worship Rameshwur.	Ditto ditto, and pay Rs. 100 as a marriage gift to the bride's parents. They burn their dead.	Ditto	Ditto	They have a recognised head, named Kolee Bheemojee, who resides in Seersee in Marwar.
Hindoo, and worship Kalka Matha.	They marry their females when they attain the ages of ten and twelve years. A marriage gift of Rs. 20 is given to the bride's parents.	Ditto	Other parties of this tribe exist in Chowal in Guzerat.	The oldest, most wealthy, and respectable of the tribe is recognised as their head.

Number.	Names of Talookas and Villages.	Designation of Tribe, or Subdivision of Tribe.	Number of said Tribe. Adults. Males.	Adults. Females.	Children. Males.	Children. Females.	Total.	Range of Country generally gone over by the Tribe in its wanderings.	Head Quarters of the Tribe, if any, during the Rainy Season, or else Original Seat.	Ostensible Occupation or Trade.
11	Eesadro	Suraneea	2	2	..	2	6	Veerumgaum and Bujana to this province, and will return to the former place.	Oluk in Guzerat, where they reside during the rains.	Burnishers of arms.
12	Bhawlee	Ditto	2	2	3	3	10	Oluk thro' Limree to this province.	Oluk, where they reside during the monsoon.	Ditto ....
13	Pandra..........	Bujaneea........	17	20	20	9	66	Noanuggur thro' Joonagur in this province, and Veerumgaum in Guzerat.	Reside in Guzerat but have no particular place of residence during the monsoon.	Play-acting......
14	Rashungpoor	Sindee	1	1	..	..	2	Come from Sind and proceed to Guzerat.	Sind, but have no particular place of residence during the monsoon.	Cultivators ......
15	Khor	Ditto	4	3	4	5	16	Bhooj to this province.	Dheroo in Kutch; no particular place of residence during the monsoon.	Ditto ....
16	Churarwa	Koombar........	7	4	3	4	18	From the village Mookasur to this province, where they intend to reside.	Mookasur in Marwar, but have no particular place of residence during the monsoon.	Ditto ....
17	Ditto	Malee	4	2	1	1	8	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ....
18	Cheetroree	Wagree	4	3	2	2	11	Kattywar	Reside during the monsoon about Rajkot.	Begging ....

Religion and Caste.	Marriage and Funeral Customs and Ceremonies.	Whether they intermarry with other Tribes, and if so, with what.	Whether any other parties of the Tribe exist, and if so, where they are now believed to be.	Social System, viz. whether they have a recognised Head of the Tribe, or a common Head of the Subdivisions of Tribes.
	A woman can leave her husband, on his giving a Farkutee, and live with another man, and after her husband's death re-marry. They bury their dead.			
Hindoo, and worship Kalka Matha.	They marry their females when they attain the age of ten and twelve years. A marriage gift of Rs. 20 is given to the bride's parents. A woman can leave her husband, on his giving a Farkutee, and live with another man. Widows can re-marry. They bury their dead.	They intermarry in their own caste only.	Other parties of this tribe exist in Chowal in Guzerat.	The oldest, most wealthy, and respectable of the tribe is recognised as the head.
Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Hindoo, and worship Jungle Mahadew Hunooman.	They marry both when young and when they attain the age of maturity. A woman can live with another man after her husband's decease. No marriage gifts are exchanged. They bury their dead.	Ditto	Other parties of this tribe exist in different parts of this province, Kutch, and Guzerat.	They have a recognised head, by name Goordial.
Mahomedanism; caste Mussulman.	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Other parties of this tribe exist in Sind.	None.
Ditto	They marry their daughters when they attain the age of ten and twelve years. No marriage gifts are exchanged, and it is not customary for widows to re-marry. They bury their dead.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Hindoo, and worship Thakoojee and Koreear Matha.	A female is married when she attains her fifteenth year. A marriage gift of Rs. 25 is given to the parents of the bride. Polygamy is not allowed. A widow can re-marry. They burn their dead.	They marry in their own tribe.	Other parties of this tribe exist in Marwar.	They have a recognised head, by name Manjee, who is the proprietor of twelve villages in Marwar.
Ditto	Ditto ditto. The marriage gift amounts to Rupees 40.	Ditto	Ditto	They have a recognised head, named Malee Hurdass, in the village Bhoka in Marwar.
Hindoo, and worship Melree Matha.	They marry when young and when they attain the age of maturity. A gift of	Ditto	Not known	None.

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19	Oomurdo	Burthureenath ..	3	..	..	..	3	From Jodhpoor to this province ; and will return.	Original residence in Jodhpoor, but have no particular place of residence during the monsoon.	Begging ....
20	Limree	Verogea	4	..	..	..	4	From Jurnapurna, and are proceeding to Noanuggur in this province.	Original residence Jurnapurna, where they also reside during the monsoon.	Ditto ....
21	Ditto..........	Veragee Ramanundee.	1	1	..	..	2	From Malwa to Sacela in this province, where they at present reside.	Original place of residence Ranej in Malwa, where they also reside during the monsoon.	Ditto ....
22	Tulsana	Wadee	3	4	5	2	14	From Dholka thro' Ahmedabad to Drangdra in this province, where they come for stone hand-mills.	Original residence Dholka, where they reside during the monsoon.	Selling stone hand-mills.
23	Luckthur	Ateet	1	..	..	..	1	From Poona in the Deccan.	Punar is the place of residence during the monsoon.	Begging ....
24	Ditto	Kolees	5	..	..	..	5	From Malwa to this province.	During the monsoon they reside at Malwa.	Ditto ....
25	Village Kobreead, Talooka Wudwan.	Suraneea	5	3	1	1	10	From Oluk, and proceed to Jhalawar in this province.	Reside in Oluk during the monsoon.	Burnishers of swords.

Religion and Caste.	Marriage and Funeral Customs and Ceremonies.	Whether they intermarry with other Tribes, and if so, with what.	Whether any other parties of the Tribe exist, and if so, where they are now believed to be.	Social System, viz. whether they have a recognised Head of the Tribe, or a common Head of the Subdivisions of Tribes.
	Rs. 12 is given to the parents of the bride. A widow can re-marry. They bury their dead.			
Hindoo, and worship Govirdhunnath.	They marry when young, and when they attain the age of maturity. A gift of Rs. 12 is given to the parents of the bride. A widow can re-marry. They bury their dead.	They marry in their own tribe.	Numerous parties of this tribe are in Marwar.	They have a recognised head in Purnajuna.
Hindoo, and worship the Pothee or Sacred writings, and are of the Purnatee sect.	They marry both when they are young and when they attain the age of maturity. A marriage gift only in clothes is made to the bride. A widow can re-marry. Should a married person die he is burnt, and those that die unmarried are buried.	Ditto	Other parties of this tribe exist in Noanuggur in this province.	Ditto.
Hindoo, and worship Tacorjee.	Ditto ditto A marriage gift to the bride is given of an indefinite sum. A widow can re-marry. They burn their dead.	Ditto	Other parties of the tribe exist in all parts of India.	They have no recognised head.
Hindoo, and worship Seekotree Matha.	Polygamy is prohibited. Widows can re-marry. They burn their dead.	Ditto	Other parties of this tribe exist in Dholka.	Ditto.
Hindoo, and worship Mahadeo.	They do not marry. They bury their dead.	The institution of marriage does not prevail.	Other parties of this tribe exist in Punar.	There are heads to different parties of disciples, and they plead obedience to him they are the disciples of.
Hindoo, and worship Belree Matha.	They marry when very young, and, if wealthy, polygamy is allowed. They burn their dead.	They intermarry in their own tribe.	Other parties of this tribe exist in all parts of India.	No recognised head exists, but all cases are submitted to the community for settlement.
Hindoo, and worship Hunooman.	They marry when young, and when they attain the age of maturity. A marriage gift of Rupees 25 is given to the bride's parents. A woman cannot desert her husband. A widow can re-marry. They bury their dead, but before so doing lighted hay is	Ditto	Ditto ditto in Dholka and Veerumgaum in Guzerat.	Ditto.

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26	Dedadroo	Bujaneea	2	2	1	2	7	From Bhal thro' Jhalawar to this province.	Reside during the monsoon in Menuth.	Rope-dancing....
27	Moujpoor........	Suraneea	2	4	6	3	15	From Doodrej, &c. to this province and proceed to Marwar.	No original place of residence, but during the monsoon reside in Oluk in this province.	Sharpening of swords.
28	Khoroo..........	Ditto	6	6	10	10	32	From Oluk to Jhalawar in this province.	Ditto	Ditto ....
29	Roopawuttee	Ditto	4	4	7	6	21	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ....
30	Aneendra	Nutt............	3	4	3	3	13	Kattywar	Original residence in Marwar.	Rope-dancing and juggling.
31	Cheetroree	Wagree	4	3	2	2	11	Ditto	Original place of residence Gowreedhur under Rajkot, and reside during the rains in Jokra.	Beating of a drum when persons become possessed with malignant spirits.
32	Rampoor	Gadleea Lohar ..	4	4	4	5	17	From Wudeear to this province.	Original place of residence village Thurad in Wudeear, where	Ironsmiths ......

Religion and Caste.	Marriage and Funeral Customs and Ceremonies.	Whether they intermarry with other Tribes, and if so, with what.	Whether any other parties of the Tribe exist, and if so, where they are now believed to be.	Social System, viz. whether they have a recognised Head of the Tribe, or a common Head of the Subdivisions of Tribes.
	placed on the face of the deceased.			
Formerly Hindoo, at present Mahomedanism, and worship Matha Kumom.	Marriages are consummated when both sexes attain their fifteenth year. A marriage gift of Rupees 17 for the first marriage is given to the bride's parents, and on marrying a second wife, which is allowed in case the first one be barren, Rs. 10 is given to the bride's parents. A widow can re-marry. A woman can leave her husband and live with another man. They bury their dead.	They intermarry with their own tribe.	Other parties of this tribe exist in Dholka and Veerumgaum in Guzerat.	They have no recognised head.
Hindoo, and worship Hunooman and Kooldevee Sheekothur.	On marriage celebrations a gift of Rs. 25 is given to the bride's parents. A woman is permitted to leave her husband and live with another man during his lifetime, and also after his death. They bury their dead.	Ditto	Other parties of this tribe exist in Oluk.	They have a recognised head in Oluk, by name Govind Bhowan.
Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto, by name Ramdass.
Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto, by name Velo and Ruwa.
Hindoo, and worship Hurkaee Matha.	Polygamy is allowed. Marriage gifts are exchanged, but the amount is indefinite. A widow can re-marry. They bury their dead.	Ditto	Other parties exist of this tribe, and live where they can get a livelihood.	They have no recognised head, but all cases are submitted for decision to the community.
Hindoo, and worship Melree Matha.	On the celebration of a marriage four beetlenuts and four brass lotahs are placed in a square, in the centre of which the ceremony takes place, and a marriage gift of Rupees 8 is given to the parents of the bride; and when a widow forms a second alliance, Rupees 12 are paid to her parents. They burn their dead.	Ditto	Other parties exist, but are itinerant.	Ditto.
Hindoo, and worship all the Hindoo idols.	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Other parties of this tribe exist in Wudeear.	They have a recognised head, by name Dyaram, in Wudeear.

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									they also reside during the monsoon.	
33	Moolee	Suraneea	10	7	4	4	25	Chowal in Guzerat and Jhalawar in this province.	Hebutpoor in Kattywar ; no particular place of residence during the monsoon.	Burnishing of arms.
34	Somesur	Ditto	5	5	6	6	22	Divisions of Jhalawar and Drangdra in Kattywar.	Hebutpoor in Kattywar, where they also reside during the monsoon.	Ditto ....
35	Charonpur	Ditto	6	5	4	2	17	From Wudeear to this province.	Ditto	Ditto ....
36	Wittulgud	Veragee	1	..	..	..	1	From Kutch to this province.	Original residence Cheetrukote in Hindoostan ; have no particular place of residence during the monsoon.	Begging ....
37	Ditto	Manuksaee	1	..	..	..	1	Ditto	Original place of residence Bitgam ; no particular place of residence during the monsoon.	Ditto ......
38	Ditto	Veragee	2	..	..	..	2	From Oodepoor in Marwar to this province.	Original place of residence Oodepoor, where they also live during the rains.	Ditto ....
39	Bujana	Wagree	5	3	4	2	14	From Oodepoor through Guzerat to this province, from whence they go to Kuchbara.	Head quarters Jalor in Marwar, where they also reside during the monsoon.	Ditto ......
40	Ditto	Chamta	10	8	10	6	34	Through Guzerat to this province.	Ahmedabad their head quarters, where they also reside during the monsoon.	Selling of stone hand-mills.

Religion and Caste.	Marriage and Funeral Customs and Ceremonies.	Whether they intermarry with other Tribes, and if so, with what.	Whether any other parties of the Tribe exist, and if so, where they are now believed to be.	Social System, viz. whether they have a recognised Head of the Tribe, or a common Head of the Subdivisions of Tribes.
Hindoo, but do not worship idols.	Same as that described in No. 12 of the Muchoo Kanta division.	They intermarry with their own tribe.	Other parties of this tribe exist in Malwa.	They have two recognised heads, named Ruwo and Dhulo.
Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Hindoo, and worship all the Hindoo idols.	Not aware of the custom of marriages They burn their dead.	Not known	Other parties of this tribe exist at all the noted places of worship.	None.
Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Other parties of this tribe exist, but are itinerant.	Ditto.
Ditto	They marry when they are young, and when they attain a mature age. Marriage gifts are exchanged, but the sums are not definite. A widow can re-marry. They burn their dead.	They intermarry with their own tribe.	Other parties of this tribe exist in all parts of the country.	Ditto.
Ditto	Marriages take place when both sexes attain their fifteenth year. A marriage gift of Rs. 25 is given to the parents of the bride. A second wife is allowed in case the first one proves barren. A widow can re-marry. They burn their dead.	Ditto	Other parties of this tribe exist in Marwar.	Ditto.
Hindoo, and worship Matha.	Marriages take place when both sexes attain the age of maturity. Marriage gifts are not exchanged. A man can marry a second wife at the consent of the first wife,	Ditto	Other parties of this tribe exist in Guzerat.	Ditto.

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41	Oopria Surra	Thoree	5	4	6	4	19	Through Guzerat to this province.	Original residence Kupurwunj in Guzerat, where they also live during the monsoon.	Selling of bamboos and salt.
42	Chablee	Wagree	1	2	3	..	6	Ditto	Original place of residence Bhutsuna under Kurree in Guzerat, where they also live during the monsoon.	Begging ....
43	Ditto	Wunjara	11	11	5	8	35	From Gunadhur through Guzerat to this province.	Original place of residence Dedwana in Jodhpoor, where they also live during the monsoon.	Labourers ......
44	Sedla	Wagree	15	10	11	6	42	From Guzerat to this province.	Pitlad in Guzerat their original place of residence, where they also reside during the monsoon.	Cultivators ......
45	Peeplee	Bujaneea	2	2	3	1	8	Ditto	Choklee their original residence,	Begging ....

Religion and Caste.	Marriage and Funeral Customs and Ceremonies.	Whether they intermarry with other Tribes, and if so, with what.	Whether any other parties of the Tribe exist, and if so, where they are now believed to be.	Social System, viz. whether they have a recognised Head of the Tribe, or a common Head of the Subdivisions of Tribes.
	in case she be barren. A woman cannot leave her husband, but she can re-marry after his death. They bury their dead.			
Mahomedanism ; caste Mussulman.	Marriages take place when both sexes attain their fifteenth year. A marriage gift of Rs. 25 is given to the parents of the bride. A woman can leave her husband and live with another man during his life-time. A widow can re-marry. They bury their dead.	They intermarry with their own tribe.	Other parties of this tribe exist, but are itinerant.	None.
Hindoo	They marry when they are young, and when they attain the age of maturity. A marriage gift of Rupees 50 is given to the bride's parents. A woman can leave her husband and live with another man during his life-time and re-marry after his death. They bury their dead.	Ditto	Other parties of this tribe exist in Chowal and Guzerat.	Ditto.
Mussulman	Marriages take place when both sexes attain their fifteenth year. A marriage gift of Rupees 50 is given to the parents of the bride. A second wife is allowed should the first one be barren. A woman is not allowed to leave her husband, but she can re-marry after his death. They bury their dead.	Ditto	Other parties of this tribe exist only in Marwar.	Ditto.
Mussulman......	Marriages take place after both sexes attain their fifteenth year. A marriage gift of Rs. 30 is given to the parents of the bride. Should a woman leave her husband and live with another man, he must give an entertainment to the caste, and the woman, tearing off the end of her covering, gives it to her husband as a token of separation. A lighted bundle of hay is placed on the faces of their dead, after which they are buried.	Ditto	Other parties of this tribe exist in Kunmer in Guzerat.	Ditto.
Hindoo	A female is married when she attains her fifteenth year, and	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

Number.	Names of Talookas and Villages.	Designation of Tribe, or Subdivision of Tribe.	Number of said Tribe. Adults. Males.	Adults. Females.	Children. Males.	Children. Females.	Total.	Range of Country generally gone over by the Tribe in its wanderings.	Head Quarters of the Tribe, if any, during the Rainy Season, or else Original Seat.	Ostensible Occupation or Trade.
									where they also reside during the monsoon.	
46	Bhoceka ……..	Sindee ……….	9	7	8	6	30	From Kutch to this province.	Kunkraree in Hydrabad their original place of residence, where they also live during the monsoon.	Manual labour ..
47	Jurwalla ……..	Wagree ……..	5	4	6	1	16	From Guzerat to this province.	Bulasur under Kuree in Guzerat original place of residence, but have no particular place of residence during the monsoon.	Cultivation, and begging.
48	Sawra ……….	Koombar ……	7	8	8	2	25	From Marwar to this province.	Jalothur under Jodhpoor their original place of residence, where they also reside during the monsoon.	Cultivation, but at present begging.
49	Ditto ……	Malee ……….	3	2	1	..	6	Ditto ….	Ditto ….	Ditto ….
50	Ditto ……	Bhat ……….	10	7	13	7	37	Ditto ….	Ditto ….	Ditto ….
51	Ditto ……	Ateet ……….	6	6	9	1	22	Ditto ….	Ditto ….	Ditto ….
52	Goreeawar ……	Sulab ……….	5	6	2	5	18	Ditto ….	Doomreea under Jodhpoor their original place of residence, where they reside during the rains.	Ditto ….
53	Ditto ….	Kunkalee Bhat ..	5	4	2	2	13	Ditto ….	Botad under Jodhpoor original place of residence.	Ditto ….
54	Ditto ….	Veragee ……..	5	4	2	3	14	Ditto ….	Gonsa ditto ditto.	Ditto ….

Religion and Caste.	Marriage and Funeral Customs and Ceremonies.	Whether they intermarry with other Tribes, and if so, with what.	Whether any other parties of the Tribe exist, and if so, where they are now believed to be.	Social System, viz. whether they have a recognised Head of the Tribe, or a common Head of the Subdivisions of Tribes.
	a marriage gift is given to her parents of Rs. 20. A second wife is allowed in case the first one be barren. A woman cannot leave her husband, but after his death she can re-marry.			
Mahomedanism; caste Mussulman.	A female is married when she attains her fifteenth year, and a marriage gift of Rupees 20 or 25 is made to the parents. A woman cannot leave her husband, but after his death she can re-marry. They bury their dead.	They intermarry with their own tribe.	Other parties of this tribe exist in different parts of this country.	None.
Hindoo, and worship Beehrajee.	They marry when young, and when they attain the age of maturity. A marriage gift of Rupees 45 is given to the bride's parents. They bury their dead.	Ditto	Other parties of this tribe exist, but are wanderers.	Ditto.
Hindoo, and worship Mahadew and Matha.	Marriages take place when both sexes attain a marriageable age. A marriage gift of Rs. 50 is given to the parents of the bride. A second wife is allowed in case the first one be barren. A widow can re-marry. They burn their dead.	Ditto	Other parties of this tribe exist in Marwar.	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Hindoo, and worship Rampeer.	Persons of wealth can marry when young, otherwise they marry when they grow up. A marriage gift is given to the bride's parents, but the amount depends upon the circumstances of the bridegroom. A woman is at liberty after her husband's decease to re-marry.	Ditto	Ditto	A recognised head exists in Deedhoo under Jodhpoor, by name Dyalla Kulla.
Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

Number.	Names of Talookas and Villages.	Designation of Tribe or Subdivision of Tribe.	Number of said Tribe. Adults. Males.	Adults. Females.	Children. Males.	Children. Females.	Total.	Range of Country generally gone over by the Tribe in its wanderings.	Head Quarters of the Tribe, if any, during the Rainy Season, or else Original Seat.	Ostensible Occupation or Trade.
55	Bamonwao	Sindee Baloch....	10	10	6	2	28	From Nueeur to this province.	Sind; have no particular place of residence during the monsoon.	Cultivation; at present manual labour.
56	Ditto..........	Rajput Purmar ..	1	..	..	..	1	From Marwar to this province, and proceeds to Dwarka.	Jhalor under Jodhpoor original place of residence; during the monsoon no particular place of residence.	Ditto ....
57	Cheekasur	Surancea	1	1	2	2	6	Chowan to this province.	Kanj in Chowal original place of residence.	Sharpening of swords.
	DIVISION OF KATTYWAR.									
1	Babakur	Champta	1	2	..	..	3	Kattywar........	No fixed place of habitation during the rainy season, and are itinerant.	Deal in stone hand-mills.
2	Karinar	Wagree	6	4	4	2	16	Ditto	They reside during the monsoon in Heera Bogareea-walla's village in Kattywar.	Selling of playing toys.
3	Bulgam	Lohar	12	8	6	4	30	Ditto	Originally reside in Marwar; have no particular place of residence during the monsoon.	Ironsmiths ......
4	Jeekeealee	Ateeth and Vera-gees.	2	2	2	1	7	Ditto	Itinerant	Begging ....
5	Damnuggur	Nutt of the Dhers.	5	5	2	2	14	Unlimited	Ditto	Play-actors ....

Religion and Caste.	Marriage and Funeral Customs and Ceremonies.	Whether they intermarry with other Tribes, and if so, with what.	Whether any other parties of the Tribe exist, and if so, where they are now believed to be.	Social System, viz. whether they have a recognised Head of the Tribe, or a common Head of the Subdivisions of Tribes.
Mahomedanism; caste Mussulman.	Females are married when they attain their twelfth year. A gift is given to the bride, but the amount is indefinite. A plurality of wives is allowed. A woman cannot leave her husband. Widows can re-marry. They bury their dead.	They intermarry with their own tribe.	Numerous parties of this tribe exist in Sind.	Naseer Khan Umul Khan is their recognised head.
Hindoo, and worship Ramdeopeer.	Polygamy is not allowed, and a marriage gift of Rupees 200 is paid to the bride's parents. They bury their dead.	Ditto	Not known	The community.
Hindoo, and worship Seekotur.	They marry when young, and when they attain the age of maturity. No marriage gifts are exchanged. A widow can re-marry. They bury their dead.	Ditto	Ditto	Ojun Gula, who resides in Chowal, is their recognised head.
Hindoo, and worship the idol Koreed.	Marriage ceremonies are performed by a square being made of earthen chatties in four piles, each pile containing five chatties, in the centre of which the bride and bridegroom are seated when the ceremony is performed. A widow can re-marry. They burn their dead.	Ditto	Other parties of this tribe exist, but are itinerant.	They have a recognised head, named Amudo, who resides in Joonaghur.
Hindoo, and worship Melree Matha.	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	They have two recognised heads, by name Sango and Hooko, who reside in Sehor in this province.
Hindoo, and worship the idol Khorial.	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Other parties of this tribe exist in Marwar.	They have no recognised head.
Hindoo, and worship Hinglaj.	Ditto ditto. They bury their dead.	Ditto	Not known	They have heads for different parties of disciples.
Hindoo, and worship the idol Gunness.	They marry when they become of age. A marriage gift of Rupees 80 is given to the bride; and if a widow forms a second alliance Rupees 24 is given to her parents. They bury their dead.	Ditto	Other parties of this tribe exist, but are itinerant.	None.

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6	Drophunia	Wadee	6	5	3	4	18	Kattywar; they wander about during eight months of the year.	They reside during the rains in Than and Chotcela in this province.	Selling stone hand-mills.
7	Buggusra	Nutt............	3	4	2	5	14	Kattywar	No particular place of residence during the monsoon.	Play-acting and rope-dancing.
	DIVISION OF GOHELWAR.									
1	Churukroe	Nutt	3	5	2	2	12	Ditto	Original place of residence Lahore, and reside during the monsoon in Bheelka in this province.	Ditto ....
2	Kurkala	Wagree	6	4	4	5	19	Ditto	Original place of residence among the villages in the Geer Hills in this province, where they also live during the monsoon.	Deal in cattle ....
3	Ambulree........	Goreea Mudaree..	3	1	..	..	4	Moozufferabad and other places in this province.	Ahmedabad, where they also live during the rains.	Bear-dancers ....
4	Bokra	Fukeer.........	3	2	2	1	8	From Palitana in this province, and now proceed to Guzerat.	Sind original place of residence; have no particular place of residence during the monsoon.	Begging ....

Religion and Caste.	Marriage and Funeral Customs and Ceremonies.	Whether they intermarry with other Tribes, and if so, with what.	Whether any other parties of the Tribe exist, and if so, where they are now believed to be.	Social System, viz. whether they have a recognised Head of the Tribe, or a common Head of the Subdivisions of Tribes.
Mahomedanism ; caste Mussulman.	The marriage ceremony the same which prevails amongst Mussulmans. They make a marriage gift of Rs. 120 to the parents of the bride, and, if a widow forms a second alliance, Rupees 60 to 80 are given to her parents. They bury their dead.	They intermarry with their own tribe.	Other parties of this tribe exist, but are itinerant.	None.
Hindoo, but do not worship idols.	They marry when young, and when they attain the age of maturity. A second wife is allowed if the first one be barren. A marriage gift is given, but the amount is not definite. A woman can leave her husband and live with another man, and after his death re-marry. They bury their dead.	Ditto	Ditto	None but the community.
Hindoo, and worship Hunooman and Melree Matha.	They marry when young, and when they attain the age of maturity. A present of five suits of clothes is given to the bride by the bridegroom, and *vice versâ*. A widow can form a second alliance. Polygamy is prohibited. They bury their dead, after burning some hay on the face of the deceased.	Ditto	Other parties of this tribe exist in Lahore.	Ditto.
Hindoo, and worship Melree Matha.	They marry both when young and when they attain the age of maturity. A marriage gift of Rs. 100 is given to the parents of the bride. A woman cannot separate from her husband, but a widow can re-marry. They burn their dead.	Ditto	Other parties of this tribe exist in this province.	None.
Mahomedanism ; caste Mussulman.	They marry both when young and when they attain the age of maturity. Rupees 60 is paid to the parents of the bride. It is not customary for a woman to separate from her husband or to re-marry after his decease. They bury their dead.	Ditto	Other parties of this tribe exist in Marwar.	They have no recognised head but the community.
Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Do. in Sind	Lallsha their recognised head.

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5	Jaugdar Nanee ..	Bujaneea	13	17	7	5	42	Ahmedabad and Kattywar.	Baroda original place of residence, but have no particular place of residence during the monsoon.	Play-acting and juggling.
6	Nurra	Nutt............	7	8	9	7	31	Guzerat	Patun their original place of residence, and live in Bhimnath during the monsoon.	Play-acting, &c...
7	Ningala	Ateet Gosain	4	5	..	..	9	Marwar to this province.	Kotra village under Indore original place of residence.	Begging ....
8	Ditto	Ditto	2	..	..	..	2	Jetpoor in Kattywar, and proceed on a pilgrimage to Hinglaj.	Kassee original place of residence, but no particular place of residence during the monsoon.	Cultivation and manual labour.
9	Ditto	Ateet	2	..	..	..	2	Ditto	Jetpoor in Kattywar, where they also reside during the monsoon.	Ditto ......
10	Ditto	Sindee	2	..	..	..	2	From Oomerkote in Sind to this province.	Mowassun in Sind, and reside during the monsoon in Sind.	Deal in cattle ....
11	Ditto	Ramanundee Sadoo.	2	1	..	..	3	Wrij near Kassee, and have come on a pilgrimage	Reside in Wrij during the monsoon.	Begging ....

Religion and Caste.	Marriage and Funeral Customs and Ceremonies.	Whether they intermarry with other Tribes, and if so, with what.	Whether any other parties of the Tribe exist, and if so, where they are now believed to be.	Social System, viz. whether they have a recognised Head of the Tribe, or a common Head of the Subdivisions of Tribes.
Hindoo, and worship the Hindoo idols.	They marry both when young and when they attain the age of maturity, and make a marriage gift in cattle but not in cash. A woman can separate from her husband and re-marry after her husband's decease. They burn their dead. Rs. 5 or 6 are expended in the funeral obsequies.	They intermarry with their own tribe.	Other parties of this tribe exist at Baroda.	Goordeeo is their recognised head, who resides in Radhunpoor.
Hindoo, and worship Hunooman.	Marriages take place when both sexes attain their twenty-fifth year. A gift of Rs. 2 is made to the bride's parents. A woman cannot separate from her husband, but after his death can live with another man, who pays Rs. 4 to her parents.	Ditto	Other parties of this tribe exist, but are itinerant.	None.
Hindoo, and worship the idol Neelkunt Mahadew.	Marriages take place when both sexes attain the age of maturity. The parents of the bride pay Rs. 25 to those of the bridegroom. A woman cannot separate from her husband, but after his death can live with another man. They bury their dead.	Ditto	Ditto in Oojein and other places.	Mothee Ghur is their recognised head, who resides in Indore.
Hindoo	Not acquainted with the marriage customs. They bury their dead.	Ditto	Not known	They have a recognised head, by name Sewpersad, who resides near Kassee.
Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Gosaee Baboolghur in Jetpoor is their recognised head.
Mahomedanism; caste Mussulman.	They marry when both sexes attain the age of maturity. A present of clothes is made to the bridegroom by the parents of the bride, and the former makes a present of jewels befitting his circumstances to the bride. A woman cannot separate from her husband, but after his death she can re-marry. They bury their dead.	Ditto	Other parties of this tribe exist in Sind.	Sidee Moobaruk, who resides in Sind, is their recognised head.
Hindoo	On marriages taking place a gift is given by the parents of the bridegroom to those	Ditto	Ditto	Bulram is their recognised head, who resides in Needhan.

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								to Dwarka in this province, after which they return to Wrij.		
12	Sulree	Wunjara Rajpoot.	7	4	5	2	18	From Ahmedabad to this province, and return to the former place.	Sedurdoe in Kattywar.	Guarding of merchandize passing from one place to another.
13	Dogla	Wadee	4	3	8	13	28	Baroda to Kattywar.	Badwa in Kattywar, and also reside there during the monsoon.	Snake-catching ..
14	Oomralla	Wagree	1	2	3	3	9	Kattywar........	Original place of residence Marwar; no particular place of residence during the monsoon.	Begging ....
15	Kambla	Wadee	4	7	6	5	22	Kattywar	Drangdra in this province their original place of residence.	Deal in stone hand-mills Soopras, and Soothias. (The former article is made of split bamboo, to separate sand, &c. from grain; the latter of grass, to rest earthen chatties on.)
16	Eesureea	Ditto	13	11	8	12	44	Ditto	Ditto	Begging ....
17	Moomia	Ditto	2	1	1	3	7	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ....
18	Soorkee Nanee....	Ditto	1	3	3	1	8	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ....

Religion and Caste.	Marriage and Funeral Customs and Ceremonies.	Whether they intermarry with other Tribes, and if so, with what.	Whether any other parties of the Tribe exist, and if so, where they are now believed to be.	Social System, viz. whether they have a recognised Head of the Tribe, or a common Head of the Subdivisions of Tribes.
	of the bride, according to his circumstances. It is not customary for a woman to separate from her husband, but after his death she can re-marry. They bury their dead.			
Hindoo, and worship Kalka Matha.	Marriages take place when both parties attain the age of maturity. Rupees 150 is given to the bride's parents. It is not customary for a woman to separate from her husband, but after his death she can re-marry. They burn their dead.	They intermarry with their own tribe.	Other parties of this tribe exist in Marwar.	None.
Hindoo, and worship Ramdepeer.	They marry when young, and when they attain the age of maturity. Rupees 28 is paid to the bride's parents, and the bride's parents according to their circumstances make a present of clothes to those of the bridegroom. A woman can separate from her husband. Widows can re-marry. They burn their dead.	Ditto	Ditto in Kattywar..	Ditto.
Hindoo, and worship Melree Matha.	Marriages take place when both sexes attain the age of maturity. Rupees 25 is given to the parents of the bride. A woman cannot separate from her husband, but after his death she can re-marry. They burn their dead.	Ditto	Other parties of this tribe exist in Ahmedabad and other places, but are itinerant.	Ditto.
Hindoo; caste Junglee; and worship Shree Kothur Mattia.	On marriages taking place a gift of Rupees 30 is given by the bride's parents to those of the bridegroom. It is not customary for a woman to separate from her husband, but after his death she can re-marry. They burn their dead.	Ditto	Other parties of this tribe exist in Marwar and other places.	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

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19	Palitana	Kacheea	1	1	..	..	2	From Guzerat to this province.	Original place of residence Radhunpoor.	Cultivators of mash melons.
20	Ditto	Wagree	1	2	3	..	6	Ditto	Warasara in this province original place of residence, and reside also in Seehor in this province during the monsoon.	Begging ....
21	Chora	Wadee	1	1	1	..	3	Kattywar	Jallia in this province, where they also reside during the monsoon.	Snake-catching ..
22	Rajpurra	Nutt............	1	2	..	2	5	Guzerat and Kattywar.	Guzerat; unsettled during the monsoon.	Begging ....
23	Bela	Jogee Burthuree.	2	..	..	..	2	Kattywar........	Dhurol in this province, and reside there during tl e monsoon.	Ditto ....
	DIVISION OF OOND SURWEYA.									
1	Watleeoo	Wagree	1	2	4	3	10	Ditto	None	Deal in cattle ....
2	Summundiala	Wadee	42	41	45	27	155	Kattywar	None	Snake-catching ..
3	Ditto..........	Verogee Ramanundee.	1	1	..	..	2	Juggunath and Kassee to this province.	Muthoora; unsettled during the monsoon.	Begging ....
4	Bundaria	Jogee Rowul	2	..	..	..	2	Kedhurpoor and Kattywar.	Kedhurpoor	Beating of a drum when persons become possess-

Religion and Caste.	Marriage and Funeral Customs and Ceremonies.	Whether they intermarry with other Tribes, and if so, with what.	Whether any other parties of the Tribe exist, and if so, where they are now believed to be.	Social System, viz. whether they have a recognised Head of the Tribe, or a common Head of the Subdivisions of Tribes.
Hindoo, and worship Shree Krustnajee.	A female is married when she attains her fifteenth year. A gift of Rupees 25 is given to the bride's parents. A woman can separate from her husband and live with another man. Widows can re-marry. They bury their dead.	They marry in their own tribe.	Other parties of this tribe exist in Guzerat.	None.
Hindoo, and worship Matha.	A female is married when she attains her twelfth year, and Rs. 65 is given to her parents on her marriage. A woman can separate from her husband and live with another man. A widow can re-marry. They burn their dead.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Hindoo, and worship Goruknath.	Ditto. A marriage gift is given to the bride of Rupees 15. Ditto ditto.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Hindoo, and worship Melree Matha.	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Hindoo, and worship Goruknath.	Ditto. A marriage gift is given to the bride, amounting to Rupees 25. Ditto ditto.	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Hindoo, and worship Melree.	When marriages take place Rs. 50 are paid to the bride's parents. A widow can re-marry. They burn their dead.	Ditto	Ditto in Kattywar...	They have a recognised head, by name Suglo.
Hindoo, and worship Inglaj and Goruknath.	Females are married when they attain their twentieth year; Rupees 50 are expended in the ceremony. A woman after her husband's death can re-marry. They bury their dead.	Ditto	Other parties of this tribe exist in Kattywar.	Ditto.
Hindoo, and worship the Hindoo idols.	They marry both when young and when they attain the age of maturity. Rupees 10 are given to the bride's parents, and after the husband's death a woman can re-marry. They burn their dead.	Ditto	Ditto in Muthoora..	None.
Hindoo, and worship Koreeal.	Ditto. Rs. 30 is given to the bride's parents. Ditto ditto.	Ditto	Other parties of this tribe exist, but are itinerant.	Ditto.

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			Adults.		Children.					
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
										ed of malignant spirits.
	DIVISION OF BABRIAWAR.									
1	Balaneewao	Kunkalee	2	2	1	..	5	Kattywar	Unsettled	Begging ....
2	Kathur	Thoree	2	2	..	1	5	Ditto	Hathusnee during the rains.	Deal in Eendonees, an article made of grass to rest water chatties on when carried on the head.
	DIVISION OF SORUTH.									
1	Joonaghur	Jogee	2	..	..	..	2	Ditto	Janjurda; unsettled during the monsoon.	Begging ....
2	Ditto	Ditto	1	..	..	..	1	Ditto	Joseepurra in this province, where they also live during the monsoon.	Ditto ......
3	Ditto	Ditto	1	..	..	..	1	Ditto	Kassee; unsettled during the monsoon.	Ditto ......
4	Ditto	Fukeer	1	1	..	..	2	Unlimited	Punjab	Ditto ......
5	Ditto	Ditto	1	..	..	..	1	Ditto	Munjoree........	Ditto ......
6	Ditto	Ditto	1	1	1	..	3	From Punjab to this province.	Munjoree, Punjab.	Ditto .. ...

Religion and Caste.	Marriage and Funeral Customs and Ceremonies.	Whether they intermarry with other Tribes, and if so, with what.	Whether any other parties of the Tribe exist, and if so, where they are now believed to be.	Social System, viz. whether they have a recognised Head of the Tribe, or a common Head of the Subdivisions of Tribes.
Hindoo; and worship Melree Matha.	Marriages take place when females become marriageable, and Rupees 10 are given to the bride's parents. A woman cannot separate from her husband, but after his death she can re-marry. They burn their dead.	They intermarry with their own tribe.	Other parties of this tribe exist in Guzerat.	Mukwana Nuthoo is their recognised head.
Hindoo, and worship the Boob-lal idol.	A marriage gift of Rs. 61 is made to the bride's parents. A woman can separate from her husband, and widows can re-marry. They burn their dead.	Ditto	Ditto in Kattywar..	None.
Hindoo; but do not worship the idols.	Marriages take place when females attain the age of maturity. Rs. 28 is given to the bride's parents. A woman can separate from her husband, and also live with another man after his death. They burn their dead.	Ditto	Many parties of this tribe exist in Kattywar.	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto. Rs. 30 is paid to the bride's parents. Ditto ditto.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Mahomedanism; caste Mussulman.	Females are married both when young and when they attain the age of maturity. No marriage gifts are given. A woman cannot separate from her husband. They bury their dead.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Not known. They bury their dead.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Females are married when both young and when they attain the age of maturity. No marriage gifts are given. A widow can re-marry. They bury their dead.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

Number.	Names of Talookas and Villages.	Designation of Tribe, or Subdivision of Tribe.	Number of said Tribe.					Range of Country generally gone over by the Tribe in its wanderings.	Head Quarters of the Tribe, if any, during the Rainy Season, or else Original Seat.	Ostensible Occupation or Trade.
			Adults.		Children.					
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
7	Burgam	Wagree	3	4	..	..	7	Kattywar	Dilwara in this province, and live there during the monsoon.	Sell grass and twigs of the Babool tree for cleaning the teeth.
8	Unjar	Jogee	2	2	3	2	9	Ditto	Seemar, and during the rains live in Anjar in Kutch.	Ditto
9	Wasod	Ditto	1	1	2	2	6	Ditto	Gangeer in this province, but unsettled during the rains.	Ditto
10	Samethur	Ditto	1	..	1	..	2	Ditto	Samethur in this province.	Ditto
11	Kuthroewara	Ditto	3	2	1	1	7	Ditto	Kattywar	Ditto
12	Gural	Ditto	2	3	3	2	10	Ditto	Mot	Ditto
13	Seomor	Ditto	4	2	2	1	9	Ditto	Seemor	Ditto
14	Ditto	Wagree	1	2	1	1	5	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
15	Ditto	Jogee	2	1	3	..	6	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
16	Dhokurwa	Wagree	2	2	1	..	5	Ditto	Amrellee in this province.	Cultivators of tobacco and mush melons.
17	Ambara	Ditto	2	1	..	1	4	Ditto	Oodra in this province.	Ditto
18	Bacha	Jogee	2	1	1	..	4	Ditto	Sungalar in this province.	Begging
19	Oontwala	Wagree	3	3	2	2	10	Ditto	Beswur in this province.	Tape-sellers
20	Teembee	Buloch	4	2	3	..	9	Ditto	Latodra in this province.	Bear and monkey-dancers.
21	Ditto	Bareea	3	1	2	2	8	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto

Religion and Caste.	Marriage and Funeral Customs and Ceremonies.	Whether they intermarry with other Tribes, and if so, with what.	Whether any other parties of the Tribe exist, and if so, where they are now believed to be.	Social System, viz. whether they have a recognised Head of the Tribe, or a common Head of the Subdivisions of Tribes.
Hindoo; and worship Sukree Matha.	Marriages take place when young, and when they attain the age of maturity. A woman can separate from her husband. Widows can re-marry. They burn their death.	They intermarry with their own tribe.	Many parties of this tribe exist in Kattywar.	Wagree Dewsee, who resides at Jafferabad, is their recognised head.
Hindoo; and worship Mamba Davee.	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto. Rs. 25 are given to the bride's parents. Ditto ditto.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto. Korees 40 are paid to the bridegroom's parents by those of the bride. Ditto.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Hindoo; and worship the Bhugwan idol.	Ditto. Rs. 25 are paid to the bride's parents. Ditto ditto.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Hindoo; and worship Melree Matha.	Ditto. Rs. 12 and a present of clothes are given to the bride's parents. Ditto.	Ditto	Ditto	Dewsee, who resides at Jafferabad in this province, is their head.
Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Hindoo; and worship the Korial idol.	Ditto. Rs. 32 is given to the bride's parents. Ditto ditto.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Hindoo; and worship Melree Matha.	Ditto. Rs. 12 ditto ditto.	Ditto	Ditto	Wagree Ramjee is their recognised head.
Mahomedanism; caste Mussulman.	Ditto. No marriage gift in money is given. Ditto.	Ditto	Ditto	Swalee Nuthoo, in Sacela in this province, is their head.
Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

Number.	Names of Talookas and Villages.	Designation of Tribe, or Subdivision of Tribe.	Number of said Tribe. Adults. Males.	Adults. Females.	Children. Males.	Children. Females.	Total.	Range of Country generally gone over by the Tribe in its wanderings.	Head Quarters of the Tribe, if any, during the Rainy Season, or else Original Seat.	Ostensible Occupation or Trade.
22	Teombee	Wagree	1	..	3	2	6	Kattywar........	Koothiana in this province.	Selling the twigs of the Babool tree for cleaning the teeth.
23	Wurra	Ditto	4	2	..	5	11	Ditto	Wankia in this province.	Ditto ....
24	Ditto	Ditto	4	3	3	6	16	Ditto	Barwalla, in this province	Ditto ....
25	Kunsara	Jogee	2	1	1	3	7	Ditto	Wada in this province.	Cotton-tape makers.
26	Phowra	Wagree	3	3	..	2	8	Ditto	Mhowa in this province.	Selling twigs for cleaning the teeth.
27	Puswala	Ditto	2	3	4	..	9	Ditto	Beshpur in this province.	Ditto ....
28	Ruwud	Ditto	4	2	1	4	11	Ditto	Gogabara in this province.	Selling cattle ....
29	Sandana Doongur.	Wadee	6	..	..	..	6	Ditto	Itinerant	Snake-catching ..
30	Wunthlee	Putan Aheer	2	..	..	..	2	Peshawur to Mecca on pilgrimage, and return to to Peshawar.	Peshawur	Cultivators ......
31	Ditto	Wagree	1	..	..	..	1	Kattywar........	Chobaree in Kattywar.	Selling twigs for cleaning the teeth.

Religion and Caste.	Marriage and Funeral Customs and Ceremonies.	Whether they intermarry with other Tribes, and if so, with what.	Whether any other parties of the Tribe exist, and if so, where they are now believed to be.	Social System, viz. whether they have a recognised Head of the Tribe, or a common Head of the Subdivisions of Tribes.
Hindoo; and worship Mombaee Matha.	Marriages take place when young, and when they attain the age of maturity. Rs. 40 are given to the bride's parents, and a second wife is allowed. They burn their dead.	They intermarry with their own tribe.	Many parties of this tribe exist in Kattywar.	Natha Wagree in Joonaghur, is their head.
Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Wagree Wago in this province, is their head.
Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Hindoo; and worship Jagmya.	Females are married when they attain a mature age, and Rupees 12 are given to the bride's parents. A woman can separate from her husband; also live with another man after his death. They bury their dead.	Ditto	Ditto in Babriawar.	They have recognised heads, by name Poonja and Seemar.
Hindoo; and worship Melree Matha.	A marriage gift of Rs. 10 is given to the bride's parents. Ditto ditto.	Ditto	Ditto	None.
Hindoo; and worship Bhowanee.	A marriage gift of Rs. 32 is given to the bride's parents. Ditto ditto.	Ditto	Ditto	A recognised head exists in Umrellee in this province.
Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto in Kudar.
Ditto	A marriage gift of Rs. 110 is given to the bride's parents. Ditto ditto.	Ditto	Ditto	None.
Mahomedanism; caste Mussulman.	Marriages are consummated both when the sexes are young and when they attain the age of maturity. Marriage gifts are not given. A man can divorce his wife; and, four months after his decease a woman can unite herself to another man. They bury their dead.	Ditto	Ditto in Peshawar.	Jooma Khan.
Hindoo; and worship Bhugwan.	They marry when young, and when they attain a mature age. Rupees 100 is given to the bride's parents. A woman can separate from her husband and re-marry after his death. They burn their dead.	Ditto	Numerous other parties of this tribe exist in Kattywar.	Wagree Wago is their head.

Number.	Names of Talookas and Villages.	Designation of Tribe, or Subdivision of Tribe.	Number of said Tribe. Adults. Males.	Adults. Females.	Children. Males.	Children. Females.	Total.	Range of Country generally gone over by the Tribe in its wanderings.	Head Quarters of the Tribe, if any, during the Rainy Season, or else Original Seat.	Ostensible Occupation or Trade.
32	Wunthlee	Wagree	1	..	..	..	1	Kattywar........	Santhulpoor in Kattywar.	Selling twigs for cleaning the teeth.
33	Ditto	Veragee	5	3	3	..	11	Are on a pilgrimage to the principal places of worship.	Kassee..........	Begging ....
34	Ditto	Putan	3	..	..	..	3	From Arabia to this country.	Kulabee in the Punjab.	Ditto ....
35	Ditto..........	Ditto	1	..	..	..	1	Unlimited	Peshawur	Ditto ....
36	Ditto	Ditto	1	..	..	..	1	Ditto	Punjab	Cultivator ......
37	Ditto	Fukeer..........	1	..	..	..	1	Ditto	Sind............	Ditto ....
38	Ditto	Ditto	1	..	2	..	3	Ditto	Lahore	Begging ....
39	Ditto	Seedee	4	2	..	..	6	Ditto	Teetwa in Muchoo Kanta.	Ditto ....
40	Ditto	Fukeer	6	2	..	..	8	Ditto	Guzerat	Ditto ....
41	Ditto	Sadoo	6	1	..	..	7	Sulumba, and have come to Kattywar on a pilgrimage.	Sulumba in Meywar.	Ditto ....
42	Ditto	Synd	2	..	..	..	2	Unlimited	Calcutta	Teachers of the Persian language.

Religion and Caste.	Marriage and Funeral Customs and Ceremonies.	Whether they intermarry with other Tribes, and if so, with what.	Whether any other parties of the Tribe exist, and if so, where they are now believed to be.	Social System, viz. whether they have a recognised Head of the Tribe, or a common Head of the Subdivisions of Tribes.
Hindoo; and worship Bhugwan.	They marry when young, and when they attain a mature age. Rs. 100 is given to the bride's parents. A woman can separate from her husband and re-marry after his death. They burn their dead.	They marry into their own tribe.	Numerous other parties of this tribe exist in Kattywar.	Wagree Wago is their head.
Ditto	Not known	Ditto	Other parties of this tribe exist in different parts of India.	They have a recognised head.
Mahomedanism, caste Mussulman.	They marry when young, and when they come to a mature age. Rs. 10 are given to the bride's parents. A woman can separate from her husband, and after his death unite herself to another man. They bury their dead.	Ditto	Ditto in their own country.	None.
Ditto	They marry when young and when they come to a mature age. Rs. 10 are given to the bride's parents. A woman can separate from her husband, and can after his death unite herself to another man. They bury their dead.	They marry into their own caste.	Numerous other parties of this tribe exist in their own country.	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Not known	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	The same as No. 34	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Not known. They bury their dead.	Ditto	Ditto	
Ditto	They marry both when young and when they come to a mature age. No marriage gifts are given. They bury their dead.	Ditto	Other parties of this tribe exist in different parts of India.	None.
Hindoo, and worship Bhugwan.	Not known. They burn their dead.	Ditto		
Mahomedanism; caste Mussulman.	Their females are married when they attain their thirteenth year. No gifts are exchanged. A woman can after her husband's death unite herself to another man. They bury their dead.	Ditto	Others of this caste are numerous in Calcutta.	They have a recognised head.

Number.	Names of Talookas and Villages.	Designation of Tribe, or Subdivision of Tribe.	Number of said Tribe. Adults. Males.	Adults. Females.	Children. Males.	Children. Females.	Total.	Range of Country generally gone over by the Tribe in its wanderings.	Head Quarters of the Tribe, if any, during the Rainy Season, or else Original Seat.	Ostensible Occupation or Trade.
43	Wunthlee	Putan	1	..	..	..	1	Punjaub, which place he left on a pilgrimage.	Punjaub	Cultivator ......
44	Ditto	Sheikh..........	1	..	..	..	1	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ....
45	Oomutwara	Wagree	5	3	1	3	12	Kattywar	Rungpoor in Kattywar.	Labourer........
46	Goondala	Ditto	2	2	..	..	4	Ditto	Goondala in Kattywar.	Ditto ....
47	Ditto	Thoree..........	2	2	5	2	11	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ....
48	Sukpoor	Fukeer..........	1	..	..	..	1	Unlimited	Punjaub	Begging ....
49	Baloch	Nath	25	26	22	8	81	Kattywar........	Karchia in Kattywar.	Snake-charmers ..
50	Rogra	Ditto	9	15	17	11	52	Ditto	Gadha and Harporee in Kattywar.	Ditto ....
51	Hulliad	Wagree	5	4	6	2	17	Ditto	Hulliad in Kattywar.	Sell twigs for cleaning the teeth.
	DIVISION OF BURDA.									
1	Kurrum	Waghere	1	..	..	..	1	Ditto	Goreenlee in Oka; and reside there during the monsoon.	Cultivator ......

Religion and Caste.	Marriage and Funeral Customs and Ceremonies.	Whether they intermarry with other Tribes, and if so, with what.	Whether any other parties of the Tribe exist, and if so, where they are now believed to be.	Social System, viz. whether they have a recognised Head of the Tribe, or a common Head of the Subdivisions of Tribes.
Mahomedanism; caste Mussulman.	Not known. They bury their dead.	....	....	None.
Ditto	A plurality of wives is allowed. A female is married when she attains her thirteenth year. No gifts are exchanged. A woman cannot separate from her husband. They bury their dead.	They marry into their own caste.	Others of this caste exist in Calcutta.	They have a recognised head.
Hindoo, and worship Bhugwan.	A plurality of wives is allowed, and a gift of Rs. 140 is given to the bride's parents. They marry both when young and when they attain a mature age. A woman can leave her husband, and also unite herself to another man after his decease. They burn their dead.	Ditto	Other parties of this tribe exist in Kattywar.	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto, and a gift of from 15 to 20 Rupees is given to the bride's parents.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Mahomedanism; caste Mussulman.	Not known; but they bury their dead.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Hindoo, and worship Ramdeopeer.	A plurality of wives is allowed. A gift of Rs. 40 is given to the bride's parents. A woman can separate from her husband. Widows can re-marry. They bury their dead.	Ditto	Other parties of this tribe exist in different parts of India.	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Hindoo, and worship Khalka Davee.	Marriages are not dependent on the age of the sexes. Rs. 40 are given to the bride's parents, and a woman can separate from her husband, and unite herself to another man after his decease. They burn their dead.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Hindoo, and worship Runchorjee.	Females are married both when young and when they become of age, and 80 Korees are given to the bride's	Ditto	Ditto in Oka	Ditto.

Number.	Names of Talookas and Villages.	Designation of Tribe, or Subdivision of Tribe.	Number of said Tribe. Adults. Males.	Adults. Females.	Children. Males.	Children. Females.	Total.	Range of Country generally gone over by the Tribe in its wanderings.	Head Quarters of the Tribe, if any, during the Rainy Season, or else Original Seat.	Ostensible Occupation or Trade.
	DIVISION OF OKHAMUNDUL.									
1	Kurrunga........	Wagree	3	..	..	..	3	Kattywar........	Wudal under Raj-kot in Kattywar.	Cultivators of mash-melon.

Kattywar Political Agency, Rajkot, 9th February 1855.

Religion and Caste.	Marriage and Funeral Customs and Ceremonies.	Whether they intermarry with other Tribes, and if so, with what.	Whether any other parties of the Tribe exist, and if so, where they are now believed to be.	Social System, viz. whether they have a recognised Head of the Tribe, or a common Head of the Subdivisions of Tribes.
	parents. Should a woman separate from her husband and live with another man, 150 Korees is paid to the husband, and should she re-marry after her husband's death, Rs. 100 is given to her parents. They burn their dead, and if a party can afford it he is buried.			
Hindoo, and worship the Hindoo idols.	A marriage gift of Rs. 60 is given to the bride's parents. A woman can separate from her husband, and re-marry after her husband's death. They bury their dead.	They marry into their own caste.	Other parties of this tribe exist in different parts of India.	None.

(Signed) J. T. Barr,
Acting Political Agent.

HISTORICAL SKETCH

OF THE

DISTRICT OF OKHAMUNDUL

IN KATTYWAR.

BY THE LATE

LIEUTENANT J. MACMURDO,

7TH REGIMENT BOMBAY N. I.

Submitted to Government on the 23rd April 1812.

DISTRICT OF OKHAMUNDUL.

The term "Okhamundul" is applied to the western point of the Peninsula of Guzerat, which is separated from the districts of Hallar and Poorbunder by a Runn, or swamp, formed by an inlet of the sea on the northern shore, near a small village named Pindh Taruck, and, extending itself in a SW. direction, is divided from the sea at Muddee by a narrow bank.

Near Pindh Taruck the bed of the Runn is five miles in breadth, and is dry at ebb-tides in the springs; at full-tide there is said to be sixteen inches water generally, but somewhat more, on the Oka side, the land of which is bold and rocky. The length of the Runn is from fifteen to eighteen miles from Pindh Taruck to Muddee, and its breadth gradually decreases until at the latter place it is little more than a mile, with a bed entirely of sand.

Pindh Taruck, commonly called Pindtarra, is an insignificant village, belonging to Jam Jessajee of Nowanuggur. It receives its name from a mineral spring of pink-coloured water in its vicinity, held sacred by the Hindoos, who consider it as having been the spring where the Pandaws procured their pardon for the crime of Gowhuttia (cow killing), for which they were expelled from the government of Husteenapoor.

Pindh signifies the human body, and is also applied to a ball of rice, which is used in the ceremony to represent the body of any person deceased; and Taruck is a Sanscrit word, signifying to float: Pindh Taruck, the floating of the body, which is the proof of innocence among the Hindoos. The spring is situated on the direct road to Dwarka, and it is a religious duty of all pilgrims to bathe in it on their way to that place of worship. It is within the limits of the high-tide, which washes it out daily.

The ancient history of Oka, which is only to be found in the sacred writings of the Hindoos, is so mixed with fabulous tradition, that it would be difficult to separate truth from falsehood. These authorities, however, derive its name from Oka, a celebrated Dyet, or evil spirit, who resided in this tract, who was afterwards slain by Shri Krishen when he proposed to make it his residence.

The word *Okha* signifies anything bad or difficult, and *mundul* is a term applied to any distinct district or division of a country. The historical fragments which I have been able to collect, can be traced with some appearance

of authenticity as far back as the time of Rai Lucka of Kutch, who lived about Sumvut 1010, or A. D. 1054. At that time the government of Oka was divided between the Herol and Chowara Rajpoots; the former governed at Goomtee, and the latter at Vusie, at present a small village situated four koss to the southward of Aramra. The Chowara Rajpoots were the legal sovereigns of Guzerat, and a family of this tribe were the last Rajas who reigned in Peeran Puttun.

Some branches of the Rathore family, who governed in Marwar, were banished from their country in consequence of internal troubles. Among others were Lucheram, Nirba Sing, Vyrawuljee, and Veejuljee, four brothers, banished by their uncle, Raja Jhoda, who built Jodhpoor. The two latter brothers, attended by a few adherents and friends attached to their persons, proceeded to the southward in hopes of procuring service among the Rajpoot Princes in Guzerat; but it would appear that they were disappointed, as we hear of their arrival at Patree Bujanna, at that time in possession of a Jhalla Rajpoot. Here they might have remained, but in consequence of a quarrel in which the Jhalla's son was slain by Vyrawuljee, they were compelled to leave Jhallawar, and continued their route to the southward, with a view of making the pilgrimage of Dwarka.

The Herol prince, who at that time enjoyed the Gadee of Dwarka, levied a fine on all pilgrims before they were permitted to bathe in the Goomtee, and this was probably the most lucrative branch of revenue derivable to government. Upon the arrival of the Rathore Princes they found the Herols and Chowaras engaged in a war, which had existed for many years; and as the resources of each were nearly equal, there appeared no prospect of its termination.

The Chowaras made an application to the Rathores for their assistance against their enemies, which they pretended to afford, but were at the same moment effecting the ruin of both families and their own aggrandizement. To cover their horrid purpose they had recourse to stratagem, and to palliate it they imposed upon the credulity of the Hindoos by publishing that the god Runchorjee had sent them the remains of his victuals, with a message that it should be continued for ever. The god at the present day pays an annual consideration to the family for this voluntary tax.

The Rathore brothers, in pursuance of the plan said to have been pointed out by Runchorjee, invited the whole of the Herol family to a feast, which they accepted without hesitation, considering them as pilgrims; and the negotiations with Vusie had been conducted privately. The Chowara Chiefs were secreted in a neighbouring spot, under a promise of being permitted to fall upon their enemies when intoxicated, but both parties fell a prey to the treachery of the Rathores. The few Herols who survived this massacre were

compelled to seek an asylum among the Waghairs, fishermen who dwelt on the seacoast; they were received kindly and were at length obliged to enter their tribe.

A country thinly inhabited and deprived of its sovereign was easily conquered by the Rathores, who extended the boundaries of Oka to the eastward as far as the River Vedemutee. On their return from one of their expeditions they halted at Nundanna, a village near Ghorghur. Veejuljee, the younger brother, being furnished with a body of men, marched to the southward and conquered Somnat Puttun* from the Nagair Rajpoots, and established the sovereignty of Soruth in his own person; whence sprung the Veeja Rajpoots, as the name intimates.

During the life-time of Vyrawuljee the seat of government was transferred from Vusie to Aramra, which being on the sea-shore, afforded many advantages to the State. Commerce does not appear to have been at all cultivated, and as the greater portion of the population were Waghairs (or boatmen), piracy was probably their principal pursuit.

Vyrawuljee was succeeded by Vickum Sing, his son, who married the daughter of Jeehajee, son to Abras, a Raja of Kutch, celebrated for his long beard, and who was slain by Sultan Alla-ood-deen Ghoree when he overran the whole of Western India. This connexion speaks in favour of the Aramra family.

Humeerjee, a son of Jehajee, came over from Kutch with his sister and took up his abode in Oka. He became attached to a beautiful young woman, daughter of a Herol Rajpoot, but who had from necessity been brought up in a Waghair family; to obtain her he was forced to marry, which united the tribes of Wadhel, Herol, and Waghair; but in order to prevent their offspring receiving the low title of Waghair, they took the designation of Manuck, and their descendants possess Dwarka and Denghee at this moment.

Sangan appears to have been a celebrated warrior, or more properly pirate; his name is used to this day by the pirates of this coast, who call themselves Sangani, which may have given rise to the supposition of a race of men existing in this quarter called Sangarians. Sangan extended his dominions into Hallar as far as Kumballia, and a considerable way into the Poorbunder Rana's territory.

Sanganjee was succeeded by his son Bheemjee, in whose reign Sultan Mahmood Begurah,† of Guzerat, conquered the Island of Bate and many strongholds in Okhamundul.

* Now Vyrawul Puttun, south of Joonaghur.

† So called from the two Ghurs, Powaghur and Joonaghur, having fallen to his arms the same day.

The author of the history entitled "Mirate Eskunderee," which was compiled at the period now spoken of, gives the following account of the expedition :—

"In the year 878 Hejira (A. D. 1462), the Emperor had newly returned from a successful expedition into Kutch and was encamped at Joonaghur. A Syed, named Molana Mahomed, found his way to court with two infant children, and gave the following narrative of his misfortunes.

"He had embarked with his wives and family from one of the ports in the Deccan, with the intention of landing in the Persian Gulf and proceeding by land to his native place in Samurkund. The vessel was captured by the pirates, who carried all the females to Dwarka as prisoners, and landed the Syed with his infant sons on the adjacent coast. His sufferings on his way to court were excessive, and the whole of the officers of state united in requesting the Sultan to add this den of thieves to the number of his conquests.

"Mahmood had heard repeated complaints of the pirates having captured vessels on their voyage to Mecca, and of the sufferings endured by the pilgrims who fell into their hands. He was therefore desirous of extirpating such a troublesome enemy, but the report which reached him of the natural strength of the country from its rocks and jungle, had prevented his carrying into effect a design, the success of which might be doubtful.

"This fresh instance of cruelty, however, determined the Sultan on making the attempt; and having ordered the Syed to be attended to, he issued a mandate for an instant march, which continued without a halt until he reached Juggut or Dwarka, which he found deserted by the enemy. He gave it up to plunder, and having demolished the temples and broken the idols, he next proceeded to Aramra, a town opposite Shunkodwhar (improperly called Bate).

"Shunkodwhar (adds the author of the 'Mirate Eskunderee') is an island separated from the continent by an arm of the sea three koss in breadth. In this place, which was naturally strong, the pirates and villains of Juggut had taken refuge. Boats were prepared, and by these means a body of the boldest warriors in the army were landed on the island, where they were warmly received by the enemy, who were not backward in exposing their persons in defence of their property. In the end, however, they were overthrown by the Mahomedan soldiers, who slew a great many, and pursued the remainder to their boats, by which they effected their escape. The Sultan returned, leaving a slave named Mullick Toghan Furhutul Moolk, in charge of Juggut."

Such is the relation of the historian of Guzerat; and it is said that Bheemjee, who had escaped by boat, on his return finding the Mussulman Thana in Dwarka, resolved to make Bate his residence, from whence he reduced the troops in Dwarka to the utmost distress.

The Waghairs, from the marriage of Humeerjee considering themselves entitled to the ancient possessions of the Herol Rajpoots, headed by Humeerjee's son, Manuck, attacked Dwarka with success, and were permitted by Bheemjee to retain it, on condition that Aramra should not be interfered with. The Rathore and Waghair tribes were now united in firm friendship, and intermarry at the present period; but the former, after the slaughter of the Chowaras and Herols, dropped the title of Rathore for that of Wadhel, Wadd, or Wadda, signifying slaughter, massacre.

From this period the government of Okhamundul appears to have undergone but little change in an elapse of several centuries. The families of Wadhel and Manuck, as established in the time of Bheemjee, enjoyed Aramra and Dwarka until within these few years; their original possessions have been, however, materially curtailed, and Okha is at present confined to the boundary of the Runn. These deprivations took place in the administration of Meroo-khowas at Nowanuggur, and that of Premjee at Poorbunder.

The whole district of Okhamundul, in the year 1809, contained five forts and twenty-seven villages. The former were Bate, Poseitra, Bhurwalla, and Dwarka; since which period a fort has been erected at Denghee. Aramra and Poseitra belong to the Bhayad of Bate, and Bhurwalla is a dependency on Bate itself.

Subject to Dwarka there are twenty villages, containing in all not more than 2,000 houses, exclusive of Dwarka itself, which may be calculated at 500 more. The Bhayad of Bate, including the villages belonging to Poseitra, possess but little, and their population cannot be calculated at more than 500 houses, and, if we allow Bate itself twice that number, we shall find that the number of houses in the whole of this tract of country does not exceed 4,000.

The chief part of the population consists of Waghairs, a race now composed of Mussulmans and Hindoos. The Waghairs are Hindoos in Okha alone; in Kutch and Hallar they are Mussulmans. Their appearence is not much in their favour, and their manners are such as might be expected from their mode of life. They have hitherto gained their livelihood by plunder; but in the monsoon, when the boats are laid up, they retire to their villages, and cultivate a few fields of grain, Bajree. They pay no revenue to any authority, and the law is Khedo and Khao—"plough and eat."

The Rajpoot families in general form villages distinct from the Waghairs, and pay certain considerations on their crops.

The Okha people are considered by their neighbours as treacherous, and are looked upon in the same light as the Kutchees, whose character for deceit appears to have taken rise from Rao Bhora of Bhooj having delivered up the last Emperor of Guzerat, Sultan Muzuffer, to his enemies.

The Bhayads are entirely independent of their heads, and those of Okha do not seem to be guided by those bonds of relationship which attach the Rajpoot in general so strongly to his Teelaat.

The district of Okha is too well adapted for piracy; its coasts abound in little creeks, safe places of secrecy to their small craft, where they are hid behind rocks from cruizers, which dare not approach sufficiently near the shore on account of the dangers which attend its navigation.

The soil of Okha is in general light and red, of no great depth, producing tolerable crops of Bajree and Til. But a very small part of the country is cleared of the jungle, which is composed of milk-bush and Babool. The rock with which Okha abounds is much impregnated with iron ore. The indolence of the natives has, however, prevented their smelting it in greater quantities than has been necessary to repair their boats. The Babool affords an endless supply of charcoal.

There are extensive tracts called Wud, or Wudh, for grazing; the Okha people keep few cattle themselves, but rent these pastures to the neighbouring districts, who pay them in ghee, which is sent from the country. Camels are bred in Okha; they are of an inferior kind, but they are not troublesome to the inhabitants, who scarcely look after them until they attain an age fit for sale. The Waghairs drink their milk.

Okhamundul was invaded in the year 1774 by the united force of Nuggur, Gondul, and Poorbunder; their object was the punishment of Poseitra for the depredations committed by the Waghairs upon the villages of those districts. Poseitra was taken, and its chief reinstated upon furnishing security for his future good conduct.

The shore abounds in oysters and other shell-fish, and the jungles are well stocked with partridge, quail, and hare. Salt is made in small quantities.

BRIEF

HISTORICAL, GEOGRAPHICAL, AND STATISTICAL MEMOIR

ON

OKHAMUNDUL.

BY

CAPTAIN G. LEGRAND JACOB,

FIRST ASSISTANT TO THE POLITICAL AGENT IN KATTYWAR.

Submitted to Government on the 14*th July* 1841.

MEMOIR ON OKHAMUNDUL.*

Okhamundul is a triangular tract of land, lying north and south, about thirty miles in length, and fourteen or fifteen in breadth, situated between a small Runn, the Gulf of Kutch, and the sea. Its chief towns are Dwarka and Bate: Wurwala, Poseitra, Aramra, Dheenkee, &c. are the principal villages. It originally belonged to the tribes of Wadhel Rajpoots and Waghairs in the following proportions, viz :—

Wadhel Rajpoots.	*Waghair.*
Bate,†	Dwarka,
Aramra,	Dheenkee,
Poseitra,	And the subordinate villages thereto.
Wurwalla,‡	
And the subordinate villages thereto.	

These tribes were principally indebted for their support to the heavy tax (Kur) exacted from pilgrims to Dwarka and Bate, and to plunder both by land and sea, to which they were greatly addicted; the revenue customs were accordingly very limited, and the agricultural resources less. The origin of these tribes is lost in obscurity: by some they are supposed to be aborigines of the soil. Their habits now are as described by the Greeks 2000 years ago.§

Between the years A. D. 1801 and 1804 the inhabitants of Bate and Dwarka were concerned in the plunder of a vessel belonging to merchants of Bombay, during which act they flung overboard a lady and gentleman who were passengers in the vessel.‖ The circumstance becoming known in Bombay,

* Commonly written Oka, but I have followed the correct orthography.

† The Island of Bate is situated in the Gulf of Kutch and is communicated with from the mainland by a ferry. It is also called "Shunkoodhar," from its resemblance to the Shunk or "Conch" shell, and from the Dyet Shunkasoor having his nativity there. It is fifteen miles long by two broad.

‡ A small fort, known by the name of "Kutchee Ghur" is situated near this place, belonging to the Rao of Kutch; it was built to protect Kutch vessels from the pirates of the country.

§ It has been stated, without, I think, satisfactory proof, that they may be traced to Kutch.

‖ Such is my information, but I have no documentary proof of the allegation.

armed vessels were sent against Okha, but, after remaining a short time, they returned *re infecta*. Government, however, directed that Okha should give compensation for the loss sustained, but the call made on the Chiefs was not attended to: the confidence they felt in their own strength induced them to make light of the British power, and circumstances prevented their immediate coercion. In A. D. 1807 Colonel Walker, the then Resident at Baroda, came into Kattywar with a considerable force, accompanied by Weethulrao Dewanjee as the Gaekwar representative. Colonel Walker, conjointly with the Dewanjee, wrote directing the Chiefs of Dwarka and Bate to settle regarding the required compensation, but this mandate met with no better consideration than the one from Bombay: things remained in the same posture as before, and Colonel Walker returned to Baroda.

The Chief of Mallia having committed great excesses, Colonel Walker came a second time into Kattywar with a force, and, on his arrival at Mallia, he carried the place by assault, in the month of July 1809.* The monsoon setting in about the same time, he was detained in that neighbourhood until its termination, when, accompanied with the Dewanjee and his army, he proceeded to Dwarka, with the view of bringing about some arrangement with its Chiefs, as also punishing the inhabitants of Bate and Poseitra for their excesses. After his arrival he got the Wadhel, Rajpoot, and Waghair Chiefs to enter into agreements, promising for the future to abstain from their excesses, and fixing the amount of compensation, for the Bombay vessel plundered and for sundry minor offences, at one lakh and ten thousand rupees. Sudaram Bawa, Karbaree to the Chief of Bate, and some others, were expelled from office, and security was taken from those whose conduct most needed it. The state of affairs at Poorbunder now called Colonel Walker's attention to that quarter, and he accordingly proceeded thither with his force, and entered into arrangements by which the British were to receive one-half of the sea customs of the place, and they, on their part, were to furnish the Rana with a company of Native Infantry to protect his country. After this the force was sent away to different places out of Kattywar, with the exception of one battalion, which was stationed at Palliad. Colonel Walker returned to Baroda, and, shortly after, quitted India, being succeeded by his First Assistant, Captain Carnac, our recent Governor. In A. D. 1810 the Okha Chiefs, in violation of the engagement so recently entered into by them, rebelled and recommenced their marauding and piratical excesses, which induced Captain Carnac to send the detachment from Palliad with a small party of Gaekwar Horse, who succeeded in putting a temporary stop to these disturbances.

The disturbances in the Nowanuggur State prevented attention to the affairs

* I am somewhat uncertain of the exact date, from the absence of the documents of that period.

of this quarter until A. D. 1813, when Captain Ballantine, who was residing at Umrellee supervising the Gaekwar affairs, sent for the Chiefs of Bate and Dwarka, in consequence of their not paying the stipulated compensation, and threatened them with severe measures. In the following year they paid about a third of the demands against them, but still continued their excesses. The want of faith in the Okha Chiefs, and their unconquerable propensity to plunder, at last forced on Government the necessity of taking determined measures. The capture of the district was therefore resolved on, and its cession to the Gaekwar, who set great value on it in consequence of its celebrity as a place of great sanctity in the eyes of all Hindoos. It had been found necessary in 1815 to employ a force in Kutch, and the opportunity was embraced of the return of these troops to carry out the intentions of Government regarding Okhamundul. Colonel East crossed over with his force; a body of Gaekwar troops, under command of the Dewanjee, took up a position at Soorya Bunder; and the district fell with but trifling resistance into the hands of the British by the beginning of March 1816. Soondurjee Sewjee was appointed as its temporary manager, and he continued so for fourteen months, until, in the following year, Okha was made over to the Gaekwar, who paid up the balance due by the late Chiefs of Okhamundul and the difference of amount of expenditure exceeding the income of the place from the time of its capture to that of its transfer; it was also arranged to allow the late Chiefs a stated sum periodically for their maintenance. The Chief of Poseitra was permitted to retain possession of his village, but to remain subordinate to the manager stationed by the Baroda Government at Dwarka. In A. D. 1818, under Ragoo Bullal's administration, Putramal Manik, one of the Bhayad of the Chief of Dwarka, committed some excesses, which were suppressed by a detachment of Gaekwar troops with some difficulty. In the following year, 1819, Ramrao Dajee succeeded Ragoo Bullal in the Komavisdarship of Okhamundul: he, however, remained but a short time in the situation, when the Gaekwar, with the concurrence of Captain Carnac, appointed Mr. Hendly to it. He remained in this situation for little more than a year, when the late Chiefs broke out into rebellion, and, proceeding to violence, many of the inhabitants were killed, and others were wounded or taken prisoners. Mr. Hendly found it necessary to retire to Poorbunder. The authorities at Baroda hearing of the state of things at Okhamundul, immediately directed some troops stationed at Sirdhar to move to that quarter, under the command of Colonel Wilson. They proceeded, however, no further than Khumbalia, whence negotiations were opened with the rebel Chiefs. The cholera broke out among the troops whilst here stationed for about three weeks, and certain disturbances in Kutch drew off the force into that quarter without effecting any settlement of Okha affairs. In the rains of 1820 the Chiefs deputed a mission to wait on Captain Ballantine, then residing

at Joonaghur; but not being prepared to surrender their recently regained authority, it of course failed in its object. On the opening of the season, the army at the time engaged in Nuggur Parkur, under the command of Colonel Stanhope, was ordered to proceed on Okhamundul and recapture it. It accordingly came down to Mandavee, and thence crossed over to Okhamundul, in November 1820. Dwarka was taken by storm, and the district speedily reduced. Mooloo Manik, the Chief of Dwarka, and Veersee Manik, his younger brother, were amongst the number who fell in the assault; and on the British side Captain Marriot was killed, and other officers wounded. Rana Shigramjee, the Chief of Bate, and Bhyo Manik, Veeda Sumunia, and Nagjee Manik, heads of the Waghairs, were taken prisoners. Rana Shigram was removed under confinement to Surat, and the other three as prisoners to Ahmedabad, and Okhamundul was once more made over to the Gaekwar, who appointed Phurushram Bulwunt (commonly called Baba Wusaekur) as Komavisdar. As a precautionary measure, a wing of a battalion of Native Infantry was stationed there for its protection, and Captain Elwood, the officer at Poorbunder, was directed to proceed to Okhamundul for the purpose of supervising its affairs. This gentleman, after his arrival, consulted with the manager, and decided what sum should be allowed the late Chiefs for their subsistence. In six months the district was brought into order, and Captain Elwood, after dismissing the wing of the battalion at Okha, returned to Poorbunder. Owing to some relationship existing between Rana Shigramjee and the Rao of Kutch and Jam of Nuggur, these two Chiefs interceded for him; and the Rao becoming guarantee, Rana Shigramjee was permitted to return to his family. The three Waghairs also were sent back from Ahmedabad, and the Political Agent at Rajkot made them over to the Umrellee authorities, who released them on their furnishing the requisite security. The district of Okhamundul has not since required a military force to assist the civil power, and, with trifling exceptions, the hardy and daring spirit of its former masters has slumbered. The piratical spirit of its population is not, however, entirely quenched; a Komavisdar of Okha, named Narayun Rao Winkatesh, is now in confinement, under sentence of the Political Agent's Court, for employing some boats in plunder in A. D. 1839.

The district of Okhamundul contains fifty-four villages, including ten that are now waste: the names, number of houses, and population of each, is given at the end of this paper. The Gaekwar owns the lands of fifty-one villages; two, viz. Dransunvel and Poseitra, belong to the Geerasias of the country, but subject of course to the Gaekwar's authority; and one to the Rao of Kutch. The soil is very poor, and Bajree and Til are the only grains that thrive. Mehmuns, Sonees, Sutwaras, Bramins, Aheers, and Mhers are the chief farmers and cultivators, and they give annually on each Santee* a Bhog (payment in

* As much land as can be tilled by a plough with a pair of bullocks.

kind) of seventy Manas, viz. seventeen and a half maunds of forty seers, each seer of forty rupees, and two Korees in ready money. The agriculturist depends on the monsoon for his supply of water, wells being very scarce. The lands belonging to the village of Wurwala have some, consequently the farmers of it have to pay an extra tax in addition to the usually exacted Bhog.

The Runn, which all but makes an island of Okha, is about fifteen miles in length at its mouth in the Gulf of Kutch; it is about five miles broad, and it narrows gradually towards Muddee, where its breadth is a mile, and is there separated from the sea by a narrow bank of earth and sand. It is a salt marsh, and at high tides wholly covered by the sea, from a foot to a foot and a half in height, which enters it between the villages of Pindara and Poseitra, the former belonging to the Jam of Nuggur. This circumstance, however, does not impede the passage of men or carts across it: owing to the levelness and hardness of the surface, 100 carts abreast may cross it at all seasons of the year. Salt is naturally produced on it, and the inhabitants are permitted to collect it without any tax.

Okha has two Bunders, viz. Bate and Roopun; the former accessible to vessels of 500 Kandies, and the latter to not more than from 150 to 200 Kandies.* The exports from these Bunders consist chiefly of Ghee and Til, sometimes cotton, the produce of other places. The imports are principally sundries from Bombay. The prickly-pear grows profusely all over the district of Okha, where it is interspersed with the Babool: thick jungles are thus formed, which afford shelter to outlaws and thieves. The sites of these localities are between the villages of Dhrewar and Gorinja, and in the vicinity of Churukla and near Poseitra; the first is about two miles in diameter. These places are known amongst the inhabitants by the name of Khudas.

No metals are found in this district, which may be pronounced barren of aught save superstition and piracy, and, I should add, camels of a small species, which are bred here for sale in Kattywar. Its annual revenues fall short of half a lakh of rupees. The last official statement gave Rs. 42,000; whilst its expenditure, including Rs. 11,346 pensions to the disinherited Chiefs, is Rs. 72,000; the difference being made good from the Gaekwar's more fruitful Talooka of Umrellee.

I have been informed that fossil organic remains are to be found near Bate, and the shells here thrown up are famous all over India. The gathering of the conch shell (Shunk) forms an article of revenue, it being farmed out for a trifling annual sum. The influx of pilgrims to the shrines, from all quarters of India, ranges from between 5,000 to 10,000 per annum, but on the years in which Kupeela Chouth falls, so many as a hundred thousand pilgrims are said to assemble to bathe in the sacred waters of the Goomtee.

* Boats also occasionally touch at Poseitra and Aramra.

Statistical Table of the Okhamundul District.

No.	Names of Villages.	Estimated		Remarks.
		No. of Houses.	No. of Inhabitants	
1	Bate	500	3,000	Enjoyed by the original proprietor, Megrujjee, Wadhel Rajpoot, and family.
2	Poseitra	200	600	
3	Rajpura	100	300	
4	Somlasur	50	150	
5	Goreealee	100	300	
6	Kuranja	30	90	
7	Moolvel	30	90	
8	Moolwasur	40	120	
9	Kutoomba	20	60	
10	Aramra	100	300	
11	Sooruj Guradee	..	..	Waste.
12	Bheemrana	50	150	
13	Mhojul	40	120	
14	Kutchee Ghur	40	120	The Geerasia, Poona Nayannee Waghair, cultivates the ground, but is subject to the Rao of Kutch.
15	Mukundpoor	30	90	
16	Borketree	..	..	Waste.
17	Rungpoor	10	30	
18	Wurwala	300	900	
19	Keelanpoor	60	180	
20	Padlee	10	30	
21	Gureehee	50	150	
22	Nagasur	25	75	
23	Rungasur	30	90	
24	Wusae	150	450	
25	Teeturia	10	30	
26	Mehwasa	20	60	
27	Tobur (Mhotee)	30	90	
28	Tobur (Nhanee)	20	60	
29	Drasunvel	100	300	Belonging to the Chief of Poseitra.
30	Dwarka (Goomtee)	700	3,500	
31	Ladwa	20	60	
32	Umrapoor	50	150	
33	Dheenkee	60	180	
34	Churukla	..	..	Waste.
35	Bhawroo Dhandhanoo	10	30	
36	Bhawroo Soomianoo	10	30	
37	Lowuralee	40	150	
38	Drewar Dhandhain	15	45	
39	Drewar Rayanee	5	15	
	Carried over	3,055	11,095	

No.	Names of Villages.	Estimated		Remarks.
		No. of Houses.	No. of Inhabitants	
	Brought over....	3,055	11,095	
40	Goreenja	10	30	
41	Burdia	50	150	
42	Moranoo	20	60	
43	Waehoo	25	75	
44	Muddee	..	..	Waste.
45	Ruttoo Puree	10	30	
46	Korunga	50	150	
47	Sangun Kotra	..	..	Waste. At high tides isolated, and affords a refuge to thieves.
48	Uneealee	10	30	
49	Koderoo	..	..	Waste.
50	Bateesoo	..	..	
51	Do	..	..	
52	Chondrodee............	..	..	
53	Timbree	..	..	
54	Kuntardee	..	..	
	Grand Total..	3,230	11,620	

(Signed) G. LeG. Jacob,
Assistant Political Agent, Kattywar.

Rajkot, 14*th* *July* 1841.

EXTRACTS FROM A REPORT

ON THE

DISTRICT OF BABRIAWAR.

BY

CAPTAIN G. LeGRAND JACOB,

FIRST ASSISTANT TO THE POLITICAL AGENT IN KATTYWAR

Submitted to Government on the 15*th March* 1843.

DISTRICT OF BABRIAWAR.

History of the District of Babriawar.—The history of this district is obscure, and little further light can be thrown on it than will be found in the 13th paragraph of my general report on Kattywar, dated 4th October 1842, sub. para. 7.*

Origin of the Tribes now inhabiting Babriawar.—The Kattys, who trace themselves to the banks of the Jumna, and were borne down by the tide of immigration to Kutch, were again carried onwards to the Soorashtra Peninsula, about the end of the 14th century, at which period the Babrias were by local tradition settled in the neighbourhood of Than :† whence they previously came, is more doubtful. The Koteelas trace themselves to the union of an Aheer female with a Bramin of Seehor. The Dhankras to the Pandaws of Hustnapoor, and the first step known in their migratory career was Puttun (Anhalwara). The Wurroos claim union with the Poorbunder family by a Dhankra woman. The Aheers, who possess several villages in Babriawar, carry up their lineage to the Somrahs of Sind, and by subsequent intermarriage to the Solunkees of Diu, and even to the Oojen family. The establishment of the Babrias in the district bearing their name, must have occurred shortly after they were driven from Than by the Kattys. The Aheers would seem to have preceded them by some centuries, and to have been the stock into which the others engrafted themselves.

Previous occupants of the Soil.—The prior possessors of the district are believed to have been the Solunkees and the Walas, whose name is still traced in the adjoining division of Walak. The Wajas occupied the western border. I annex‡ the information obtained from the people themselves as to their origin and history. The district is void of inscriptions by which to test their tradition, and of any edifice denoting antiquity.

Character and Habits of the Babrias and Aheers.—The Babrias are more haughty and warlike than the Aheers : these are a peaceable community, ploughing their own lands, and, in appearance, little above the common

* Vide page 16 of this Selection.

† They were previously dispossessed of sovereignty over it, if not partially driven southward, by the Jhalas.

‡ Vide Enclosure No. I. at page 456.

agricultural labourer, whilst the Babrias affect more the state of the respectable Katty. They intermarry with each other, but with the usual oriental distinction of rank; the Aheers give their daughters to the Babrias, and the Babrias their's to the Kattys, the order being only reversed in case of the wealth of the inferior and poverty of the superior grade. Polygamy is common, with no other restrictions than means and inclination: the husband gives the dowry to the parents of the betrothed, who regard it very much in the light of purchase money. Equal division of property is slowly producing the same effect in this quarter as has been shown to be in operation with the Katty and minor Rajpoot States. The Babrias have been loosely termed Kattys; but their stock is different, and they have no title to the name. Possessing a very limited patrimony in a secluded corner of the Peninsula, cut off from direct intercourse with the main body of the community by the Geer, they have come less in contact with the British power than the other races of the country, and retain more of their pristine barbarism: they cherish their blood-feuds with more inveteracy than even the Kattys: their villages are mere collections of mud huts, with generally a low wall of circumvallation, and a ghurrie for defence.

Religion.—In matters of faith, the Babrias and Aheers are but sorry Hindoos. Their chief deity is a stone called Shamjee Maharaj, at the hot springs of Toolsee Sham, just beyond the north-west limit of their frontier This is an idol with four arms, supposed by some to represent Vishnoo, though of this the Babrias know nothing. They hold in respect also certain Devees (goddesses) named Ghatrar, Khoriar, Chawund, and Bhoot Bhowanee: they are unburdened with ceremonies, and have no restriction in matters of food, save in the article of beef. The followers of Swamee Narrain, whose system has penetrated into the remote corners of Guzerat, abstain from all animal food, in common with other followers of the Punt.*

Boundaries and Surface of the Country—Population.—The boundaries of Babriawar are the Geer hills on the north, the Jolapooree river on the east, the Malun river on the west, and the sea on the south, as more fully detailed in my general report and map. This district contains seventy-one towns and villages, with a population of about 19,000: some villages belonging to the Rajoola and Ghanla tuppas on the east, under Bhownuggur; Khuntalla and others on the north, that have become attached to the Amrellee tuppa of Dhanturwa; and those on the east bank of the Malun annexed to the Oona Muhal, which, though originally Babria villages, have been enumerated under their respective states, are exclusive of this calculation. The Jafferabad

* Sect. There are in the Peninsula about 30,000 followers of this Hindoo reformer, of whom a description is given in Bishop Heber's Journal, but his character is not held in repute by the rest of the community.

Purguna of eleven villages, with a population of about 6,000, is included, except where it skirts the Geer. The surface of Babriawar is generally level, and contains but few trees.

Agricultural Facilities and Products.—The soil is good, the poverty and indolence of the people alone preventing their turning it to proper account. Though water is found at a short distance from the surface, they trust almost entirely to the monsoon, and but few wells have been dug for irrigation. Bajree and Til are the staple grains; wheat is raised occasionally in Warees at Nagsree, Meethapoor, Dhoodala, and Chotree; and not more than a hundred maunds of cotton are grown in the whole district. Cattle abound, the neighbourhood of the Geer affording ample pasturage; and the export of ghee, through the port of Jafferabad, is very considerable.

Extent of a Santee and Weega of land, and the amount of produce thereof.—The santee of land is here of sixty weegas, the weega being 160 yards by 10: a three-bullock santee is termed pucka, and consists of ninety weegas. Fifteen khalsees of Bajree and ten of Til are the average quantity per santee. The khalsee is of fourteen Guzerat maunds, and the average amount realized is nine rupees per khalsee of Bajree, and fifteen rupees for Til. A table showing the financial result to the landholder is annexed.*

ENCLOSURE No. I.

THE KOTEELAS.

Account of the Koteela Tribe of Babrias, translated and condensed from the books of Rawul Bhoga Juggana, the Genealogist of the Tribe.

The Koteelas sprang from the Janee Bramins of Seehor. A list is given in the original of several names said to have reigned there for 225 years. Trikum, the last ruler, built the Soorujkoond (tank of the sun) at that place. On being driven from Seehor, he seated himself one day in the skirts of Tullaja to prepare his food. The daughter of an Aheer of that place, named Dewa Dorela, and her sister-in-law, were passing to fetch water from the well, and saw the stranger attempting, but not knowing how, to cook his meal. The maiden said, "this handsome Bramin seems in distress"; the sister replied jestingly, "you are a virgin, do you cook it for him": the other answered, "I must do as you bid, seeing that you are my eldest brother's wife, and in the place to me of a mother." On this, filling her pitcher at the well, she passed the Bramin, and said to him, "I am your wife, and you are my lord"; but he answered not. The virgin, named Shreebaee, then said, "if you say no, I will

* Vide Enclosure No. III.

destroy myself": the Bramin then consented. At that time Ebulsoorwala gave dowers to aid the marriage of one krore of virgins: to him the parties went, and the Chief, recognising Trikum as one of a high race, placed the *Teela* first on his forehead; whence has sprung the name of Koteela, and from this union the tribe. Trikum's eldest son was named Koteela; the second, Bhookun, in Kattywar; the third, Pholo, in Gogo Bara. Koteela married into the Babrias, the others remained Aheers. From Juweraj, the third in descent from Koteela, in the course of thirty-six generations eighteen tribes have emanated. The chief was Rana, and his descendants were in the following order:—Putpat, Koteela, Juweraj, Kala, Sakria, Weeka, Seea, Kala, Juweraj who had four sons, viz. Jor, Tola, Sajun, and Sakria: these four were the nephews of Bussia by their mother Sona; they settled at Thankundola, and were named the Thakoors of seventy-two tribes. The fourth son, Sakria, had issue in successive generations as follows:—Kala, Jor, Sajun, Selar, Shahpooree, Lathee, Somesur, Leeka, Moonja, Dhurja, and Bhola.

THE DHANKRAS.

Account of the Dhankra Tribe of Babrias, extracted and condensed from the books of Rawuls Nugajun and Bhoja of Dedan.

Dhankra is a Babria, descended from the Panduws of Hustnapoor: they dwelled in Patun, whence they came to Thankundola, in the Punchal district, where they resided. Afterwards they migrated to Urneeroo. The genealogy is as follows:—Brumha Shoob, Sabud, Droobud, Tarabud, Amreek, Ukheprut, Sayetun, Pundoo, Pund, whose five sons were Joodishthut, Nukool, Urjoon, Suhdew, and Bheem: these were the nephews of Jaduw, born of Mata Koonta. Bheem's issue was Gutoorguch, born of Hurumba, nephew of Raksush, son of Truelockun's daughter. Gutoorguch's son was Babruk, and his Babria: his was Soom, and his Samla; his Dhandh, his three sons the first Dhankra, the second Khora, the third Dangur: these two were Kattys, and nephews, by their mother Nagul, of Wala. Dhankra's son was Dhank, whose issue were Peegul and Chandoo. The second had issue Khimsee, whose generation was as follows:—Howl, Kala, Cholrup, Mokul, Shetrum, Hunwa, Raden, Dewed, nephew (by the mother's side) of Koteela. Dewra's genealogy was Setrun, Seea, Sajun, and Seea.

THE WUROOS.

Account of the Wuroo Tribe of Babrias, extracted and condensed from the books of Rawul Weera, the Genealogist of the Tribe.

In the beginning, Mahadeo asked of Krishna to appear unto him in the attractive female form which he had formerly assumed: Krishna consented.

From Mahadeo then issued the virile power.* Goruknauth sprung from the cowdung (gor) which Krishna had touched, and the Jalundur Duet from the water (jul) in which he had dipped his hand. Gaotum Rooshee had given an imprecation against his daughter Unjnee, that she should become pregnant as a virgin; she therefore buried herself up to her neck in the ground, and thus remained in the wilderness. By this spot passed Mahadeo and Krishna, to whom she bent her head in adoration. Krishna did not acknowledge the salute, saying "thou hast no guide over thee:" she replied, "be thou my guide." Krishna then blew into her ear the virile power that he had received from Mahadeo, by which she conceived, and brought forth Hunooman, of whom was born Mukur Dhwuj. When Ram conquered Lunka, Hunooman was covered with perspiration in lifting the Droonagur hill, and which dropped from his body into the sea: a fish swallowed it and gave birth subsequently to Mukur Dhwuj. His genealogy was Dhwuj, Dhwujangee, Dhwuj Weraya, Mor Dhwuj, who founded Morvee and established his reign there. From him sprung in succession as follows:—Kum Dhwuj, Mug Dhwuj, Mucka Soorun, Kunksasoor, Kusyup, Kupeel, Jan Amreek, Ukhewurt, Manwusunt, Chukreen, Sayutun, Taljun, Mucka Soorun, Mehe Muggur Dhwuj, Dhwuj Jethee Dhwuj, Jetwa, Wukeed, Meh, Jetwo Nagronagajun, who built the Dhank fort of gold and sacrificed his head to his Bhat in the following manner:—Sidnath Bawa, disciple of Dhondhlee Mul, worshipped his master, who said, I will cause the fort of Dhank to resemble that of Lunka: the disciple replied, the fort of Lunka is of gold. The holy man replied, I will turn the Dhank citadel into gold: then by the power of his science he conveyed the wife of Salwan Gohel from Moongeepoor Patun, and stroked the walls with her hand, which transformed them into gold. On Salwan Gohel finding out what had passed, he brought an army against Dhank, but could not take it. He then asked Putta Bhat to go to his enemy and beg his head: the Bhat went accordingly, and, securing a pledge of Nagjun, demanded his head, the which he accordingly surrendered to him. Nagjun's race is as follows:—Wuedhwuj, Wukeeo, Muheeo; Mehe, Gujkurun, Halamun, Jetwo, whose issue rules in Poorbunder. Halamun's sons were Meh and Wukeeo. Meh was united (wurryo) to Mal, the daughter of Rakait Dhankra—hence the Wurreeo tribe. The issue of this union was successively Bhano, Bharmul, Bhoojsee, Mehe, Bakhul, Mehe, Wankra, and Wank, from whom came the Kattys. Poput, of whom sprung the Aheers, and Wurroo, from whom came the Babrias. Wurroo's issue was successively Dhurno, Golun, Waseeo, Walo, Goghor, Tajo, Wurroo, Dhayo, Panthe, Soortho, who married into the Muchwa Aheers; his race live at Murmut, at Mandwa, and at Kotra on the banks of the Bhadur: his issue was Wasseeo, Waon, Wolo, Golun, Santurkhee, Soya, Kurno, and Sadool,

* The original is too gross to be translated.

whose sons, Khoro and Mukko, received Nagusree and Kysana. The issue of the third son, Duyo, will be found in the Arodro book.

THE AHEERS.

Account of the Aheer Tribe, extracted from the book of Rawul Jussa Sajana, and his son Bhugwan Jussa Rawul Wago Ramaya corroborating the same.

In the country of Sind was a king named Somra, who had five sons: the first, Wag; the second, Kamlio; the third, Kattear; the fourth, Murmul; the fifth, Arodro, who settled in the Burda country. Wag's race was as follows: Palun, Jaetho, Wasa; to whom were born three sons, Jusso, Lakho, and Duyo. Jusso's generation was thus: Aso, Sahir, Satho, Wero, who received his geeras in Nesraphulee in the Rampurra district. Satho's second son, Ruyo, received half of Rampurra, and his third son, Khoko, had three sons; the eldest, Moojo, received Jampodur in geeras, and hence the Jampodda tribe; his second, Wago, received Jolapoor, hence the Jolapurree tribe; his third son, Rano, had also his geeras in Jolapoor, and his issue mingled with the others: the fourth son was Rakho, the fifth Kalo. Rakho received Ganjawudder and Sajunwao, which last is under Bhaonuggur; Kalo received Veejooka, which is the same as Deoka, now under Rajola. The Lakhnotra and Ram tribes descended from the Solunkee Rajpoots. Urjup Solunkee reigned over Deo (Diu). Rooshro was his son by another caste: he had two sons; the eldest was Lakhnotra, who married into the Soruthia Aheers, and his descendants are termed Lakhnotra; the second son, Jonto, married into the Nepal Aheers. Lakhnotra's son Seehuro had three sons: Desoor received Kowaya; Jhalo received Ningalo and Danturee; the third, Khooat, received Oontiawuddur and Turgam, which last is now under Oona.

The Wala Rajpoots held sovereignty of yore, from whom sprung Walojee, who had five sons: the first, Pinjur, who married into the Aheers, hence the Pinjoor tribe. They received Hurmutyoo, Maluniawuddur, and Koombharioo, now under Bhownuggur. The second, Walojee, of this race, had four sons: the eldest, Waghosee, from whom the Wunar tribe descend; the second, Wawrio, whence the Wawrias; the third Kinkur, from whom came the Kinkras; the fourth Chowur, whose descendants are called Chowur Wunar: their geeras was originally in Bugusra, afterwards in Rajpura in the Bhownuggur country, subsequently in Dewkawuddur and Eentis. The Putal tribe sprung from the king of Oojen, Vikum Purmar, by a woman of another caste; the issue was Purmar Dharwo, and his, Putal, who married into the Aheers, whence the name of the tribe. The Wala Rajpoots were formerly the landholders: many of the Aheers came and took up their residence with them,

and, on the Walas gradually dwindling away, the Aheers fell into possession of their geeras.

THE BABRIAS.

Account of the Babrias, as given me by Ala Wurroo of Sakria, and Sangana Bhojkoteela of Wankiod, and others.—Timbee, 9th May 1842.

The Koteelas are considered the highest caste in this part: they are descended from a Bramin of Seehor, but they are the fewest in number. The Babrias are believed to have come from Than, from whom it was taken by the Jhalas. They migrated to Bugusra, Amrellee, and Koondla, whence they were driven by the Kattys. They then came to this quarter, which was in the hand of the Wala Rajpoots, the same caste as those now in Dhank, from which family the Wala Kattys are derived through Wallojee, who on his way to the Ganges stopped one night at Bhayasur and slept with a Katty female. The Babrias at first remained as the Ryuts of the Walas, but after a few years they drove these out, and kept possession of the villages in which they had settled. All the seventy-two tribes come from Than. One cause assigned for their leaving this place, is the fear of the Padishah's enmity, for having given shelter to two Geerasias' daughters, one of them named Bhawunabaee, whom his army wished to seize for him. The Babrias were aided in establishing themselves in Babriawar by Ebhulwala of Jetpoor, then a Rajpoot Gadee. He was the father of the famous Champrajwala, who opposed Feeroz Shah's army, and was killed by his general, Izeo Deen, who erected the great mosque at Mangrol. A gate at Jetpoor is still named after the same Champrajwala to this day; but the Walas, whose geeras extended to Jhanjmer on the east and Dhank on the west, now only retain Dhank. Ebhulwala gave marriage portions to ten million virgins: one of these was an Aheer's daughter, who fell in love with a Bramin named Trikum, who had fled from Seehor, having killed his brother there. Ebhulwala was then performing Jogan, *i. e* portioning off in marriage the virgins of his country, and hearing of an Aheer's daughter being about to destroy herself from unrequited love, Ebhulwala persuaded the Bramin to marry her, promising that his offspring should be included with the Babrias, and at their head. The name Koteela was given them from Teela, the Braminical forehead mark. Another reason assigned for the name is the Bramin and Aheer's daughter having claimed the protection of Ebhulwala, who replied, "umarekot manehe," it is upon my neck: consequently they were called Koteelas. The Dhankra tribe sprung from the Panduws. They were at first the chief tribe, though now held inferior to the Koteelas. They are the most numerous of the Babrias, and next to them in number are the Wuroos. The Wuroos spring from the union of a Jetwa Rajpoot with a

Dhankr. Babria's daughter, when the former reigned at Bhoomlee (or Goomlee). The Wuroos are still called Jetwas among themselves. My informant (Bhoj) lost his grandfather Bhoj, and uncle Jhalo Koteela, with forty-five other Babrias, and eighteen Bhawurs killed at Kulagud, at the storm and capture of the place in Sumvut 1844 (A. D. 1787-88), by the Nuwab's army, under command of his Dewan, Prubhasunkur. Their Pallias are now at the village of Wand, which has fallen under Jafferabad, but of which their race are still Geerasias. When this branch of the Koteela race lost its strength by the power of the Nuwab, the Dedan family began to raise itself on its ruins, taking from it the villages of Sur, Goria, and Trakooroo. The Aheers came from the Bunee district in Kutch, where their tribe still exists, and entered Babriawar from the Muchoo Kanta by land, and from Deo (Diu) by sea.

Account given of the Babrias by Jeewa Bharot of Morvee, but having Geeras under Joonaghur, Genealogist of the Nuwab.

The Toour Rajpoot tribe reigned at Delhi for five generations, and being driven thence about the time of the Panduws, Manpal Toour came to Thankundola and there reigned. He supported all the people who flocked thither. In consequence of a great famine, the men quitted in search of other homes or occupation, leaving their wives and children at Than: these were of divers castes, and were hence called Babur or Bubur, which in the local dialect signifies numerous—mixed. They afterwards left and established themselves in the south of the Peninsula, hence called Babriawar. Afterwards Manpul Toour himself took refuge in Babriawar, where his race still exists, and are looked on with respect, intermarrying with the other Rajpoot tribes of the Peninsula. There is one house at Rajoola, Dosajee Toour; one in Kantur, Manjee Toour; one in Meetapoor, Panchanjee Toour; and in a few other places: they have no Geeras possessions, but receive fees from the Babrias on marriages and other festivals. This race is now named Thakra. The Bramins of Seehor, whence the Koteelas are derived, received their Geeras in that place from Sudrae Jysing, the Solunkee Chief of Anhulwara.

THE KHANT GOHELS.

Account of the Khant Gohels on the western borders of Babriawar, and in Naghur, received from Jussa Gohel of Timbee, and others.

This tribe call themselves Gohels, but they spring from the union of a Khant woman, about fifteen generations back, with one of the Palitana family. Raja Gohel, six generations ago, conquered seventy villages in this quarter from the

Waja Rajpoots: the following remain to them, but now fallen under the Nuwab:—

1 Timbee.
2 Mhota.
3 Sunkra.
4 Gangra.
5 Punchwala.
6 Oontwalo.
7 Samtej.
8 Wawurdo.
9 Bhasa.
10 Oogla.
11 Umbara.
12 Wajree.
13 Kandee.
14 Pura.
15 Dhokurwa.
16 Aleedar, under Koreenar.

These Khant Gohels intermarry with the Khussias, the Mhers, the Mukwanas, and the Khants. The Wajas now retain Geeras in Roheesa, Simbar, and Gular: these intermarry with the Bhownuggur, Palitana, and Lathee Bhayad, and other Rajpoots.

ENCLOSURE No. II.

List of the different Tribes of Babrias, commonly called Babria Kattys.

No.	Titles.	No.	Titles.	No.	Titles.
1	Koteela.	25	Beparia.	49	Chondia.
2	Dhankra.	26	Kheradot.	50	Khara.
3	Wuroo.	27	Burela.	51	Khulala.
4	Ghurga.	28	Pooshutia.	52	Khuda.
5	Ghoosanba.	29	Pudeeara.	53	Bholuola.
6	Chamya.	30	Changur.	54	Weda Bhoopal.
7	Boreecha.	31	Chak.	55	Shanya.
8	Chubhar.	32	Rakhur.	56	Nerala.
9	Chatroja.	33	Rathor.	57	Sujora.
10	Kareta.	34	Naeesa.	58	Shoba.
11	Murmul.	35	Sheenug.	59	Kagra.
12	Wura.	36	Dabhia.	60	Mutara.
13	Wusra.	37	Dugao.	61	Sheeala.
14	Luya.	38	Lobhia.	62	Kesoor.
15	Lobud.	39	Khata.	63	Dedugra.
16	Kurena.	40	Khasur.	64	Shubur.
17	Kundhmul.	41	Khodiala.	65	Athur.
18	Shankhlia.	42	Kandhul.	66	Veea.
19	Suchla.	43	Neepal.	67	Keea.
20	Bhoowa.	44	Keelkan.	68	Khaghurda.
21	Bharmul.	45	Kateeal.	69	Nuvga.
22	Bhalera.	46	Wagla.	70	Ladha.
23	Dhurmueta.	47	Werma.	71	Dhandha.
24	Soonwura.	48	Dangur.	72	Oomga.

ENCLOSURE No. III.

Table showing the Value of one Santee of Land under Bajree cultivation.

Average produce after paying reapers in kind,—		
15 Kalsees at something above Rs. 9 per Kalsee		Rs. 137
Expenses.		
A 5th share to the Bhagia or household cultivator, thus paid and termed..	Rs. 27	
Seed	2	
Labour, exclusive of that in reaping..	10	
Wuswaya Kumal, viz.—		
Sootar, Lohar, Koombar, Hujam, Durzee, Gamat, Rajghar, and Dher..	13	
		52
Net produce to landholder		Rs. 85

Value of a Santee of Land under Til cultivation.

Average produce 10 Kalsees..		Rs. 150
Bhagia, a 5th share	Rs 30	
Booedayun, preparing and cleaning the ground	15	
Seed..	3	
Reaping	10	
Labour and extra expenses attending Til harvest	4	
		62
Net produce to landholder..		Rs. 88

(Signed) G. LeG. Jacob,
First Assistant.

REPORT

ON THE

RON OF KATTYWAR;

ITS COMPARATIVE VALUE WITH BRITISH METAL; THE MINES; AND MODE OF SMELTING THE ORE.

BY

CAPTAIN G. LEGRAND JACOB,

SECOND ASSISTANT TO THE POLITICAL AGENT IN KATTYWAR.

Submitted to Government on the 3rd February 1838.

IRON MINES OF KATTYWAR.

Iron ore is found chiefly in the north-west quarter of the Peninsula. The result of my inquiries gives the number of six foundries working at one time during the fair season throughout the province, and two or three more occasionally. The extent to which the metal is manufactured will be given in the body of this Report. I have visited only two foundries, those at Ranawao and Ranpoor, in the Rana's and Jam's Talookas respectively, but I understand that a description of one alike applies to all, their construction being rude and simple.

For the Ranawao establishment the ore is found near the villages of Bukalla, Palikhra, and Vissawara.* The facility of obtaining charcoal from the Burda hills seems the only motive for fixing the foundry both there and at Ranpoor. The mineral riches of this range, or rather clump of hills, have never been developed. The iron mines now worked are at some distance from it, in veins that owe their upheavement to some separate shock from the parent of the Burda cluster, or to their natural stratification; for the country between the Burda and the sea, by the feruginous nature of the soil, would seem to be rich in this ore.

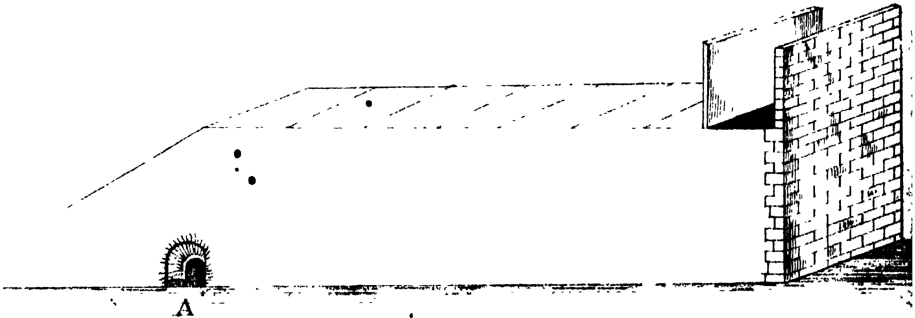
The mines above specified are mere circular pits, sunk into the ground to the depth of from five to twenty feet, and when a sufficiently rich portion of the vein has been gained, excavated around as far as pickaxe, arm and shovel can reach. This rude method of working the mines is, I understand, similar to that practised in the Deccan. On being handed up to the top, it is sifted, washed, and then despatched to the foundry in carts, or on bullocks and donkeys.

At Bukalla the ore is met with in a ridge, elevated from the general level about twenty feet; at Palikhra, in the plain, close to a ridge perhaps thirty feet high; but at Vissawara, in the open country, without anything by which I could trace the clue to its discovery—most probably the accidental sinking of a well for irrigation.

* Specimens from all three mines have been forwarded to the Secretary Geographical Society, Bombay.

The smelting process is very simple. An oblong shed gives a scanty shelter to the workmen during the dry season, and during the monsoon the manufacture is suspended. The ground inside is dug away in the centre to give room for two furnaces, which occupy the ends of the shed. They are long and narrow, to give good draught, and the masonry or brick-work lined with clay to keep in the heat. The opening for the bellows is stopped by a bit of plank protected with clay, into which fits a pipe connecting the nozzles of the two pairs of bellows; these again are stopped afresh with clay each time the work commences.

The following rough sectional view will illustrate the explanation; it is on the scale of half an inch to a foot, on the model of the Ranpoor furnace.



Opposite aperture A is another, of like dimensions; one admits the working of the bellows, the other the escape of the scoria, for which purpose the small door is occasionally opened. The space in the furnace between these two apertures is filled with charcoal, in which beds are hollowed out for the ore, and then a fresh covering of charcoal is thrown over the whole, the ore being so deposited as to be on each side of the stream of air.

The bellows, two pair to each furnace, are bullock-hides sewn round bamboo hoops in vertical rings, and worked alternately by downward pressure, the person closing the mouth of the sack as he weighs upon it with his chest and arms. They throw a powerful stream of air into the furnace. In ten minutes after a small piece of lighted coal had been exposed to its action, the whole mass was so thoroughly heated, that the scoria commenced exuding.

This furnace holds at a time a little more than seven Bombay Muns of ore, which take from six to eight hours to smelt. The mass is then taken out for the opposite set of workmen to handle, and the furnace replenished. The

day's work is not considered over until this process be gone through twice.

The second furnace is built up at the mouth, but otherwise resembles the first: over this the head Lohar presides. The use these men make of their feet, would astonish a Birmingham artisan. To protect them from the scorching heat, their sandals or rather shoes are armed with an extra sole of ample dimensions, so that the hands partake of the shelter; and during the process of manipulation, it would be difficult to say whether feet or hands were most brought into play. This applies only to the head workman, who is seated throughout the process. After the ore has gone through the first furnace, and been again heated in the next, it is split into equal portions by the wedge, and, when fractured, these are wrought into small bars, at the average size of four to a local Mun*. The metal is of course freed from much further dross by the repeated action of fire during its process through the second furnace: the iron is then ready for the market. My observations furnished me with the average of forty per cent. of iron thus obtained from the ore. Two species are manufactured; the cheapest, called *Chontia*, is chiefly the iron broken into fragments by the wedge, without further manipulation than is necessary to give it some degree of shape, or the produce of inferior ore, and is thus sold for five Korees the Mun (local); the best sort, called *Marka*, fetches eight Korees.

The Ranpoor workmen informed me that the Palikhra ore, which supplied its rival foundry, was considered better than their own: the ore of Vissawara (a village close to Palikhra) recently found out is still better, and generally goes by the same name. Ranpoor is supplied from Ran, eighteen koss distant. The greater expense of carriage must therefore tell in favour of the Rana's manufacture. Petty jealousies of the Native States prevent recourse to the same mines. The intelligent head Lohar at Ranpoor informed me, that with a westerly wind they often obtained only five muns of iron a day, and with an easterly one seven. I tried at first to resolve this into the different draught of chimnies: it most probably arises from the east wind being exceedingly dry, whilst the west, being from the sea, is moist. The Lohar accounted for it in an amusing manner. 'Metals he said were like mortals, and some climates agreed with them better than others; he further informed me that they made more iron during the cold than during the hot weather, which he attributed to the men having their nerves better braced up for work; but which may also be resolved under the previous explanation, the east wind prevailing during the cold season and west during the hot, though this cause cannot account for so great a difference as that stated in the daily produce.

* Averaging about 26 Bombay Rupees to the Seer and 40 Seers to the Mun. A Ranpoor Mun is equivalent to 26 Bombay Seers of Rupees 26¾.

The following table shows the profit accruing to the proprietor of one foundry:—

Dr.	Korees.	*Cr.*	Korees.
Daily expense of 10 workmen at an average rate of a Koree each	10	Per produce of average daily product of 6 local Muns sold at 8 Korees each	48
15 Muns of ore per day or 8 baskets at a Koree each	8	Deduct	33
12 baskets of charcoal, do. do. ..	12	Daily profit	15
Daily amount of tax levied by the Nuggur Durbar	2	or nearly 5 Ahmedabad Rupees.	
Average daily cost of materials	1		
Total expenses	33		

The above is from the best information which I could gain at the spot.* But the return is, I suspect, over-calculated, as when sold wholesale, a reduction in price is made; and, moreover, many days the metal, owing to inferiority of ore and other causes, does not rise to a higher quality than Chontia, which it is sold for. Nevertheless, considering the small risk and little outlay, this return shows a profitable enough investment for a small capital. The gradual diminution of the number of foundries in the Peninsula, with the relative sole price of Native and British iron, rather than the return for outlay in the foregoing estimate, gives proof of the encroachment of the foreign metal. The master workmen receive from one and half to two Korees a day, according to the quantity of iron manufactured.† Proximity to jungle is of course one of the main points in fixing the site of a foundry, charcoal being the most expensive article in the manufacture.

The workmen commence their daily toil at the first dawn of light, and cease generally a little before sunset: they appeared to labour with much perseverance and industry. It is difficult to witness without pain the struggles of these poor people for a subsistence, which our superior skill is yearly rendering more arduous. The annual produce of one foundry is about sixty-five Bombay Khundees, or between sixteen and seventeen tons; and taking the number in the Peninsula at six, constantly working through the fair season, and two or three more occasionally, the amount of iron fabricated yearly in Kattywar cannot be fixed at much above a hundred tons annually, and, I think, may be safely estimated under 150 tons at the outside, on the supposition that foundries may exist which have escaped my notice. How insignificant is this

* The information elsewhere obtained was not full enough to rest on, but it confirms the Ranpoor statement.

† This sum, it seems scarcely necessary to say, is equal to from near eight to ten annas local currency, and may be roughly estimated at the average value of a shilling.

amount compared with the exports of Great Britain.* Owing to the difficulty of obtaining statistical information in a barbarous country, it is possible my estimate of the number of foundries is below the real amount at work throughout the province; but all the southern parts of the Peninsula are provided with iron from Bombay, and I have not been able to learn of the existence of any iron mines, much less of foundries, save in the Nuggur and Poorbunder Talookas.

The great diversity of weights, measures, and coinage throughout our territories, is a subject of general complaint, and has been the field for a very learned dissertation.† In this Peninsula they vary not only in every Talooka, but in many of the towns and villages of each. They have also various rates at the same place; for instance Durbar weights, selling weights, and buying weights, each varying from the other several pice in the seer, and several seers in the mun. Not content with this, the spirit of discord and unlawful gain goes further; the very scales themselves are not equipoised, but requires what is termed a *Pasung* for a make-weight, which it may be supposed is made use of as little as possible. The system calls loudly for reform. The difficulty of framing a correct comparative scale from such materials as these, can be understood by those who make the attempt, and who also know the surprising inaptitude of the Native mind to convey statistical intelligence of any kind. The following are the results of my calculations. The best species of country iron is called *Marka*; the inferior, *Chontia.* Marka is sold at a rate equivalent to Bombay Rs. 2-10-6 the Bombay mun, Rs. 10-10-0 the Woonurwut, or Rs. 53½ per Khundee: bought in this quantity, however, it should not be fixed higher than at Rs. 50. The Chontia fetches a price equal to Bombay Rs. 1-10-0 the Bombay mun, Rs. 6½ the Woonurwut, or Rs. 32½ the Khundee; or, if purchased in the quantity, about Rs. 30.

* About 150,000 tons yearly.

The table annexed at once shows the vast disparity of European and Native skill; the augmentation of power afforded by improvements in science of late years; and the increasing magnitude of the British manufacture. It is calculated from tables published in McCulloch's Dictionary of Commerce:—

			A.D.	Tons.
Produce of one foundry in Kattywar in			1837	16¼
Ditto	ditto	in England in	1788	800
Ditto	ditto	ditto	1796	1,033
Ditto	ditto	ditto	1806	1,479
Ditto	ditto	ditto	1828	2,529
Quantity of iron manufactured in Great Britain in			1788	68,000
Ditto	ditto	ditto	1796	125,000
Ditto	ditto	ditto	1806	250,000
Ditto	ditto	ditto	1828	703,184

† Captain Jervis's able work.

Although Kattywar possesses ample capabilities for the production of iron beyond its own wants, yet the English metal competes with it even in the very spots where it is fabricated, and totally drives it out of the market. In less favoured localities of this iron, two species are imported, termed *Sukaee* and *Roopaee*. The price varies considerably, depending on that of the Bombay market. The first sort is often sold in different parts of the province at a less price than the best country iron, and the inferior sort, or Roopaee, at even a lower rate than the Chontia. Foreign iron is subject to a fixed tax, imposed at the different ports of its ingress, which at Poorbunder, Nuggur, Jooria, and other Bunders of the iron-producing States, often brings it up to par with the country iron, or even to a higher price; but the small demand in the province enables dealers to take advantage of a glut in the Bombay market to stock the country at a cheaper rate than the average prices in Bombay might lead us to suppose. The Sukaee, or best quality of foreign iron, is purer than its rival Marka, but not so malleable. The Roopaee is inferior even to the Chontia, and only used for the commonest purposes. The following table gives their comparative degree of purity. As it has been drawn up from evidence and not personal examination, I do not vouch for its correctness; but having sent specimens of these different sorts of iron to the Secretary to the Geographical Society in Bombay, its accuracy can be tested should that gentleman's scientific labours permit him to turn his attention to so minute a subject of inquiry.

Foreign English or perhaps Swedish..	Sukaee	20	per cent.
	Roopaee	35	,, ,,
Country	Marka	25	,, ,,
	Chontia	35	,, ,,

It will be evident from the above information that the manufacture of the country runs some risk of extirpation. Its superior ductility to the foreign metal preserves it still in existence; perhaps, also, habit and the ignorance of the people. I leave it to more experienced persons than myself to determine how much of this quality in the metal is to be attributed to the nature of the ore, and what may be the comparative value in the foundry of coal with charcoal.

(Signed) G. LeG. Jacob, Captain,
2nd Grenadiers.

Limree, 1st January 1838.

REPORT

RELATIVE TO

THE FIRST INTRODUCTION OF VACCINATION

INTO

KATTYWAR.

BY

SURGEON S. SPROULE.

Dated the 22*nd February* 1808.

VACCINATION.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From Lieut. Col. A. WALKER, Resident at Baroda,

To F. WARDEN, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Dated 2nd March 1808.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Honorable the Governor in Council, a copy of a letter from Dr. Sproule, giving an account of the progress of vaccine inoculation under his superintendence, during the period he accompanied the detachment in Kattywar.

2. In submitting this letter to the Honorable the Governor in Council, I derive a real satisfaction in bringing to his notice the zealous exertions and distinguished humanity of Dr. Sproule, in the execution of his professional duties.

3. On the present occasion, the Honorable the Governor in Council will not fail to view with pleasure and approbation the successful propagation of the vaccine matter in Kattywar, under the numerous difficulties to which Dr. Sproule was exposed, from the prejudices of the inhabitants and the inconveniences of a moving camp.

4. It will also be gratifying to perceive that the natives in that country are now disposed to acknowledge the efficacy of the disease; and the multiplicity of persons who flocked from a distance to the good offices of Dr. Sproule, previous to his return to Baroda, is a pleasing proof that its beneficial effects have already been ascertained in places where the small-pox contagion has raged.

5. It may not be improper to notice, as an instance of the attention of Dr. Sproule, the solicitude with which he endeavoured to explain to the Native practitioners of medicine, the principles of the system of vaccine inoculation, with a view to continue its practice after the return of the detachment.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) A. WALKER, Major,
Resident.

Baroda, 2nd March 1808.

From Surgeon S. Sproule,

To Lieut. Col. A. Walker, Resident at Baroda.

Dated 22nd February 1808.

Sir,—As I am persuaded it will be desirable for you to know the progress of vaccination in our late expedition, I take the liberty of communicating a few circumstances connected with the practice.

On the arrival of the detachment at Gotoo, I availed myself of every opportunity in explaining to the Natives, who came to me for medical assistance, the nature and beneficial effects of the cow-pox, and also exhibited to their view the disease on the patients' arms, and the simple mode of performing the operation; telling them occasionally that if they wished me to inoculate their children, I would take the trouble of paying the same attention to them as those of our own camp.

In this manner the people for some distance became gradually acquainted with the disease, and, much to my satisfaction, began to bring their children, entirely of their own accord, from the neighbouring villages. It being the rainy season, and the difficulty of travelling from the heavy falls of rain very great, I could not expect great numbers, and indeed it was rather surprising that so many exposed their children to the inclemency of the weather, which, in my opinion, was a convincing proof of their not being endued with any prejudice against the disease, and that I might anticipate the most happy success in its propagation. I had also very little difficulty in introducing it into the Gaekwar camp, and which latterly I depended on for subjects to keep up the disease independent of the natives of the country—a precaution that was necessary in case of our marching.

On the detachment reaching Surrufdur, I found that the people there had heard of the disease, and they readily adopted the practice at Kundorna, where our camp was next stationary. It became soon apparent that the knowledge of it had diffused rapidly, for the inhabitants, immediately after our arrival, flocked in from all quarters, to the distance of twenty-five miles and upwards; and when we were about leaving the place, though conscious of it being contrary to the principles of the system of vaccination to inoculate any without having it in my power to ascertain the result, yet I was in a manner actually forced to comply with the wishes of some; explaining most fully, at the same time, that I would not be responsible, or consider those secure against the influence of small-pox, whom I did not see a second time, and the necessity of which I impressed upon them, and exemplified by some cases of failure. Many people followed us from Kundorna for the purpose of inoculation; and at Panbree (near Rajkot), where we remained for some days, my tent was constantly surrounded by multitudes. At this place

I discovered that the small-pox had made its appearance in the neighbouring villages, and at one I was informed that many children had died of it. Among the solicitors for vaccination I found that two families had come from Surrufdur, where they told me two children had died of the small-pox, and others had lost their eyesight, and that those whom I inoculated had not taken the disease (the small-pox).

In answer to my inquiry, why they did not come to me to be inoculated when there, they confessed they were frightened at the approach of the troops, and had left the place. Under these circumstances I was again induced to submit to their most pressing entreaties, with an explicit explanation, as in the preceding instance. The following is an abstract of the number of Natives inoculated in Kattywar, &c. :—

Part of May and the month of June 1807	51
July..........	51
August	44
September	75
October	143
November	96
December	374
January 1808	499
Total......	1,333

I could not observe any difference among the castes in their readiness to submit to the disease. The Chieftains, Kattys, Banyans, and lower classes seemed equally willing, and many inoculated were adults, and some as far advanced in age as forty and forty-four.

The Native doctors of the country manifested a strong disposition to become practitioners, and particularly one at Moorvee, who attended me regularly for some time, and, under my inspection, performed the operation on several children with success, at which he was highly pleased, and determined, he said, to continue the practice; but I am afraid it will never succeed in their hands, as more trouble and attention are required than any of them would be inclined constantly to bestow, and I have reason to think my friend at Moorvee soon got tired of his good intentions. As it has been before observed, I did not make use of any other means than merely describing the nature of the disease on its introduction, desirous that the people should be first satisfied in their own minds of its utility, and trusting to time and adventitious circumstances for their voluntarily coming forward. I preferred rather to be confined to small numbers, than adopt any measures which might, from their tendency, induce them to suppose that we had any interested object in view; and by this mode of proceeding, and thus in fact by a reference to their own

judgment and understanding, it is very satisfactory that we have succeeded to the full extent of our expectations in establishing the disease over such an extent of country as the detachment has marched through.

In the months of December and January I could have inoculated a much greater number, had it not been for my reluctancy to inoculating when I could not see them again from the movements of our camp; and on this account many families have returned to their homes without having the disease communicated. It was gratifying to me, before I left the country, to have an acknowledgment from the Natives themselves, by the instances at Surrufdur, of the efficacy of the cow-pox in resisting the small-pox contagion.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) S. SPROULE,

Surgeon.

Baroda, 22nd February 1808.

TREATIES—KATTYWAR.

PARTITION TREATY OF KATTYWAR, CONCLUDED BETWEEN HIS HIGHNESS THE GAEKWAR AND THE PESHWA, IN A. D. 1752-53.

EXTRACTS FROM TREATIES CONCLUDED BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WITH HIS HIGHNESS THE GAEKWAR AND WITH THE PESHWA, IN CONNECTION WITH THE PROVINCE OF KATTYWAR.

ENGAGEMENTS CONCLUDED AT VARIOUS PERIODS WITH THE CHIEFS OF KATTYWAR.

WITH

REMARKS RELATING TO SOME OF THESE ENGAGEMENTS,

PREPARED, IN THE YEAR 1845,

BY

CAPTAIN H. ASTON,

(LATE) ACTING FIRST ASSISTANT TO THE POLITICAL AGENT IN THAT PROVINCE.

REMARKS ON THE TREATIES OR ENGAGEMENTS WITH THE CHIEFS, &c. IN KATTYWAR.

Soon after the Honorable Company began to take an interest in the affairs of the Gaekwar Government, it was found that a considerable part of the resources of that State depended on its Moolukgeeree revenues from Kattywar, and that the large arrears due at that time rendered their recovery an object of great importance, while the Gaekwar Government doubted its ability to recover this revenue without the Honorable Company's assistance; and this principally led to the increase of the Subsidiary Force to three battalions of Native Infantry, and to the stipulation in the Definitive Treaty that one of the battalions should proceed to Kattywar whenever real necessity required. But the British Government afterwards desired to relieve itself from its engagement, and kept it in view to make an amicable arrangement with the Chiefs for the regular payment of their tribute without requiring the periodical advance of a military force. For, the fixed principle of the Moolukgeeree officer to get as much as he could, and of the Chiefs to pay as little as possible, led to a desultory warfare with the Chiefs, and to a regular course of plunder from Kattywar in the province of Guzerat, and it was in those days not uncommon for bodies of horse to penetrate and commit depredations in the neighbourhood of Ahmedabad, and to advance on some occasions nearly as far south as Baroda.

By the proposed arrangement, the Gaekwar Government, in addition to the regular realization of its revenue, looked to a considerable saving in its military expenses; and both the British and the Gaekwar Governments expected great advantage in the increased prosperity of their territories in the vicinity of the Peninsula, resulting from increased security.

But the attainment of the proposed objects depended obviously upon the continuance of internal tranquillity in Kattywar, which could not be expected in a country filled with numerous petty Chiefs and their numberless relations, all maintaining the right of private war, and heretofore ever exercising this right against one another, and wasting the resources of the country by

depredation and disorder. It was, therefore, to be kept in view, in any arrangements to be made with the Chiefs, to terminate such internal disorders, and this not less as a resource of general utility and for the sake of common humanity, than for the direct benefit of the Honorable Company and the Gaekwar.

The British Resident at Baroda, therefore, in 1807-08, with a body of the Honorable Company's troops, accompanied the army of the Gaekwar into Kattywar, and induced the Chiefs, &c., with a few unimportant exceptions, to enter into the desired engagements ; and the usual instruments were executed in form according to the local custom, by which the regular payment of tribute to the Gaekwar, as well as internal tranquillity, were guaranteed.

In all these arrangements the Gaekwar treated with the Chiefs, &c. in virtue of his own right or interest in the province, and as the farmer, as he was at the time, of the Peshwa's interest.

The opportunity was also taken to induce certain classes to engage to relinquish the practice of female infanticide ; and the petty States on the sea coast engaged to the Honorable Company to relinquish piracy and the right to wrecks ; and the Chief of the port of Porebunder agreed to allow a British Agent to reside there.

In return for these concessions, the British Government guaranteed the country from oppression, and relieved it from the injuries it sustained from the annual circuit of the Moolukgeeree army.

Thus the Moolukgeeree rights originally imposed, continued, and exacted by superior power, were changed into a formally recognised right of fixed tribute.

The Gaekwar's Agent, with a body of troops, remained henceforth in Kattywar, and a British officer from the Baroda Residency, to watch the progress of the arrangements, and see to their due fulfilment; the British officer being a mediator between the Chiefs, &c. and the Gaekwar's Agent in cases of difficulty. The farm of the Peshwa's rights to the Gaekwar having terminated, however, in 1814, and he refusing to renew it, our more direct interference became necessary; and the evils of this anomalous division of authority led first, to the cession by the Peshwa to the British (13th June 1817) of his rights in Kattywar, and afterwards to the withdrawal of the Gaekwar's troops, and his abandonment thenceforth (3rd April 1820) of all right of direct interference in the Peninsula;* and from that time the Honorable Company have alone exercised the authority of the paramount power in Kattywar.

At the time the general arrangements of 1807-08 were made, negotiations

* The internal management of the Gaekwar's own Purguna of Amrellee, and of the small district of Okhamundul, is conducted by His Highness' officers.

were commenced for procuring a share in the port of Poorbunder, which, not completed at the time, were successfully terminated soon afterwards (5th December 1809).

(Signed) HENRY ASTON,
Acting First Assistant Political Agent.

8th *February* 1845.

PARTITION TREATY OF KATTYWAR.

Agreement passed between the Peshwa and Gaekwar in A. D. 1752-53, *relative to the division, between them, of the Districts of Soruth, Halar, Gohelwar, and Kattywar.*

Agreement with Shreemunt Rajeshree Punt Prudhan regarding the partition of the Districts of Soruth, Halar, Gohelwar, and Kattywar, executed in the year Soor Sun Sullas Khumsyne Mya Wu Uluf (A. D. 1752-53).

	Number of Villages.	Amount of Juma (in Korees).	Present estimated amount of Revenue (in Rupees).
Purguna Gondul, Megnee, and Ardvee.	84	8,000	29,500
Ditto Surdhar, Rajkote, and Jusdhun.	141	1,00,000	25,000
Ditto Kudolné	32	4,000	2,000
Ditto Dehupachurkhuree	12	10,000	2,750
Ditto Khuree	24	50,000	5,300
Ditto Kakwar	24	30,000	3,000
Ditto Sisang	12	10,000	700
Ditto Rudafé	12	35,000	6,000
Prant Dhala and Bala Sarung	32	10,000	1,500
Ditto Khurba and Memana	12	5,000	500
Purguna Khubliyé	52	40,000	4,500
Ditto Durdhuree and Nikavé	12	40,000	4,125
Ditto Khurikarisor	12	25,000	500
Prant Mora	24	10,000	400
Ditto Ghurka	12	10,000	500
Purguna Royenbhegan	12	5,000	500
Ditto Huwelee Islam, alias Nowanuggur	90	1,50,000	13,000
Ditto Banswara	84	1,25,000	30,000
Ditto Sooltanpoor and Huwelee	24	60,000	3,000
Ditto Juyutpoor..................	64	60,000	1,000
Carried forward	771	7,87,000	1,33,775

	Number of Villages.	Amount of Juma (in Korees).	Present estimated amount of Revenue (in Rupees).
Brought forward....	771	7,87,000	1,33,775
Purguna Derwalé	15	40,000	400
Prant Rajunpoor Mhysana	102	1,00,000	5,000
Ditto Oopteguta	52	40,000	2,000
Ditto Batoové	84	1,00,000	...
Purguna Katiyané	115	1,00,000	7,000
Ditto Mangrol, together with Bunder..	228	3,60,000	25,000
Ditto Porebunder	24	1,00,000	12,500
Kusba Bhuré......................	1	10,000	500
Purguna Chorwara	20	25,000	10,000
Ditto Medurdé	84	70,000	2,000
Prant Gogo, together with the Bunder..	118	1,40,000	28,000
Ditto Surva	24	19,000	1,000
Ditto Bhikraba	84	10,000	1,200
Ditto Bhurlee	84	45,000	5,000
Ditto Buher	24	20,000	3,000
Purguna Jadhepoor Vyjahalee	12	35,000	3,325
Ditto Joonagur Nutvé, viz :—			
41 Villages of Talooka Huwelee..30,000			
24 ditto ditto Datné....15,000			
24 ditto ditto Nilad 5,000			
89 50,000	89	50,000	10,000
Purguna Oonadlever, together with the Bunder	120	1,00,000	15,000
38 Mahals.	2,081	22,59,000	2,85,300

The above Mahals are 38 in number, and contain about 2,081 villages. Their "Kamil Juma"* is Korees 22,59,000, and their present "Juma"† is Rupees 2,85,300. This share has been taken by the Sirkar, and I agree to it. Besides these, there are Jumanut Mahals to be held jointly, and which are as follows :—

1 Shree Jugutdharka Bunder.
1 The City of Joonagur, together with the Sayur, Gumsal, Foujdaree, Dundfoorohee, and Kotwalee of the City.
1 Dieu Bunder.
—
3

* The full land rental, as fixed at a Revenue Survey.

† The present Revenue.

The above three Mahals remain joint property: both parties shall station Umuldars to conduct the management, and shall divide equally the amount of collection. The Mohturfa revenue of the City of Joonagur shall also be equally divided. The Zumindars of Joonagur are servants common to both parties; therefore each party shall send for the Desaees of such Turufs only of the above Purguna as may have been allotted to him, and shall conduct the business. If there should be only one Desaee for several Turufs, both parties shall exact equal service from him. Neither my Umuldars, nor my troops shall molest, on account of Ghansdana, &c. the Mahals which have fallen to the share of the Sirkar. Nor shall the Umuldars or troops of the Sirkar molest my Mahals, on account of Ghansdana, &c. Neither party shall afford asylum to the Geerasias, Talookdars, Ryuts, or Zumindars of their respective Mahals. If my Ryuts, Zumindars, or Mewasees go to the Talookas which form the Sirkar's share, they shall not be afforded asylum. If any Ryuts, Zumindars, or Mewasees of the Talookas which form the Sirkar's share, come to my Talookas, they shall not be afforded asylum. The Umuldars of the respective parties shall exercise their authority within their respective shares, and no interference shall be exercised with each other's Mahals. Should any new country, in addition to that partitioned, be acquired by force of arms, it shall be equally divided. If any Mahal, in addition to those which have been divided, should have remained unpartitioned from oversight, it shall be shared equally after an inquiry. These are the conditions of the partition.

(True translation)

(Signed) C. J. ERSKINE,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

Memorandum passed by the Gaekwar to the Peshwa in A. D. 1802-03, *relative to the division, between them, of Kattywar and the Mahee Kanta.*

Memorandum regarding the partition of the Talookas in Prant Kattywar and the Mahee Kanta, executed in the year Soor Sun Sullas Mya Tyne Wu Uluf, corresponding with Sumvut 1859, or A. D. 1802-03.

	The Sirkar's (Peshwa's) Share.			The Gaekwar's Share.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Talooka Moorvee, together with Tunkaria..	13,000	0	0	72,000	0	0
„ Nowanuggur	37,903	8	0	48,750	0	0
„ Dhurol, together with the Bhyads ..	......			4,325	0	0
„ Rajkote, together with the Bhyads.	21,550	0	0	4,500	0	0
Moujé Mungonee, together with the Bhyads	......			550	0	0
Carried forward....Rs.	72,453	8	0	1,30,125	0	0

		The Sirkar's (Peshwa's) Share.			The Gaekwar's Share.		
Brought forward....Rs.		72,453	8	0	1,30,125	0	0
Moujé Rajpoor and Kharazura		......			701	0	0
„ Bhawa		......			215	0	0
„ Dehree and Moolee..............		......			75	0	0
„ Sisang		......			50	0	0
„ Veerpoor Khureree		2,000	0	0	450	0	0
„ Saothul and Waree		1,000	0	0	250	0	0
Talooka Gondul Dhorajee		61,925	0	0	61,925	0	0
Moujé Bhilkha		......			8,300	0	0
„ Atkote		2,678	0	0	100	0	0
Koopachekothré		......			225	0	0
Talooka Batwa		32,000	0	0	700	0	0
„ Foolbunder		2,900	0	0	6,000	0	0
„ Joonagur		1,400	0	0	59,300	0	0
„ Umrapoor		......			70	0	0
„ Drafa		4,500	0	0	500	0	0
Moujé Ramsura		......			2,300	0	0
„ Bahrawur....................		......			2,600	0	0
Talooka Umrolee		......			3,068	0	0
Moujé Chumardee..................		......			600	0	0
„ Chaora		......			2,500	0	0
„ Babra		2,500	0	0	......		
Talooka Dawa Suvaya, &c.		......			4,600	0	0
„ Palitana		......			5,500	0	0
„ Wank		......			3,000	0	0
„ Ghuriyalee		......			1,500	0	0
„ Sumdiyalé and Chabooté		......			675	0	0
Moujé Sajpoor Kothree		......			150	0	0
„ Rutunpoor		......			465	0	0
Purguna Kethee, viz:—							
Moujé Ramunké............Rs.	150						
„ Chitrao	50						
„ Umulpoor	150						
„ Vaoree..................	175						
„ Varode	125						
„ Bhonaodura	25						
„ Durekutee	60						
„ Rajpeepla	200						
Kirkol (sundry)	1,790						
Moujé Nimbia	200						
Rs.	3,125	......			3,125	0	0
Carried forward....Rs.		1,83,356	8	0	2,99,069	0	0

	The Sirkar's (Peshwa's) Share.			The Gaekwar's Share.		
Brought forward....Rs.	1,83,356	8	0	2,99,069	0	0
Moujé Suhujlapoor Karewara	......			160	0	0
„ Chotla	......			60	0	0
„ Mehwusa	......			150	0	0
„ Paliyad	300	0	0	150	0	0
„ Soobasra	......			71	0	0
Talooka Drangdra	47,905	0	0	......		
Moujé Anundpoordo Kashe	......			180	0	0
„ Bharla	......			625	0	0
„ Ujmer	......			51	0	0
„ Chohree	......			150	0	0
„ Soodamra	500	0	0	500	0	0
„ Thamulpoor	550	0	0	250	0	0
„ Bamhunbaré	......			125	0	0
„ Goodal	......			1,350	0	0
„ Jusdhun	......			900	0	0
„ Sumdiyal	......			550	0	0
„ Kathikoopnee	......			575	0	0
Talooka Bhownuggur	......			70,000	0	0
Moujé Nagnesh	......			700	0	0
Talooka Nimbree, together with the Bhyads.	58,606	0	0	2,000	0	0
„ Wudhwan, together with the Bhyads.	34,346	8	0	......		
„ Sayula	15,000	0	0	......		
„ Moolee	2,720	0	0	......		
„ Wakaneer	12,549	0	0	......		
„ Choora	10,000	0	0	......		
Kayajiché Kothré	500	0	0	......		
Talooka Lugturchegavé	3,500	0	0	......		
„ Kothré Sagame, together with the Bhyads	21,025	0	0	......		
„ Khirsura	3,000	0	0	......		
„ Jétpoor	34,690	0	0	......		
„ Pithaché Kothré	3,450	0	0	......		
„ Alumdhunyanee, viz. :—						
Alumdhunyanee .... Rs. 4,900						
Moujé Juhur 2,300						
„ Girmala 275						
Kirkol (sundry) 955						
Rs. 8,430	......			8,430	0	0
Carried forward....Rs.	4,31,998	0	0	3,86,046	0	0

		The Sirkar's (Peshwa's) Share.	The Gaekwar's Share.
Brought forward....Rs.		4,31,998 0 0	3,86,046 0 0
Moujé Jusapoorwa		......	550 0 0
„ Dhusa		......	5,800 0 0
Talooka Dewanee		......	1,884 0 0
Moujé Unchané		......	825 0 0
Talooka Jadlee		......	2,666 0 0
„ Jaliya		......	2,400 0 0
„ Bajané		14,720 0 0	......
Moujé Guriyo		2,000 0 0	......
„ Puchigaon		......	750 0 0
Talooka Chuvulchigavé, viz.			
Moujé Zoovia .... Rs.	3,323 0 0		
„ Ijpoor	403 0 0		
„ Chathlen	438 8 0		
„ Goomanpoor	504 0 0		
„ Mahomedpoor	286 0 0		
„ Bhakasuné	49 0 0		
„ Paldé	562 0 0		
„ Nudasa	64 0 0		
Visdora	908 0 0		
Moujé Rataee	31 0 0		
„ Pikélee	162 0 0		
„ Vithlapoor	500 0 0		
„ Dekawaré	3,300 0 0		
„ Chunikur	1,375 0 0		
„ Kookwas	2,010 0 0		
„ Puhar	1,325 0 0		
„ Dhudhana	1,810 0 0		
„ Vanota	2,700 0 0		
„ Mugona	300 0 0		
„ Agwa	300 0 0		
„ Kuthosun	175 0 0		
„ Goonjala	75 0 0		
„ Paturee	5,000 0 0		
„ Dhusara	11,700 0 0		
„ Jhijwara	13,500 0 0		
		50,601 8 0	......
Moujé Chulakula		......	2,300 0 0
	Rs.	5,38,019 8 0	4,09,521 0 0

	The Sirkar's (Peshwa's) Share.	The Gaekwar's Share.		
Mahee Kanta.				
Moujé Khureda........................	......	1,401	0	0
" Bhadurva	......	9,200	0	0
" Raniyé, &c.	......	750	0	0
" Uleena Thasra	......	3,100	0	0
" Purvulé, and other Mewasee villages.	......	6,215	0	0
Kusba Bala Sinor........................	......	11,750	0	0
Moujé Itaree...........................	......	50	0	0
" Uttursoobé, Lowanipoor, and other villages......................	......	2,059	0	0
" Chipuria...........................	......	1,001	0	0
" Umripoor	......	37	8	0
" Moondlé	......	205	0	0
" Udal	......	201	0	0
" Bhurkoonda	......	131	0	0
" Pichiyalé	......	244	0	0
" Kamurkhar	......	125	0	0
" Ghorasur	......	4,251	0	0
" Khural	......	3,401	0	0
" Kutiyalee	......	1,201	0	0
" Bhayura...........................	......	412	0	0
" Muhisal	......	1,150	0	0
" Luvhar	......	2,C01	0	0
" Aharache Muvaré................	......	701	0	0
" Fuloodré	......	550	0	0
" Puthavud	......	66	0	0
" Vaghat	......	34	0	0
" Bagdol	......	75	0	0
" Rutunpoor.........................	......	75	0	0
" Khanpoor	......	501	0	0
" Dhursanechowchale...............	......	976	0	0
" Baroda	......	198	0	0
" Bardolee	......	442	0	0
" Shulmee	......	275	0	0
" Shamilguee	......	100	0	0
" Kurjohara.........................	......	150	0	0
" Watwa	......	126	0	0
" Irdar	......	275	0	0
" Wasna	......	6,166	0	0
Carried forward....Rs.	......	59,595	8	0

	The Sirkar's (Peshwa's) Share.			The Gaekwar's Share.		
Brought forward....Rs.	......			59,595	8	0
Wasna Vursor	......			3,151	0	0
„ Pithapoor	......			11,501	0	0
„ Mansé	......			15,454	0	0
„ Limbora	......			370	0	0
„ Soonachemuvaré	......			51	0	0
„ Hursol	......			2,084	0	0
„ Purantee	......			1,751	0	0
„ Mungoree	......			150	0	0
„ Manpoor	......			686	0	0
„ Satwa	......			800	0	0
„ Umliyaré	......			151	0	0
Talooka Hudooré	......			92,221	0	0
„ Amulgur Kattee's villages	......			16,408	0	0
Moujé Walasun	......			431	0	0
„ Hurole	......			175	0	0
„ Dhurwaré	......			4,816	0	0
„ Datar	......			3,201	0	0
„ Soodasuné	......			[illegible],300	0	0
„ Kajarjé	......			4,184	0	0
Talooka Chuvulchigaon	......			3,787	0	0
Moujé Kutoosun	......			2,027	0	0
Talooka Pahlunpoor	15,000	0	0	35,901	0	0
Moujé Burumwaré	......			131	0	0
„ Oomété	......			15,001	0	0
„ Unugré	......			301	0	0
„ Kaoree	......			100	0	0
„ Bhanpoor	......			40	0	0
Mewasee villages of Moujé Nuriyad	......			4,100	0	0
Kamvachapoora	......			353	0	0
Moujé Dueethan	......			7,501	0	0
„ Golvé	......			2,518	0	0
„ Sarod	......			2,025	0	0
„ Veerpoor	......			2,990	0	0
„ Almelee	......			1,600	0	0
Rs..	15,000	0	0	3,00,622	8	0

Kitta Juma, viz :—

The Sookree, Beenee, Bandaree, Furmas, Dundfoorohee, &c. of Mahee Kanta, levied by

		The Sirkar's (Peshwa's) Share.	The Gaekwar's Share.
Hursing and others, as per accounts of Sumvut 1853 (A. D. 1796-97) ......Rs.	25,518 12		
The Beenee and Bandaree of Prant Kattywar, levied by Sheoram Jugdeesh, as per accounts of Sumvut 1854 (A. D. 1797-98)..................	12,101 0		
Rs.	37,619 12		

The particulars of the division of this amount are as follows, viz:—

The Peshwa's share, from the amount of Rupees 12,101 from Kattywar, is Rs.	6,000 0			
The Gaekwar's share, viz:—				
Mahee Kanta ....Rs. 25,518 12				
Kattywar .... „ 601 0		31,619 12		
	Rs.	37,619 12	6,000 0 0	31,619 12 0

GENERAL ABSTRACT.

	The Sirkar's (Peshwa's) Share.	The Gaekwar's Share.	Total.
Kattywar, Jhalawar, Chuval, Jutwar, &c..	5,38,019 8 0*	4,09,521 0 0	9,47,540 8 0
Mahee Kanta	15,000 0 0	3,00,622 8 0	3,15,622 8 0
Beenee, Bandaree, &c..	6,000 0 0	31,619 12 0	37,619 12 0
	Rs. 5,59,019 8 0	Rs. 7,41,763 4 0	Rs. 13,00,782 12 0

(True translation†)

(Signed) C. J. ERSKINE,
Deputy Secy. to Government.

* MEMORANDUM.—In the amount of the Peshwa's share from Kattywar and the Chouth, the amount is stated above—Rupees 5,38,019-8-0. This is an error in the addition, as the amount is Rs. 4,80,419-2-0.

The Gaekwar's share is also stated 4,09,521, but this should be 4,01,091, making *both shares* Rupees 8,81,510-2-0.

For the Mahee Kanta produce a similar error exists, the Gaekwar total there being shown at Rupees 3,37,475-1-0; it should be 3,58,475-1-0.

The Arabic year 1215 corresponds with A. D. 1814-15, at which time the Farm of Ahmedabad expired, and Bajee Rao resumed the management.

† NOTE.—On the back of the document from which the above translation has been made, Mr. Chaplin, when Commissioner in the Deccan, endorsed the following remarks;—" From

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WITH HIS HIGHNESS THE GAEKWAR.

Extract, Articles III. to V., from a Definitive Treaty of general defensive alliance between the Honorable English East India Company on the one part, and the Maharaja Anund Rao Gaekwar Sena Khaskhel Shumsher Bahadoor, and his Children, Heirs, and Successors on the other, settled by Major Alexander Walker, Resident at Baroda, under date the 21*st April* 1805.

ARTICLE III.

Whereas, in conformity to the Agreements heretofore made between the Honorable Company and the Maharaja Anund Rao Gaekwar Sena Khaskhel Shumsher Bahadoor, a Subsidiary Force of two thousand men was subsidised, and, inclusive of the half augmentation of the Subsidiary Force first fixed upon, the Maharaja Anund Rao Gaekwar Sena Khaskhel Shumsher Bahadoor agrees to receive, and the Honorable Company to furnish, a permanent Subsidiary Force of not less than three thousand regular Native Infantry, with one company of European Artillery, and their proportion, viz. two companies of Gun Lascars, with the necessary ordnance and warlike stores and ammunition, which force is to be stationed in the territories of the said Anund Rao Gaekwar Sena Khaskhel Shumsher Bahadoor.

ARTICLE IV.

The Subsidiary Force will, at all times, be ready to execute services of importance, such as the protection of the person of Anund Rao Gaekwar Sena Khaskhel Shumsher Bahadoor, his heirs, and successors; the overawing and chastisement of rebels and exciters of disturbance in his territories; and the due correction of his subjects or dependents who may withhold the

" 1790-91 there are no papers relating to Kattywar in the Duftur till the Arabic year 1203 " (A. D. 1802-03), when the Gaekwar, having expelled the Peshwa's authority three or four " years before, made a distribution of the shares of the two States, as set forth in the within.

" This paper does not appear to have been acceded to or accepted, or even communicated to " the Peshwa, until 1215 (or A. D. 1814-15), when the Resident presented it on the agitation " of the renewal of the Farm of Ahmedabad; and his rights in Kattywar, when farmed, were " entered in the Sunud at the old rate—1½ lakhs."

payment of the Sirkar's just claims; but it is not to be employed on trifling occasions, nor, like Seebundy, to be stationed in the country to collect the revenue. One battalion of these forces, however, or such a proportion of them as the performance of the foregoing services may require, will proceed to Kattywar, when there may be a real necessity for it; but the English Government, whose care and attention to all the interests of the Gackwar State cannot be doubted, must remain the judge of this necessity.

ARTICLE V.

In order to provide the regular payment of the whole expense of this Subsidiary Force, Anund Rao Gaekwar Sena Khaskhel Shumsher Bahadoor has ceded, by the agreements aforesaid, viz. dated the 15th March, 6th June, and 29th July 1802, and 2nd June 1803, districts and other funds of which a schedule (A) is annexed to this Treaty, of the yearly net value of Rs. 11,70,000. This cession is confirmed by this Treaty, and Anund Rao Gaekwar Sena Khaskhel Shumsher Bahadoor hereby cedes the districts of which the schedule is annexed, with all the rights of sovereignty thereof, and all the forts which they contain, in perpetuity, to the Honorable Company.

SCHEDULE A, ALLUDED TO IN PRECEDING ARTICLE V.

Or Statement of the Funds assigned, and Districts ceded in perpetual sovereignty to the Honorable Company, by the Maharaja Anund Rao Gaekwar Sena Khaskhel Shumsher Bahadoor, in order to provide for the regular payment of the Subsidiary troops.

The Purguna of Dholka .... Rs.	4,50,000
„ Nuryad	1,75,000
„ Vijapoor	1,30,000
„ Matur	1,30,000
„ Muhoodha	1,10,000
The Tuppa of Kuree	25,000
The Kimkuthodra	50,000
Wurat on Kattywar	1,00,000
Rupees	11,70,000

(Signed) A. WALKER,
Resident.

Baroda, the 21st April, Anno Domini 1805.

Extract, Article VII., from Supplemental Treaty with his Highness the Gaekwar, dated the 6th November 1817.

ARTICLE VII.

Maharaj Anund Rao Gaekwar Sena Khaskhel Shumsher Bahadoor having represented to the Honorable Company, that on the island of Bet and in the province of Okhamundul there are two places of Hindoo religious worship and devotion, and that the Gaekwar Government should be put in possession of these places; and the Honorable English East India Company being disposed to comply with the earnest desire of the Maharaj, the province of Okhamundul and the island of Bet, with all the rights of sovereignty thereof, and all the forts they contain, are accordingly given to the Maharaj Anund Rao Gaekwar Sena Khaskhel Shumsher Bahadoor, his heirs or successors, in perpetuity; and he, Maharaj Sena Khaskhel Shumsher Bahadoor, promises to allow, in perpetuity, a building on the island of Bet to the Honorable Company for depositing stores, free of any claim for tax or otherwise, and consents that all vessels, boats, servants, subjects, &c. belonging to the Honorable Company, as well as merchant vessels from the Honorable Company's ports, as may frequent any of the ports and places within the provinces of the Gaekwar Government, shall pass and repass without hindrance; and the Honorable Company, on the other hand, agrees that all vessels, boats, servants, subjects, &c. belonging to the Gaekwar Government, as well as merchant vessels from the ports of the Gaekwar Government, as may frequent the Honorable Company's ports, shall also pass and repass without hindrance. The Maharaj, moreover, promises that the person who may reside in charge of the Honorable Company's stores shall meet with no molestation whatever, and be treated with all due consideration.

SICCA YAD.

Memorandum under the Seal of His Highness Syajee Rao Gaekwar, passed by His Highness to the Honorable Mr. Elphinstone, Governor of Bombay, for the future management of the affairs of Kattywar and the Mahee Kanta, dated 3rd April 1820.

With a view to the tranquillity of the country, and to the peaceable realization of His Highness the Gaekwar's tribute from Kattywar and the Mahee Kanta, it is agreed that His Highness Syajee Rao Gaekwar shall send no troops into the lands of the Zumindars in either of those tracts without the

consent of the British Government, and shall make no demand on any Zumindar or other person of those provinces, except through the medium of the British Government. The British Government engages to procure payment of the Gaekwar's tribute free of expense to His Highness, agreeably to the principles of the settlement made with the Zumindars of Kattywar and the Mahee Kanta respectively, in the year 1807-08 (answering to Sumvut 1864), and in 1811-12 (answering to Sumvut 1868).

If any great expense be produced by the refractory conduct of the Zumindars, the British Government shall be at liberty to levy that amount, and no more, from the Zumindar resisting.

Executed on the 4th of Chytru Vud (answering to Jumadee-ool-Akhir 1220, Fuslee, and to Sumvut 1876, A. D. April 3rd, 1820).



The following Rules exempting Vessels trading between Bombay and Sind, forced into any of His Highness the Gaekwar's Ports in Kattywar by stress of weather, from the payment of the Duties heretofore exacted at those Ports, were agreed to by His Highness, on the 31*st October* 1844.

RULE I.

Should a boat, on her voyage between Bombay and any port in Sind, be driven into the Mahals of this Sirkar by stress of weather, and land its cargo, no duty of any kind, and no port or anchorage fee will be exacted, provided the vessel remains in the harbour only a reasonable time. If a single package be landed for the purpose of sale or traffic, or if the vessel refuse to pursue her voyage when able to do so, then the full amount of duty shall be levied on the whole cargo, and every port or other fee be also levied in the usual manner; and the vessel treated in every respect as if consigned to the ports of this Sirkar's Mahals.

RULE II.

Should a boat, under the circumstances mentioned at the commencement of Rule I. put into the ports of Okhamundul, &c. in so bad a state as to be obliged to discharge her cargo into another boat, which conveys it to its original

destination, no duty will be levied, provided nothing is landed for sale, and provided no unnecessary delay takes place in the sailing of the boat with the transhipped cargo. Damaged goods may be landed and sold, under the sanction of the custom house officers, on payment of the usual duties.

RULE III.

Should a boat, under the above circumstances, put into the ports of Okhamundul, &c., and undergo repairs, landing her cargo in the mean time, no duty will be levied, provided there is no unnecessary delay, and provided that on re-shipping, every package of the original cargo is duly accounted for, to the satisfaction of the custom master of the port.

RULE IV.

Should a boat put into the ports of Okhamundul, &c., under the circumstances above mentioned, and undergo slight repairs, without discharging any part of her cargo, no duty whatever will be levied, provided the repairs do not occupy more than a reasonable number of days.

RULE V.

Should a boat put into the ports of Okhamundul, &c., under the above circumstances, at the close of the season, and be compelled to lay up for the monsoon, security will, in the first place, be given for the full amount of customs due on the whole cargo, and all port and anchorage fees shall be paid. The goods may then be landed and warehoused, at the expense and risk of the owner or Tindal of the vessel. The original invoice of the cargo, or an authentic copy, shall be deposited with the customs authorities, and if, on re-shipping, it shall be discovered that a single package has been opened, or missing, and cannot be accounted for satisfactorily, the full amount of customs shall be made good according to the security previously given. The goods must be re-shipped in the same vessel which brought them, unless she be proved not sea-worthy, in which case they may be forwarded on another. All damaged or perishable goods may be sold, under the sanction of the custom house officers, and on payment of the usual duties.

RULE VI.

When any doubts arise as to the application of any of the above Rules, the chief Gaekwar authority of the Mahals, if unable to settle the matter otherwise, will refer to the Political Agent, and act according to his opinion and advice. His Highness the Gaekwar reserves to himself the full right of punishing any Tindals, owners, or supercargoes of boats, who attempt to evade these Regulations, and to take advantage of them for the purpose of defrauding the revenue of the Durbar; but should the offender belong to foreign jurisdiction, the Kamdar must refer the case to the Political Agent and act

according to his advice, and, pending the receipt of that officer's reply, detain the offender in custody. The public must be duly made acquainted with these Rules.

Dated Ashwin Vud 5th, Sumvut 1901, (*corresponding with the* 31*st October* 1844 A. D.)

(True translation)

(Signed) T. OGILVY,
Acting First Assistant Political Commissioner,
and Resident in Charge.

MEMORANDUM.—*Under date the* 19*th May* 1850, *His Highness the Gaekwur, with reference to a similar Agreement made on the* 20*th and* 30*th December* 1849, *by His Highness the Jam of Nowanuggur, the Nuwab of Joonagur, the Rana of Porebunder, the Thakoor of Bhownuggur, and the Seedee of Jafferabad, extended the foregoing Rules to all Vessels belonging to any Port in Kattywar, or in the Territories of the British Government, with the reservation, that in the event of any boat continuing to remain in the same Port, for its own convenience, after the return of fair weather, or disposing of, or changing any portion of its cargo, His Highness reserves to himself the right of levying the customary Duties.*

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WITH THE PESHWA.

Extract, Articles VI. to XI. and XV., from a Treaty between the Honorable East India Company and His Highness Bajee Rao Rughoonath Rao Pundit Prudhan, his Heirs and Successors, concluded at Poona, on the 13*th of June* 1817, *by the Honorable M. Elphinstone, on the part of the Honorable Company, and by Moro Dixit and Balajee Luxooman, on the part of the Rao Pundit Prudhan, by virtue of full powers from their respective Governments.*

* * * * * * *

ARTICLE VI.

In the 4th Supplemental Article to the Treaty of Bassein it is agreed, that in time of war His Highness Rao Pundit Prudhan Bahadoor shall appoint and furnish five thousand Cavalry and three thousand Infantry, with a due proportion of ordnance and military stores, to join and act with the British Subsidiary Force; and, in addition thereto, His Highness agrees to employ in the war such further force as he shall be able to bring into the field. That

Article is hereby annulled; and in lieu thereof, it is agreed that His Highness Rao Pundit Prudhan Bahadoor shall place at the disposal of the British Government sufficient funds for the payment of a force of five thousand Cavalry and three thousand Infantry, and the provision of a due proportion of ordnance and military stores; on the fulfilment of which engagement the British Government shall have no future claim to the services of the contingent above mentioned. But His Highness Rao Pundit Prudhan Bahadoor shall still be bound, as formerly, to co-operate in the war, with such a force as he may be able to bring into the field; the Honorable Company, in the same manner, engaging to employ in active operations against the enemy the largest force which they may be able to furnish over and above the Subsidiary Force.

ARTICLE VII.

To enable the British Government to supply the place of the Contingent abovementioned, His Highness Rao Pundit Prudhan Bahadoor hereby assigns and cedes, in perpetuity, to the Honorable Company, all the territories and rights detailed in the schedule annexed to this Treaty; and His Highness expressly renounces all claims and pretensions, of whatever description, on the countries enumerated in the said schedule, and all connection with the Chiefs and Bhoomias of those countries.

ARTICLE VIII.

As it may be found that certain of the territories ceded by the foregoing Article may be inconvenient from their situation, His Highness Rao Pundit Prudhan Bahadoor, for the purpose of rendering the boundary line a good and well-defined one, agrees that such exchanges of Talookas and lands shall be made hereafter, on terms of a fair valuation of their respective revenues, as the completion of the said purpose may require; and it is agreed and covenanted that the territories to be assigned and ceded to the Honorable Company, by the 7th Article, or in consequence of the exchange stipulated eventually in this Article, shall be subject to the exclusive management and authority of the said Company and their officers.

ARTICLE IX.

His Highness Rao Pundit Prudhan Bahadoor will immediately issue the necessary Purwanas, or orders, to His Highness' officers to deliver over charge of the districts ceded by Article VII. to the officers of the Honorable Company; and it is hereby agreed and stipulated, that all collections made by His Highness' officers, subsequently to the commencement of the Hindoo year (answering to the 5th June 1817 A. D.) shall be carried to the credit of the Honorable Company, and all claims to balances from the said districts referring to periods antecedent to the conclusion of this Treaty, shall be considered as null and void.

Article X.

All forts situated within the districts ceded as aforesaid, shall be delivered to the officers of the Honorable Company with the said districts, and His Highness Rao Pundit Prudhan Bahadoor engages that the said forts shall be delivered to the Honorable Company without being injured or damaged.

Article XI.

It is further agreed, that if disturbances shall at any time break out in the districts ceded to the Honorable Company by this Agreement, His Highness Rao Pundit Prudhan Bahadoor shall permit such a proportion of the Subsidiary troops, as may be requisite, to be employed in quelling the same within the said districts.

Article XV.

His Highness Rao Pundit Prudhan Bahadoor formerly rented his share of the city and province of Ahmedabad, including the tribute of Kattywar, to Bhugwunt Rao Gaekwar, at the rate of four lakhs and a half of Rupees per annum, and granted a Sunud to that effect, under date the 27th Jumadee-ool-Akhir 1205. The tribute of Kattywar, formerly comprehended in that farm, has been ceded to the British Government by the 7th Article of the present Treaty. His Highness now agrees to grant the remainder of the said farm, in perpetuity, to His Highness Raja Anund Rao Gaekwar Bahadoor, and to his heirs and successors, on the same terms as those contained in the above-mentioned Sunud, dated the 27th of Jumadee-ool-Akhir, A. H. 1205, excepting the terms contained in the 2nd, 8th, 11th, and 15th Articles, which are hereby abrogated and annulled. In consideration of the greatness of the actual revenue of the city and province of Ahmedabad, and likewise of the loss to which His Highness Rao Pundit Prudhan Bahadoor has already been subjected by his renunciation of all future claims on His Highness Raja Anund Rao Gaekwar Bahadoor, and by his accepting an annual payment of four lakhs of rupees in lieu of all claims actually due up to the present day, it is agreed that the former sum of four lakhs and a half of rupees shall still be paid for the farm of Ahmedabad, notwithstanding the separation of the tribute of Kattywar.

SCHEDULE ALLUDED TO IN ARTICLE VII. OF THE FOREGOING EXTRACT.

Schedule of the Lands and Revenues ceded, in perpetuity, by His Highness Rao Pundit Prudhan Bahadoor, to the Honorable East India Company, by virtue of the 7th Article of the annexed Treaty, amounting to thirty-four (34) *lakhs of Rupees.*

Lands and Revenues to be made over immediately:—

The districts of Belapoor, Athgaon, and Kulian, and all the territories

possessed by His Highness Rao Pundit Prudhan Bahadoor, situated to the north of those districts, as far as Guzerat, and lying between the Ghauts of the Syadree mountains and the sea.

All the rights and territories possessed by His Highness Rao Pundit Prudhan Bahadoor in Guzerat, with the exception of Ahmedabad, Orpur, and the annual payment due by the Gaekwar; the tribute of Kattywar, estimated, after deducting the expense of collections, at four lakhs of rupees.

The territories of Dharwar and Koosigul. The above territories are to be made over immediately. The necessary expenses of the management of the said districts are then to be ascertained, and deducted from the gross revenue. The remaining revenue is to form part of the thirty-four lakhs stipulated for in the 7th Article, and the territory required to complete that amount is to be ceded in the Carnatic, in such situations as may be most convenient to the Honorable East India Company's Government, with a view to the preservation of a distinct boundary line.

Whatever collections may have been made by the officers of His Highness Rao Pundit Prudhan Bahadoor from the districts, to be made over immediately, or from those to be hereafter assigned, in the Carnatic, subsequent to the commencement of the present Hindoo year (answering to the 5th of June 1817), are to be repaid to the officers of the Honorable East India Company, agreeably to the 9th Article of the Treaty.

For the purpose of ascertaining the amount of the revenues of the territories now made over, it is agreed that the regular accounts for the last twenty years shall be produced from the records of His Highness Rao Pundit Prudhan Bahadoor's Government, within the period of five years.

Peshwa's Seal. PESHWA's signature.

Governor General's small Seal.

(Signed) HASTINGS.
N. B. EDMONSTONE.
A. SETON.
G. DOWDESWELL.

Ratified by the Governor General in Council, this fifth day of July one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

GENERAL ENGAGEMENTS, SECURITY FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR, &c.

The writing of * * * * * * * * * *to the Shreemunt Raoshree Sena Khaskhel Shumsher Bahadoor, concluded in October* 1807.†

To wit.—That I do, of my own good will, for the Talooka of * * * provide perpetual and effective Fael Zamin (or security against committing disturbances) to the Sirkar of the Gaekwar, and to that of the Punt Prudhan or Peshwa, for the two Shares, being the whole of the country, as particulars here following.

Article I.

That I will not excite enmity with any other Chieftain, neither entertain any Bharwuteea, or incendiary, whether Katty or Rajpoot, nor will I commit any disturbance by the hands of another; neither will I seize upon the land or lands of another, abiding strictly to the same conduct as hitherto observed; neither will I purchase, at the offer of my brethren, their villages or lands when they may come to sell them. All past enmities or grievances are to rest in oblivion. Thieves shall not be entertained within our limits: if they are permitted to remain, it shall be under proper arrangement, to prevent them from committing theft in other Talookas or on the highway. That in whatever case individual or individuals may be under the necessity of disposing of their villages or lands, that in all such cases the circumstances shall be reported to the Sirkar previous to entering into the transaction.

Article II.

No delinquent or criminal of the Sirkars of the Company Bahadoor or Sena Khaskhel Sumshere Bahadoor, shall be protected or entertained by us.

Article III.

The several Mahals of the Sirkars of the Peshwa, Gaekwar, and the Honorable Company, being situated on all sides of us, in none of these said Mahals

† Note.—This is a *Fael Zamin* engagement or *security for behaviour*. It provides security for the peace of the country and the protection of the Honorable Company's, Peshwa's, and Gaekwar's districts. It is perpetual, and is given by the Chief under the signature of his Bhat. In ordinary cases this would have been deemed sufficient, but in this case the *Ar Zamin* or *counter-security* of a Chief was taken and endorsed on the deed. And such deeds were taken from all the numerous Chiefs, &c. in the Peninsula, with a few exceptions, all unimportant.

shall any theft or depredation be committed on the highways. Passengers, merchants, or others travelling, shall meet with no molestation, but shall be assisted with carriage, and be protected to the extent of our boundaries..

Should any Sahookar or other traveller suffer injury on the way, the same shall be made good to him by the lord of the Talooka where the same took place, who will also seek his redress from the Talooka whence the thieves might have come.

ARTICLE IV.

If the lands or villages of any Zumindar shall at present be retained forcibly, in case any such possession shall have been obtained by written deed from the ruined circumstances of any Zumindar, the same shall be released and set at liberty after the forms of justice, there being no claim hereafter to be entertained or made.

According to the above written Articles, I have afforded fresh security, to continue from generation to generation; and if the Sirkar's Mohsul shall come for any default, such satisfaction as the Sirkar shall demand on the case in point, with daily expense, and Mohsul included, shall be given; and for the same is * * * * * * perpetual Ar Zamin, and for which this bond is rendered.

Signature of * * * * * *

The writing of * * * * * *

To wit.—That I have become fresh and perpetual Ar Zamin to the Sirkar to render the above Articles effective, and to be responsible in regard thereto.

Bahanduree of the Honorable Company.

| Seal. |

Signature of * * * * * * *

(Signed) A. WALKER, Resident.

Perpetual Engagement entered into by the Chiefs of Kattywar, in A. D. 1807-08.†

To SHREEMUNT RAO SHREE SENA KHASKHEL SHUMSHERE BAHADOOR writes JHALA HURRY SING, of the Talooka of Limree, namely,

I. The armies of the Honorable Company and Gaekwar having come into

† NOTE.—This perpetual engagement to pay the amount of revenue then fixed punctually at Baroda, was taken with all the Fael Zamin deeds. See Note, page 500.

this country with a view to effect a permanent and equitable adjustment, for the country of Kattywar and its Bhoomias, Geerasias, Kattys, and Ryuts, and that their revenues should continue to be paid at Baroda, I have, of my own free will and consent, engaged, and do by this writing engage, for the above Talooka its perpetual Jummabundy, and Khurajaat as per bond separately executed, as given when the armies used to arrive in the country. This, however, being attended with great detriment to the country, and disturbing the tranquillity of the Ryuts, and being convinced that the above arrangement provides for my benefit, the Jumma of the above Talooka and its Khurajaat shall, each succeeding year, be settled at Baroda, according to the bond, by sending an Agent for the purpose, nor shall any deviation take place in this respect.

II. I do therefore, for myself, my sons, and grandsons, from generation to generation, and my successors, engage, to the above purpose, and for any deviation therein they become responsible to Government.

Bahanduree of the Honorable Company.

| Seal. | Signature of Jhala Hurry Sing.

(Signed) A. Walker, Resident.

Decennial Security Bond † ; *being the writing of* * * * * * * *on behalf of* * * * * * * *to the Shreemunt Raoshree Sena Khaskhel Shumshere Bahadoor, viz.*

That for * * * * * * of the Talooka of * * * I have engaged for the Jummabundee for ten years to the Sirkar, being for Jummabundee and Khurajaat included Rupees , and agreeable thereto are the several instalments given in writing, and agreeable to these instalments are the payments to be made in Baroda, attending at the stated periods, and having made the settlement thereof, then return. Yet if it so happen that any delay shall in this occur, the same delay shall be made good by interest for the number of days beyond the stated period of instalment, at 1 per cent. per month.

The yearly Kist or bond to be rendered will be for Rupees

Particulars of which are Jummabundee, Khurajaat, in which will come—

† This security bond was taken collaterally with the preceding Engagement, but for ten years only, because for a money payment security.

Sooba Sookree.
Bene Bardaree.
Nuzerana Horse.
Zemindar Sookree.
Dewanjee.
Durruckdars.
Shagred Pesha.
Soot and Chunna.

Payable at these instalments, viz :—

Magsur Shoodh or 2nd December.
Poush Shoodh or 2nd January.
Magh Shoodh or 2nd March.
Falgoon Shoodh or 2nd April.

(True translation)

(Signed) J. R. CARNAC,
Resident.

MEMORANDUM.—Similar engagements to the foregoing were at the same time concluded with the following Talookas, &c.

No.	Names.	No.	Names.	No.	Names.
	Jhalawar.	16.	Pulalee.	33.	Balora.
		17.	Bhoka.	34.	Rajpur.
1.	Halwud Drangdra.	18.	Bhuthan.	35.	Wurod.
2.	Limree.	19.	Bhulgamra.	36.	Wuna.
3.	Kuntharia.	20.	Bhudwanee.	37.	Wankaneer.
4.	Karol.	21.	Tabead.	38.	Mahoria.
5.	Kumalpoor.	22.	Wunala.	39.	Than Luktar.
6.	Kumlao.	23.	Sumla.	40.	Withulghur.
7.	Geree.	24.	Saooka.	41.	Kesria.
8.	Chuchana.	25.	Oontree.	42.	Moolee.
9.	Chulala.	26.	Ankawalia.	43.	Moonjpoor Moolee.
10.	Jakhun.	27.	Wudhwan.	44.	Saeela.
11.	Khandia.	28.	Jhumpodur.	45.	Choora.
12.	Tulsana.	29.	Kheralee.	46.	Kurmur.
13.	Lovee.	30.	Goondeealee.	47.	Dussara.
14.	Deolia.	31.	Jhumnur.	48.	Bujana.
15.	Durod.	32.	Doodrej.	49.	Patree.

No.	Names.
50.	Jhinjoowara.
51.	Wunod.
52.	Bharejra.
53.	Raee Sanklee.

Kattywar.

No.	Names.
1.	Amrellee.
2.	Jetpoor Cheetul.
3.	Bheelka.
4.	Babree Chumardee.
5.	Depree Janbaee.
6.	Bugusra.
7.	Kotra Peetha.
8.	Kanpoor Eshwureea.
9.	Khuner.
10.	Khatrola.
11.	Kheejria.
12.	Gurumlee Motee.
13.	Gurumlee Nanee.
14.	Gudhia.
15.	Churka.
16.	Jhamka.
17.	Dholurwa.
18.	Bhulgam.
19.	Manawao.
20.	Lukapadur.
21.	Manwel Rawanee.
22.	Vekreea.
23.	Soongia.
24.	Waguree.
25.	Seelana Hulreea.
26.	Jusdhun.
27.	Bhudlee.
28.	Sumundeeala.
29.	Kureeana.
30.	Anundpoor.
31.	Choteela.
32.	Kumbala.
33.	Paleead.
34.	Bheemora.
35.	Bamunbur.
36.	Mehwassa.
37.	Matra Timba.
38.	Sunosra.
39.	Ectria Gudhala.
40.	Chobaree.
41.	Neelowra.
42.	Kumundhia Waoree.
43.	Dandulpoor.
44.	Soodamra.
45.	Seejukpoor.
46.	Rampurda.
47.	Wussawar.
48.	Dakeeroo.
49.	Geegasarun.
50.	Akreea.
51.	Urjunsook.
52.	Weechawur.
53.	Kooba.
54.	Randia.
55.	Kheejreea.

Muchoo Kanta.

No.	Names.
1.	Morvee.
2.	Mallia.

Hallar.

No.	Names.
1.	Nowanuggur.
2.	Draplia.
3.	Veerpoor Khureree.
4.	Mooleeraderee.
5.	Satodur Waoree.
6.	Seesang Chandlee.
7.	Gondul Dhorajee.
8.	Mengnee.
9.	Kotra Sanganee.
10.	Bhadwa.
11.	Rajpoora.
12.	Rajkote Surdar.
13.	Gowreedhur.
14.	Kotaria.
15.	Todheeka.
16.	Pal.
17.	Gutka.
18.	Wudolee.
19.	Veerwao.
20.	Shapoor.
21.	Khankseealee.
22.	Muwa.
23.	Dhrol Surupdhur.
24.	Kheerusra.
25.	Jallia Dewanee.
26.	Kotra Nayajee.

Soruth.

No.	Names.
1.	Joonaghur.
2.	Bantwa.
3.	Umrapoor.

Burda.

No.	Names.
1.	Poorbunder.

Gohelwar.

No.	Names.
1.	Bhownuggur.
2.	Ruttunpoor Dhamunka.
3.	Wulwa.
4.	Chumardee.
5.	Tora.
6.	Katoria.
7.	Panchwara.
8.	Waoree Wachanee.
9.	Sonpuree.
10.	Punchegaum.
11.	Chitrawao.
12.	Ramunka.
13.	Wurod.
14.	Ulumpoor.
15.	Dhola.
16.	Sathee.

No.	Names.	No.	Names.	No.	Names.
17.	Gudhalee.	12.	Wudah.	12.	Timbee.
18.	Gudhoola.	13.	Morchopud.	13.	Mansa.
19.	Dedukree.	14.	Bhundareea.	14.	Jeekadree.
20.	Kheejreeoo.	15.	Bodanoness.	15.	Balaneewao.
21.	Bochurwa.	16.	Joonapadur.	16.	Bhutwudur.
22.	Bhojawuddur.	17.	Sewreeadur.	17.	Bhada.
23.	Sumundeeala and Chubhareea.	18.	Roheesala.	18.	Doodhala.
		19.	Sumundeeala.	19.	Tor.
24.	Leemra.	20.	Gunhol.	20.	Dholadree.
25.	Waoree.	21.	Katroree.	21.	Sukria.
26.	Wagdra.	22.	Datha.	22.	Wuroonchya.
27.	Paleetana.	23.	Wejanoness.	23.	Dewkawadur.
				24.	Neengala.
	Oond Surweya.		*Babriawar.*	25.	Hindorna.
1.	Eyawej Veerpoor.	1.	Deedan.	26.	Hurmunteea.
2.	Sunala.	2.	Koondliala.	27.	Oontiawadur.
3.	Sheroda.	3.	Peechree.	28.	Ebhalwur.
4.	Rajpura.	4.	Pachreeoo.	29.	Kowaya.
5.	Paa.	5.	Bhoondree.	30.	Ganjawudur.
6.	Dedurra.	6.	Nagsree.	31.	Ghespur.
7.	Jallia Beeja.	7.	Koturdar.	32.	Sangana.
8.	Jullivo Umrajeenoo.	8.	Kuntharia Kysa.	33.	Jafferabad.
9.	Chok.	9.	Kotree.		*Okhamundul.*
10.	Kunghurda.	10.	Kagwudur.	1.	Okhamundul.
11.	Satanoness.	11.	Kuntharia Coolee.		

MEMORANDUM.—The following Explanatory Memorandum was given to the Chiefs, &c. from whom the three preceding Agreements were taken, signed by the Gaekwar and by the British Agent:—

Memorandum of Articles relating to the Chookotee (settlement of the Revenue) of the Talooka of

ARTICLE I.

A Purwana of perpetual Bhandaree to be given, that my possessions shall not in any way be molested by troops passing through them.

ARTICLE II.

The Kistbundy and payment of money to be discharged as formerly.

ARTICLE III.

Bandars (safeguards) placed at my villages by troops passing through the Talooka, shall receive the usual allowance of grain and provisions.

ARTICLE IV.

A restitution of (plundered property) to be made after the settlement of the revenues.

ARTICLE V.

The Sirkar will settle separately the Chookotee of my Bhayad as formerly, and are not to consider me responsible on their account.

ARTICLE VI.

The Sirkar will not unjustly interfere with any property I may possess, as stated in writing, in consequence of complaints submitted to them by my Bhayad or partners. I am to be permitted to retain such. Whatever I may hereafter do, shall be done with the previous approbation of the Sirkar.

ARTICLE VII.

Should I be detected in any malpractices against the Sirkar, a Kossid to be sent to warn me thereof, and, in the event of my declining to answer the accusation, a Mohsul to be sent against me.

ARTICLE VIII.

The Sirkar will make allowance for a failure of the seasons, or an irruption of troops into my Talooka.

ARTICLE IX.

The Sirkar to act in conformity to the above Articles, and I agree henceforth to settle in perpetuity the Chookotee at Baroda, in compliance with the declaration made by me in Sumvut 1865 to that effect, and will also act up to the tenor of my Fael Zamin and Ar Zamin already given in. In the event of my fulfilling these engagements, Colonel Walker is to grant his Bandar. This is my request.

SIGNATURE OF THE GAEKWAR SIRKAR.

The Sirkar will abide by the foregoing Articles.

(True translation)

(Signed) J. R. CARNAC,
Resident.

Memorandum.—The following further Paper was at the same time passed to the Chiefs, &c. who entered into the foregoing engagements, countersigned by Lieutenant Colonel Walker, Resident at Baroda :—

Purwana from Rao Shree Anund Rao Gaekwar Sena Khaskhel Shumshere Bahadoor to the Talookdar of * * *.

To wit.

The Agreement respecting the settlement of the Chookotee of your Talooka annually at Baroda from the year * * is accepted ; you are therefore to remain satisfied, and protect the district committed to your charge. You will every year make payment of the amount of the Jummabundee and Khurajaat, by kists, according to the annexed statement, the amount of which will be taken into consideration by the Sirkar in case of any accident befalling your Talooka. Major Walker's Bhandaree is given for the observance of these Articles. If you abide by the terms specified in your engagements to settle the Chookotee for ten years at Baroda, and after that to continue the same in perpetuity, in addition to those of your Fael and Ar Zamin. The word of the Sirkar is hereby given.

Dated * * * * * *

(True translation)

(Signed) J. R. Carnac, Resident.

Memorandum.—*The following Memorandum was addressed (but on what date cannot be ascertained) by the Resident at Poona to the Peshwa, informing him of the nature of the foregoing Agreements, and providing for the future protection of the Peshwa's tributary rights in Guzerat, consequent on the appointment of a new Sir Soobha.*

Formerly both the Shreemunt Peshwa Bahadoor and Gaekwar used to send troops and collect tribute from Kattywar and the Mahee Kanta. Owing to this practice, the amount of tribute was consumed by the expenses of the troops, and the Kattys, who consequently bore ill-will, used to create disturbances in the Gaekwar's and Shreemunt Peshwa Bahadoor's possessions in Guzerat. In consequence of the plunders which they used to commit, the Ryuts could never enjoy prosperity ; therefore when the Gaekwar got the office of Sir Soobha of Ahmedabad from the Shreemunt Peshwa Bahadoor, he thought of adopting measures for the collection of his, as well as the Shreemunt Peshwa Bahadoor's tribute, without sending troops. The Honorable English Company also thought that if the tribute could be uninterruptedly collected without deputing troops, it would be highly advantageous, as the

measure would ensure the prosperity of the territories of their friends, the Peshwa Bahadoor and the Gaekwar, and would also relieve the Ryuts of their (the Company's Government's) possessions in Guzerat of the disturbances created by the Kattys.

Therefore, in A. D. 1807 (corresponding with Sumvut 1863), when the troops of the English Company Bahadoor and the Gaekwar went to Kattywar, the Gaekwar granted "Kuols" to the Bhoomias, under the guarantee of the Company's Government, and took agreements from them. Accordingly the tribute due by the country has hitherto been collected without any trouble and interruption, and the country is in a prosperous state. Afterwards a similar arrangement was made in regard to the Mahee Kanta. As the Gaekwar has lately been deprived of the office of Sir Soobha, and as the Shreemunt Peshwa Bahadoor has appointed another person to the office, it is necessary to make an arrangement for the future, which is as follows:—

ARTICLE I.

The Honorable English Company Bahadoor, having made ten years' settlement with the Bhoomias, have taken securities from them for the due payment of the tribute. Therefore, until the expiration of the ten years, the Honorable English Company Bahadoor shall make the securities pay the tribute due to the Shreemunt Peshwa Bahadoor if the Bhoomias should fail to pay it. The Shreemunt Peshwa Bahadoor shall not molest the Bhoomias, but shall strictly conform to the agreements which have been entered into with them under the guarantee of the Honorable English Company Bahadoor.

ARTICLE II.

The Vukeels of the Bhoomias shall go to Ahmedabad, and pay there the amount of the Shreemunt Peshwa Bahadoor's tribute according to the agreement, and the Sir Soobha shall not advance any other claim against them, nor shall he exercise any authority over them or their Ryuts.

ARTICLE III.

If there should be any old Thanna of the Shreemunt Peshwa Bahadoor in any part of Kattywar or the Mahee Kanta, it shall be made over to the Sir Soobha; but he shall employ only such a number of men as may be necessary for the protection of the Thanna, and not greater. Nor shall he molest the Ryuts in the neighbourhood.

ARTICLE IV.

Agreeably to the ten years' settlement, the amount of the Shreemunt Peshwa Bahadoor's tribute shall be paid at Ahmedabad. If it should not be paid, the Honorable English Company Bahadoor shall cause it to be paid.

After the expiration of the ten years, if any Bhoomia should not pay the tribute, the Honorable English Company Bahadoor are not to be held responsible for it. But the English Company Bahadoor, Shreemunt Peshwa Bahadoor, and Gaekwar Bahadoor, may consult together, and take securities for the payment of the tribute in future, similar to those already taken. By this arrangement the collection will be made without any expense. If this be not done, the Gaekwar and Shreemunt Peshwa Bahadoor should, after consulting each other, adopt measures for the collection of the tribute; and should bear the expenses thereof proportionately. But if the peace of Kattywar be disturbed it will occasion loss to the Shreemunt Peshwa Bahadoor, as well as to the Gaekwar and the Honorable English Company Bahadoor. Therefore the tribute should be levied according to the existing agreement, and a greater demand should not be made. As long as the tribute can be collected peaceably, no troops should be sent to the country. The ancient usages of the Bhoomias, which are detailed in a separate Agreement, should be conformed to.

ARTICLE V.

The Sir Soobha shall act according to the communications which may be made to him by the officer of the Honorable English Company Bahadoor at Baroda, for the preservation of peace in Kattywar, and for the fulfilment of the Agreements with the Bhoomias.

(True translation)

(Signed) C. J. ERSKINE,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

ARAMRA AND BET.

Agreement executed by Rana Shree Sugramjee, of Aramra, and Koonwur Babjee, of Bét, by the agency of Udhikaree Sudaram, renouncing, in future, Piracy and all right to Wrecks.

I, Rana Shree Sugramjee, of Aramra, do hereby bind myself to this writing, which includes Bét and Aramra, and what is here written I agree to abide by.

Seal of Koonwur Babjee of Bét.

SUHEE (signature) BY RANA SUGRAMJEE.

Be it known to all, that I, Koonwur Babjee, of Bét, by the agency of Udhikaree Sudaram, in order to afford the fullest testimony of respect and attachment to the Honorable Company, do engage and bind myself, my heirs and successors, to observe the following Articles of Agreement, concluded by Udhikaree Sudaram on my part, and by Major Alexander Walker on the part of the Honorable Company.

ARTICLE I.

Whereas the duty of protecting those who travel or trade by land, extends equally to those who travel and trade by sea, I do, in like manner, for myself, my heirs and successors, engage not to permit, instigate, or connive at any act of piracy being committed by any person living under my authority, or subject to my control, nor shall those who follow the profession of piracy receive protection or assistance in my ports. I do also bind myself to the relinquishment of the practice of adding to the distress of the unfortunate, and will accordingly afford every possible assistance to vessels in distress, and renounce all claims to wrecks to which an owner, capable of proving his right, may appear.

ARTICLE II.

The Honorable Company's vessels and subjects shall at all times have admission in my ports, for the purpose of carrying on freely trade and commerce; and those merchants and traders who are subject to my authority shall in like manner be allowed to visit and to trade in the countries and harbours of the Honorable Company.

ARTICLE III.

As the Temple of Bét is consecrated to the worship and adoration of the Supreme Being, the Honorable Company will be always disposed to afford the Temple, for those holy purposes, every suitable encouragement and protection.

ARTICLE IV.

It is further agreed to by me, that to prevent all future cause of dispute or of misunderstanding, the Honorable Company may appoint Soonderjee Sheojee, or one of his connections, to reside at Bét, and from time to time cause one of their (Company's Sirkar) vessels to visit the port, and make such inspections as may be necessary to ascertain that all these Articles are observed inviolably.

Magsur Shoodh 15*th*, *Sumvut* 1864, *or* 14*th December* A. D. 1807.

Purwana from the Government of the Honorable Company to Baee Kattyanee and Udhikary Sudaramjee, of Bét; and Rana Sugramjee of Aramra, dated 21st November 1809.

Whereas the States of Bét and Aramra have heretofore encouraged the practice of piracy, but having by engagements entered into with Lieutenant Colonel Walker, in the year 1865 (1807), relinquished this disreputable practice, and, by an arrangement recently concluded with the same officer at Poseetra, having afforded restitution for the past; therefore the Honorable the Governor in Council of Bombay being willing to encourage, by every possible means, the abolishment of piracy, and the return to habits of good order and regularity, does by this Purwana grant to you a full and absolute acquittal, in the most unreserved manner, for and on account of all past piracies and aggressions, and henceforward on those accounts the Company's Government have no claim whatever on you, nor will you suffer any kind of molestation.

In full confidence, therefore, of receiving every possible protection and support, your merchant vessels may proceed to sea without fear of molestation and hindrance. And moreover, the Temples of Bét and Aramra being places of Hindoo religious veneration and worship, they will receive from the Honorable Company's Government every just support and protection.

(Signed) A. Walker,
Resident.

Confirmed by the Honorable the Governor in Council on the 16th December 1809.

BHOWNUGGUR.

Translate of a Writing passed on the 31st January 1773, between Dewjee Resil and Wagjee Dessy, in behalf of Rawul Brek Sung, Raja of Bhownuggur, to William Andrew Price, Esq., Chief for Affairs of the British Nation, and Governor of the Mogul's Castle and Fleet at Surat.

The Nuwab Momin Khan, of Cambay, having been at Broach, and fully empowered William Andrew Price, Esq., to treat with the Raja of Bhownuggur for the surrender of the Fort of Toolajee to him, we, Dewjee Resil and Wagjee Dessy, being sent by the same Raja, fully empowered by him to enter into an agreement for the said Fort, have by this writing settled that it shall be delivered to the Raja for the sum of seventy-five thousand rupees, which the said William Andrew Price, on the part of the Nuwab, agrees to,

and which we, the said Dewjee Resil and Wagjee Dessy, also agree to; and whereas the Nuwab having made good to the Honorable English East India Company the sum of twenty-five thousand rupees in part payment of the said Fort, we, the said Dewjee Resil and Wagjee Dessy, on the part of the said Raja, agree, that at the expiration of one month after delivery of the Fort to the Raja with the same guns and stores as the Nuwab received from the English, to make good to him the sum of twenty-five thousand rupees; and with respect to the balance of Rs. 50,000 due to the Honorable Company, we agree to make it good in annual payments of Rs. 15,000, until the whole is discharged. In this there is not to be any difference.

Dated in Broach, the 7th Zelimdah, in the year of the Hijree 1186 (or the 31st January 1773).

(Signed) DEWJEE RESIL.
" WAGJEE DESSY.

Agreement executed on the 27th January 1808, by Jam Jussajee, of Bhownuggur, renouncing, in future, Piracy and all right to Wrecks.

Be it known to all, that I, Jam Jussajee, in order to afford the fullest testimony of respect and attachment to the Honorable Company, do engage and bind myself, my heirs and successors, to observe the following Articles of Agreement, concluded by me on my part, and by Major Alexander Walker on the part of the Honorable Company.

ARTICLE I.

Whereas the duty of protecting those who travel or trade by land extends equally to those who travel and trade by sea, I, Jam Jussajee, of Bhownuggur, do, in like manner, for myself, my heirs and successors, engage not to permit, instigate, or connive at any act of piracy being committed by any person living under my authority, or subject to my control, nor shall those who follow the profession of piracy receive protection or assistance in my ports. I, Jam Jussajee, do also bind myself to the relinquishment of the practice of adding to the distress of the unfortunate, and will accordingly afford every possible assistance to vessels in distress, and renounce all claim to wrecks, to which an owner, capable of proving his right, may appear.

ARTICLE II.

The Honorable Company's vessels and subjects shall, at all times, have admission into my ports, for the purpose of carrying on freely trade and

commerce, and those merchants and traders who are subject to our authority shall, in like manner, be allowed to visit and to trade in the countries and harbours of the Honorable Company.

Dated Poush Vud 30th, Sumvut 1864 (or 27th January A. D. 1808).

(Signed) ROODRAJEE RUGHOONATHJEE,
for JAM JUSSAJEE.

Deed passed on the 8th November 1808 to Major Alexander Walker, Resident at Baroda, on behalf of the Honorable Company by Rawul Wukhut Sing, Thakoor of Bhownuggur, and his son Koonwur Wujee Sing, viz:—

A bond executed to the Sirkar of the Maharaja Anund Rao Gaekwar Sena KhasKhel Shumshere Bahadoor, by which, through the medium, and on the security of Bharote Omar Jugrope, we became bound to make good the yearly dues of our Talook, amounting to Rs. 74,500 (Khurajaat inclusive), at Baroda, for the period of ten years, and by a separate agreement from us, we also engaged for the perpetual payment of the same.

Now the said revenue of Rs. 74,500, being transferred from the Sirkar of Anund Rao Gaekwar to the Honorable Company, I do hereby bind myself, and my heirs and successors, from generation to generation, to make good to them or their assignees, in each year, as follows:—

1 Kist	Magsur..............	24,834
1 Do.	Poush	24,833
1 Do.	Magh	24,833
	Rupees..	74,500

The said instalments being to be paid in the currency of Surat.

This engagement is renewable at the expiration of ten years from the year 1865 (1808-09) inclusive, and, according to the terms of this engagement, I do promise to abide, for myself, my heirs and successors, so long as my present possessions may remain with me; the said 74,500 rupees being in full of all Moolukguree demands whatever on my Talook, either from the Peshwa's or Gaekwar's Government, and in case I do not pay at the stated periods of instalments, I do promise to pay at a rate of interest 1 per cent. per month.

Dated Sumvut 1865, 5th Kartik Vud (or A. D. 8th November 1808).

The above is truth.

RAWUL WUKHUT SING.

Purwana from Major Alexander Walker, on behalf of the Honorable Company, to Rawul Wukhut Sing, Thakoor of Bhownuggur, and his son, Koonwur Wujee Sing, to wit, dated 8th November 1808.

Having under date the 2nd Kartik Shoodh 1864 (1st November 1807) executed an agreement to the Sirkar, binding yourself to pay to the Honorable Company the annual amount of your Jummabundee and Khurajaat, and which engagement is renewable in ten years from 1865 inclusive, therefore pursue the cultivation of your district with confidence, and pay your Jummabundee and Khurajaat according to your bond, as the kists become due, being for the following districts:—

1 Oomrala Loleeana.
2 Talooka Muhwa and Bhanwur.
3 Talooka Dehore.
4 Talooka Tulaja, &c.
5 Talooka Julalpur, Marwa Dhusa Lathia.
6 Talooka Ajmer.
7 Ditto Wagnuggur.
8 Moujé Nily Godrun, Ashodur, Sheldy Ambah, &c., belonging to Kharapat.
9 Talooka Gudhura and Bhimrad.
10 Moujé Rajoolla.
11 Talooka Sanbur and Koondalla.
12 Ditto Gondaloo.

Should in any year any real distress occur, in that year the Sirkar will consider the same. You have afforded perpetual Fael Zamin, according to which perform your engagement, and be assured of receiving on all just cases the protection of Government.

Neither the Peshwa nor Gaekwar Government will afford any molestation in respect to the above Jummabundee, and should they so do, the Company will answer the same.

(Signed) A. WALKER,
Resident.

Dated 8th November 1808.

The following Agreement, dated the 8th September 1840, between the Honorable East India Company and the Thakoor of Bhownuggur, Rawul Wujee Singjee Wukhut Singjee, having been concluded, has been made out in three parts, signed and sealed, whereof one part is to be deposited with the Government of Bombay, one part with the Thakoor, and one in the Office of the Collector of Ahmedabad, viz :—

I.—The Thakoor, for and in consideration of the sum of Company's Rupees (4,000) four thousand being paid to him by the said East India Company, and to be annually paid to him and his hereditary successors, agrees to relinquish

all claims to any share in the land or sea customs at Gogo. He also agrees to relinquish all claims to any duties under the name of "Abkarree" on tobacco, or any other goods, in that Kusba. He further agrees to relinquish all claims to the Huk termed "Dullalee" and "Tojee Veera" together with the Huk "Bham Veera" in the said Kusba. The Thakoor, moreover, agrees to relinquish all claims and hereby acknowledges that he has no right to any Huk, Luwazüms, duty, &c. in Gogo Kusba, either from the East India Company or the East India Company's subjects, or to any arrears on account of the above items antecedent to the 1st December 1836.

II.—And whereas an order was issued by the Honorable the Governor in Council of Bombay for stopping the coinage of money at Bhownuggur, now the Thakoor, in consideration of the annual payment to him and his hereditary successors, by the East India Company, of the sum of Company's Rupees (2,793-6-5) two thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, six annas, and five pies, hereby agrees to relinquish all and every description of coining of money of every kind, both at Bhownuggur and its dependent villages, as well as in his (the Thakoor's) Kattywar possessions, hereby binding himself to abstain from coining either copper or any other sort of coin, both in the abovementioned places and everywhere else, and, moreover, hereby renounces all claims on account of the said mint, arising antecedent to 1st December 1836.

Under the above two Articles of Agreement, the East India Company consents to pay the Thakoor annually, commencing from the 1st December 1836, the sum of Company's Rupees (6,793-6-5) six thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, six annas, and five pies. In witness whereof we hereunto set our hands and seals, John Hinde Pelly, Collector of Continental Customs and Excise, in behalf of the East India Company, on the one part, and the Thakoor Rawul Wujee Singjee on the other part, this eighth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty (corresponding with Sumvut one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, Bhadurwa Shoodh twelfth).

(Signed) J. H. PELLY,
Collector of Continental Customs and Excise.

This Agreement was confirmed by Government on the 30th September 1840.

Engagements entered into, on the 18th January 1846, by the Thakoor of Bhownuggur, exempting from Payment of duty Vessels putting into his Ports through stress of weather.

Translated Extracts from a letter addressed by the Thakoor of Bhownuggur to A. Malet, Esq., Political Agent in Kattywar, dated the 18th January 1846.

Your letter, dated the 3rd January 1846, has been received, and its contents

have been understood. You state "that there is a difficulty regarding the duties leviable on boats passing to and fro from Bombay to Sind, or elsewhere, which are obliged by stress of weather or other cause to touch at any of my bunders; that injury is thereby done to facility of traffic; that Government has taken the case of such boats under its favourable consideration; and that the Rao of Kutch, to meet the wishes of Government, framed certain regulations on the subject, dated 1st December 1840; that a copy of these regulations was forwarded to me in a letter dated 17th October 1844, in which I am informed that it is to my credit to make arrangements for preventing obstacles being thrown in the way of persons navigating boats, and that if I could make regulations at my bunders, similar to those which are in force at the bunders of Kutch, it would be pleasing to Government, and beneficial to my own interests." You have asked me to reply to this letter. I am most willing to pay every consideration to the wishes of Government, and anxious to benefit the interests of my country, and I have therefore now sent a copy of the regulations in question to the bunders of Mowa and Tuloja, that they may be enforced. I have also given a copy to my Mootsuddee at this place, with instructions to act accordingly.

Dated 6th Poush Vud 1902 (corresponding with the 18th January 1846).

(True translation)

(Signed) J. T. BARR,
Second Assistant Political Agent.

Yad from the Thakoor of Bhownuggur, to Major W. Lang, Political Agent in Kattywar, dated the 20th December 1849.

Arrangements having been formerly made for not levying the customs on vessels driven to, and detained in any port, on account of stress of weather, or for any other similar reason, while going from Bombay to Kurrachee, or any other bunder, and *vice versâ*, I wrote to you on the subject, but I now beg to add that, according to the said arrangements, I shall not collect the sea customs on vessels belonging to the Sirkar, and to the different ports in Kattywar, that may happen to come to my bunders, on account of stress of weather; but His Highness the Rao of Kutch having only agreed to exempt vessels belonging to Kurrachee and Bombay from the payment of these customs, and not those belonging to other ports, I shall be obliged to pay to him the duty on such vessels of my bunders as may be driven into ports

belonging to Kutch by stress of weather, and for this reason I shall also levy the same on vessels of Kutch, agreeably to my ancient custom.

Dated Sumvut 1906, Poush Shoodh 6th, (corresponding with the 20th December 1849 A. D.)

Written by SUWAL LAUL SHAMJEE.

(True translation)

(Signed) W. LANG,
Political Agent.

MEMORANDUM.—Similar engagements to the foregoing were entered into by the following additional Chiefs, on the undermentioned dates :—

His Highness the Jam of Nowanuggur	On the 20th Dec. 1849.
" " " Joonagur	On the 20th Dec. 1849.
The Rana of Porebunder	On the 20th Dec. 1849.
The Seedee of Jafferabad	On the 30th Dec. 1849.

DHINGEY.

Agreement executed by Wagha Manik of Dhingey, renouncing, in future, Piracy and all right to Wrecks.

Be it known to all, that I, Wagha Manik, of Dhingey, in order to afford the fullest testimony of respect and attachment to the Honorable Company, do engage and bind myself, my heirs and successors, to observe the following Articles of Agreement, concluded by me on my part, and by Major Alexander Walker on the part of the Honorable Company.

ARTICLE I.

Whereas the duty * * * * *

ARTICLE II.

The Honorable Company's vessels and subjects * *

[As with the Thakoor of Bhownuggur, given at page 512.]

Dated the 20th December 1807.

(Signed) THUKUR RYA and DEWA, for WAGHA MANIK.
RAJGUR KASOWJEE, Agent of MOOLOO MANIK.
JHAREJA JEEAJEE, of Moorvee, by the agency of MEHTA BHANJEE.
JHAREJA JUSAJEE, of Jettia.

DWARKA.

Agreement executed on the 14th December 1807 by Mooloo Manik Summyanee, of Dwarka, renouncing, in future, Piracy and all right to Wrecks.

Be it known to all, that I, Mooloo Manik Summyanee, in order to afford the fullest testimony of respect and attachment to the Honorable Company, do engage and bind myself, my heirs and successors, to observe the following Articles of Agreement, concluded by me on my part, and by Major Alexander Walker on the part of the Honorable Company.

ARTICLE I.

Whereas the duty * * * * * *

ARTICLE II.

The Honorable Company's vessels and subjects * *

ARTICLE III.

As the temple of Dwarka * * * * *

ARTICLE IV.

It is further agreed to by me that * * * *

[Articles I–IV:] As in Agreement with the Chief of Aramra and Bét, given at page 510.

Margsheersh Shoodh 15th, Sumvut 1864 (*or* 14*th December* A. D. 1807).

Seal of Roydhunjee.

Security Bond executed by Dewan Hunsraj Sha, on the part of Rao Shree Roydhunjee, of Kutch, for the Chief of Bét and Dwarka, dated 1st January 1808.

In consequence of Major Alexander Walker, on account of the Honorable Company, having, through the agency of Khutree Soonderjee Sheojee, concluded friendship, and entered into a written agreement with Koonwur Mamunjee, of Bét, through the agency of Suddaram, and Mooloo Manik, of Dwarka; I, Maharaja Rao Shree Roydhunjee, by the agency of Hunsraj Sha Samidass Dewan, agree to become guarantee for the due observance of

these engagements, and do hereby bind myself as answerable for the least aggression or theft on their part to the Honorable Company. This is true; I have become security with my own free will and consent. I am perfectly bound to cause an adherence to this.

Dated Poush Shoodh 4th, Friday, Sumvut 1864 (*corresponding with* A. D. 1*st January* 1808).

JAFFERABAD.

Articles of Agreement between the Honorable Charles Crommelin, President and Governor in Council of Bombay, on the part of the Honorable English East India Company, and Seedee Hilol, on the part of himself and the Inhabitants of Jafferabad, dated the 3*rd January* 1761.

Seedee Hilol professes himself a servant of Seedee Yakoot Khan, of Junjeera, and faithfully promises obedience to all lawful orders of the said Yakoot Khan and his successors.

Seedee Hilol having received many favours from the Honorable English Company, and being promoted to the Fouzdaree of Jafferabad by their interest and intercession with his master, Seedee Yakoot Khan; to testify his gratitude to them, and to promote the welfare of the inhabitants of Jafferabad, has entered into the following Articles, as the foundation of a firm and lasting peace, viz:—

ARTICLE I.

That a strict friendship is now entered into between the English, in all parts of India, and the inhabitants of Jafferabad alias Moozufferabad.

ARTICLE II.

That no boats or vessels with English passes and colours shall be molested, on the high seas or elsewhere, by those of Jafferabad, and any Jafferabad trading boats, with Seedee Hilol's pass and colours, be treated as friends by the English.

ARTICLE III.

All boats and vessels of both parties, being in distress, and going into the ports of one or other, shall have all possible assistance afforded them, and liberty given to go away when they please, as is customary between friends.

ARTICLE IV.

That the merchants of Bombay and Jafferabad have free liberty of trade to

those and all other ports under their respective jurisdictions, on paying such duties as are established now, or may hereafter be settled.

ARTICLE V.

That the Honorable Company's cruizers shall not be subject to anchorage, or any other fees of that nature, paid by merchant boats.

ARTICLE VI.

The inhabitants of the adjoining country of Jafferabad often making use of the name of Jafferabad merchants, to get the Honorable Company's pass, and afterwards employ their boats in pirating, it is agreed that Seedee Hilol shall give letters to merchants only, and those such as he is well assured are fit to be trusted, and that none but such as produce his letters shall have the Honorable Company's pass granted them.

ARTICLE VII.

Seedee Hilol promises not to give his pass to any of the Jafferabad cruising boats, nor to those of Sultanpoor, or any pirates whatever.

ARTICLE VIII.

In case any Jafferabad boats are taken or detected in molesting, seizing, or plundering any vessel with English pass and colours, the Honorable Company may treat such boats and their crews in what manner they please.

ARTICLE IX.

That Seedee Hilol will use his best endeavours to supply Bombay with live cattle, whenever occasion may require, they being paid for on delivery.

ARTICLE X.

As Seedee Hilol is desirous of increasing the trade of Jafferabad, he has requested that the merchants of that place who shall produce his pass may be permitted to trade to Surat with freedom, and enjoy the privileges granted them many years since. It is agreed that the Honorable the President and Council shall recommend to the Chief and Factors at Surat to procure from the Government a full and free permission for their trading thither, and enjoying all their ancient privileges, taking care that they meet with no oppression whatever.

ARTICLE XI.

Seedee Hilol faithfully promises to use his endeavours to bring the Sultanpoor Koolees to Articles of Agreement not to molest the ports of Broach, Jumboosur, Cambay, Gogo, &c., and in case the said Koolees will not be

prevailed upon in this point, Seedee Hilol engages to join with us in an expedition against them, he with his land forces and we with our fleet.

ARTICLE XII.

The city of Surat and the town of Bhownuggur being under the protection of Surat Castle, now in possession of the Honorable Company by virtue of the King's royal Firman, the merchants and inhabitants of both places are comprehended in this Treaty; therefore should they be treated with violence in their trade or persons by the Jafferabad boats or forces, the Honorable Company will resent it.

ARTICLE XIII.

In case any vessels or boats shall be wrecked on the coast of Jafferabad, or anywhere within its jurisdiction, belonging to the English, Seedee Hilol faithfully promises that all assistance shall be given suitable to the occasion, and should the vessels, their cargoes, sails, stores, &c. afterwards be saved, every article shall be restored to the owners, without his detaining or keeping the least part thereof under any pretence whatever; and the Honorable Company engage to do the same by any trading vessels or boats belonging to Jafferabad, which may have Seedee Hilol's pass and colours, and meet with the like misfortune, in any port or place of their jurisdiction.

In confirmation of the foregoing Articles, the Seals of the Honorable Company and Seedee Hilol are affixed to two papers of the same tenor and date, one to remain with the Honorable the President and Council of Bombay, and the other with Seedee Hilol.

Done at Bombay, 3rd January 1761, (*or the 25th of Jumadee-ool-Awul* 1174).

(Signed) CHARLES CROMMELIN.



(Signed) SEEDEE HILOL.



Engagement against Suttee concluded with the Seedee of Jafferabad, on the 7th January 1838.

After compliments.

The cause of writing to you is this: A certain Bhatianee having arrived from Bombay, and committed Suttee at Pragraee, and the Sirkar having issued

orders preventive of such a practice, a Mohsul is upon me in order to make me answerable; and the particulars of this subject (the Suttee) having been reported to Government, and it having been considered as a first instance of the kind, for which reason I have been pardoned, I give this writing to the effect that from henceforward such measures in the Talooka will be taken so that no person will be allowed to become Suttee in future. But if such should hereafter occur, I am responsible to any extent the Sirkar may pronounce against me.

SIGNED BY THE SEEDEE.

JOONAGUR.

Agreement executed in 1808 (A. D.) by Hamud Khan Bahadoor, Nuwab of Joonagur, renouncing, in future, Piracy and all right to Wrecks.

Be it known to all, that I, Hamud Khan Bahadoor Babee Fidwee Sha Alum Padsha Ghazee, Governor of the City of Joonagur, in order to afford the fullest testimony of respect and attachment to the Honorable Company, do engage and bind myself, my heirs and successors, to observe the following Articles of Agreement concluded by me, and by Major Alexander Walker, Resident, on the part of the Honorable Company.

ARTICLE I.

Whereas the duty * * * * * *

ARTICLE II.

The Honorable Company's vessels * * * *

As with the Thakoor of Bhownuggur, given at page 512.

I have agreed to these Articles, that no cause of misunderstanding or dispute may exist between me and the Honorable Company. (Without date; but concluded in January 1808.)

The Seal of Hamud Khan Bahadoor.

(Signed) A. WALKER,
Resident.

Agreement entered into by the Nuwab of Joonagur, under date the 2nd May 1816.



To wit.

Jumadar Oomur, and other Arab Sebundee, having become insubordinate, I addressed a petition to the Sirkar, and the Sirkar was pleased to send a force and to make satisfactory arrangements through Captain Ballantine. Having been pleased with this, I enter into an engagement with the Sirkar, the particulars of which are as follows:—

Article I.

The Sirkar's force having come and afforded assistance, accomplished (my object) and effected arrangements to my satisfaction, the said Captain will therefore make a reference to the Governor in Council of Bombay, and will ascertain the amount of the "Musluhut" expenses. I will admit the amount which he may name, in due faith, and agreeably to the orders of th Sirkar.

Article II.

With regard to the payment of the "Musluhut" expenses referred to in the preceding Article, (I beg to state that) the Sirkar of the Company Bahadoor is to recover them by instalments, to be hereafter affixed, out of my "Jummabundee" for Sumvut 1872 (a. d. 1815-16) which will be collected by the said officer on behalf of the Company's Sirkar.

Article III.

My Moolukgeeree of Zortulub shall be annually collected for ever through the Sirkar of the Company Bahadoor. My Karbharee shall be allowed to be present (at the collections) and (the Moolukgeeree) shall be levied and paid. If there be occasion, "Surinjam" shall be sent by my Sirkar.

Article IV.

Ever since the Dhundooka, Ranpoor, Gogo, and other Purgunas have been in the possession of the Company's Sirkar, I have annually received therefrom my Jummabundee, which, in consideration of the friendship, I make over to the Sirkar for ever.

Article V.

A sum of one lac and one korees shall for ever be annually paid for the expenses of the Agency. In part payment of this sum, I assign for ever the

whole of the revenues which I used to receive from my share of the ten villages of Purguna Jetpoor, the residence; I am entitled to a half share of these villages, and the Bulooch to the other half; you are therefore to receive the revenues. The amount thereof has been estimated at 37,000 korees per annum; and I make it over to you in part payment of the above sum of one lac (of korees). The remaining korees (63,000) shall for ever be annually paid from the income of my Moolukgeeree of Zortulub. The following are the particulars of the ten villages of Purguna Jetpoor; my share and the share of the Bulooch in the Tulia (village itself) of Jetpoor:—

A half of	Moujé	Sumudhiyaloo.
Do.	do.	Ukaloo.
Do.	do.	Dedurvoo.
Do.	do.	Khirusroo.
Do.	do.	Sanklee.
Do.	do.	Mohunpoor.
Do.	do.	Derthee.
Do.	do.	Goodaloo, belonging to the Bulooch.
Do.	do.	Sirdarpoor.
Do.	do.	Peepulyoo.

ARTICLE VI.

The Arab Sebundee are not to be continued in the service any longer. As Jumadar Uhia rendered me great service when Jumadar Oomur first became insubordinate, I promised to him perpetual service; but as Government is now particularly anxious (for the removal of the Arabs), I will considerately discharge the said Jumadar after twelve months. If he should create any disturbance during the above period, I shall be responsible for it.

ARTICLE VII.

I and Captain Ballantine have satisfied each other that the Engagement which has thus been entered into with the Sirkar, after contracting friendship with it, shall be acted upon in a manner to increase the friendship in every respect.

Dated the 5th Vyshakh Shood, Sumvut 1872, (*corresponding with the* 4*th Jumadee-oos-sanee* 1231 *Hijree, or* 2*nd May* 1816).



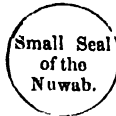
NOTE.—Government declined to accept the cession of territory stipulated in Article V.

Sunud from the Nuwab of Joonagur, ceding certain Revenues to the Honorable Company.



In the fourth Article of the Agreement which I formerly executed in writing to Government (dated the 2nd May 1816), the revenues (Jummabundee) which I used annually to derive from Dhundooka, Ranpoor, and Gogo, were given up in perpetuity to Government, as a mark of friendship, from the date on which the Honorable Company exercised jurisdiction therein, to which effect a written instrument was executed through the intervention of Captain Ballantine; but as Dholera was not specified therein, I have now, at the suggestion of the same officer, in compliance with the wishes of Government, likewise ceded to Government, in a friendly manner, the revenues accruing to me from the said village.

Dated the 12th of Chytru Vud, Sumvut 1872, (*corresponding with the* 13*th April* 1817).



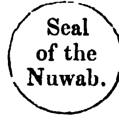
ENGAGEMENT AGAINST SUTTEE.

Engagement entered into, on the 3rd January 1838, *by the Nuwab of Joonagur, for the suppression of Suttee within his Jurisdiction.*

A. C.

The cause of writing to you is this. A certain Bhatianee having arrived from Bombay, and committed Suttee at Pragraee, and the Sirkar having issued orders preventive of such a practice, a Mohsul is upon me in order to make me answerable, and the particulars of this subject (the Suttee) having been reported to Government, and it having been considered as a first instance of the kind, for which reason I have been pardoned, I give this writing, to the

effect, that from henceforward, such measures in the Talooka will be taken, so that no person will be allowed to become Suttee in future But if such should hereafter occur, I am responsible to any extent the Sirkar may pronounce against me.



Engagement entered into, on the 19th March 1846, by the Nuwab of Joonagur, exempting for Payment of duty Vessels putting into his Ports through stress of weather.

Letter addressed by the Nuwab of Joonagur to A. Malet, Esq., Political Agent in Kattywar, under date the 19th March 1846.

Your letter, and His Highness the Gaekwar's Agreement of the 19th Shuval, have been received; His Highness the Rao made an arrangement relative to the customs on boats, and you, on the abovementioned Yad, wrote your order, requiring me to make a similar engagement.

My reply is, that according to the copies which you sent here, I have sent copies of them to all my Bunders, Verawul, Mangrol, &c., with orders to abide by it.

Dated Sumvut 1902, Falgoon Vud 7th, (March 19th, A. D. 1846).

(True translation)

(Signed) A. MALET,
Political Agent.

JOOREEABUNDER.

Agreement executed on the 1st November 1807, by Khuwas Sugaram and Pragjee, of Jooreeabunder, renouncing, in future, Piracy and all right to Wrecks.

Be it known to all, that we, Khuwas Sugaram and Pragjee, of Jooreeabunder, in order to afford the fullest testimony of respect and attachment to the Honorable Company, do engage and bind ourselves, our heirs and successors, to observe the following Articles of Agreement, concluded by us on our part, and by Major Alexander Walker on the part of the Honorable Company.

ARTICLE I.

Whereas the duty * * * * * * — As with the Thakoor of Bhownuggur, given at page 512.

ARTICLE II.

The Honorable Company's vessels * * *

Dated Kartik Shood 3rd, 1864, (*or 1st November* A. D. 1807).

(Signed) SEBEE.

(Signed) A. WALKER, Resident.

NOWANUGGUR.

Agreement entered into, on the 27th January 1808, by Jam Jussajee, Chief of Nowanuggur, renouncing, in future, Piracy and all right to Wrecks.

Be it known to all, that I, Jam Jussajee, in order to afford the fullest testimony of respect and attachment to the Honorable Company, do engage and bind myself, my heirs and successors, to observe the following Articles of Agreement, concluded by me on my part, and by Major Alexander Walker on the part of the Honorable Company.

ARTICLE I.

Whereas the duty * * * * * * — As with the Thakoor of Bhownuggur.

ARTICLE II.

The Honorable Company's vessels * * * *

Dated Poush Vud 30th, Sumvut 1864, (*January 27th,* 1808 A. D.)

(Signed) ROODRAJEE RUGHOONATHJEE,
for JAM JUSSAJEE.

Memorandum of Articles, acquiescence in which was demanded from the Jam of Nowanuggur on the 23rd February 1812, and which was unreservedly given by that Chief on the same day.

ARTICLE I.

The pecuniary demands of His Highness Mirza Rao Roydhan, of Kutch, must be answered according to an equitable decision.

ARTICLE II.

The whole of the port of Suryah, with its original boundaries, must be given up to the Gaekwar Government; the produce, whatever it is found to be, will be included in a lakh of Rupees to be added to your annual tribute. The revenue derivable by Khumbalia to be still realised upon the merchants of that place as formerly, and also upon goods sold by the Suryah people in Khumbalia.

ARTICLE III.

The Fort of Morpoor must be destroyed.

ARTICLE IV.

The Arab foreign Sebundy must be discharged, and only 300 of the oldest servants retained.

ARTICLE V.

As security for the Kutch Korees and for the discharge of the Sebundy, and their never being re-entertained, Fukeer Mahomed and Kureemshah, the principal Sirdars, must be securities. Should there ever be occasion to entertain Sebundy, the permission of Government must be obtained.

ARTICLE VI.

For the expense of the army fifteen lakhs of Korees are requisite.

ARTICLE VII.

The people who killed a British Officer at Gope, to be given up without reserve, and the gun and horse carried away to be restored.

ARTICLE VIII.

A fine of 5,000 Rupees to be paid for a breach of the Infanticide Engagements, and Bhat Charun security given to prevent * Infanticide in Nuggur and its dependencies.

ARTICLE IX.

The Purguna of Surufdur must be returned to the Dherol family when the Company's Bhandary has expired; security given to this effect.

ARTICLE X.

The Geeras of any Geerasia that may have been bought or forced from the owner without the permission of Government, since the year 1864 (1807 A. D.), to be returned.

ARTICLE XI.

The Purguna of Ranpoor, fort and town, in all twelve villages, must be given to Koonwur Sutajee, and the Jumabundy payable to Government to be decided by the Gaekwar. The expense attendant on Sutajee seeking the Gaekwar's protection, reckoned at 8,000 Rupees, with any property of Sutajee's mother

* Vide separate Engagement entered into by the Jam on this subject, page 536.

in the Jam's possession, to be returned upon oath, also Koonwur Sutajee's property which may have been kept.

ARTICLE XII.

The Nuzurana to His Highness Futteh Sing, amounting to 25,000 Rupees, to be paid.

ARTICLE XIII.

Fael Zamin of Bhat and Charun to be given, to the satisfaction of Government.

ARTICLE XIV.

One village to be given to Najee Jumadar in addition to his former one.

ARTICLE XV.

Any Bharwutias who may be in Nuggur to be sent to Camp, where their business will be settled, never to be protected again.

ARTICLE XVI.

All property stolen from the allied army in the Nuggur Talooka to be restored.

ARTICLE XVII.

A fine of one lakh to the Gaekwar Government, for being compelled to erect batteries against Nuggur.

SUHEE (signature) OF THE JAM.

(True copy)
(Signed) J. MACMURDO, Lieutenant.

Engagement entered into, on the 22nd March 1846, by the Jam of Nowanuggur, exempting from Payment of duty Vessels putting into his Ports through stress of weather.

Note from His Highness Jam Runmuljee, of Nowanuggur, to A. Malet, Esquire, Political Agent in Kattywar, dated the 22nd March 1846 (Falgoon Vud 10th, Sumvut 1902).

Your Yad, with the copy of the Rules for exempting vessels driven into port by stress of weather, was received, and we had some conversation on the subject when you were at Nowanuggur. I now write in this Yad, that I will abide by these Rules, and will send orders to my Bunders. This is written for your information.

(True translation)
(Signed) A. MALET,
Political Agent.

POREBUNDER.

Agreement executed, in January 1808, by Rana Surtanjee and Koonwur Halajee, of Porebunder, renouncing, in future, Piracy and all right to Wrecks.

Be it known to all, that we, Rana Surtanjee and Koonwur Halajee, of Porebunder, in order to afford the fullest testimony of respect and attachment to the Honorable Company, do engage and bind ourselves, our heirs and successors, to observe the following Articles of Agreement, concluded by us (Rana Surtanjee and Koonwur Halajee, of Porebunder) on our part, and by Major Alexander Walker on the part of the Honorable Company.

ARTICLE I.

Whereas the duty * * * * * *

ARTICLE II.

The Honorable Company's vessels * * *

} As with the Thakoor of Bhownuggur.

ARTICLE III.

It is further agreed to by us, that to prevent all future causes of dispute or of misunderstanding, the Honorable Company may appoint an Agent to reside at Porebunder, and from time to time cause one of their (Company's Sirkar) vessels to visit the port and make such inspections as may be necessary to ascertain that all these Articles are observed inviolably.

(Signed) For RANA SURTANJEE and KOONWUR HALAJEE,
by MEHTA BHUWANIDAS.

Articles of Engagement from Rana Surtanjee and Koonwur Halajee, of Porebunder, to the Honorable Company, dated the 5th December 1809.

ARTICLE I.

Rana Surtanjee and Koonwur Halajee agree to cede to the Honorable Company one-half of the Port of Porebunder, with a full participation in all its rights.

ARTICLE II.

In consideration of the above cession, the Honorable Company engage to

take upon themselves the satisfaction of a part of the claims of the Gaekwar Government on Porebunder, equal to the amount of Rupees (50,000) fifty thousand.

ARTICLE III.

For the amount so advanced, Rana Surtanjee and Koonwur Halajee engage, and do hereby transfer to the Honorable Company, a mortgage, until the said Rupees 50,000, with its interest at 9 per cent. per annum, be fully paid.

ARTICLE IV.

The above arrangement places the state of Porebunder under the Bhandary and protection of the Honorable Company, who will assist and protect the rights and interests of Rana Surtanjee and Koonwur Halajee in all just cases, and for this purpose they will station a Captain and 100 men in Porebunder.

ARTICLE V.

The demands of the Rana of Porebunder on the Kamdars and others, and the demands of other places on Porebunder, will be decided by the Honorable Company in conformity to justice. The Rana Surtanjee and Koonwur Halajee engage to abide by the Company's arbitration.

ARTICLE VI.

The above Engagement is permanent between the Rana Surtanjee, Koonwur Halajee, Koonwur Pruthee Raj, and their heirs and descendants for ever, on one part, and the Government of the Honorable Company on the other.

Done at Porebunder, 5th December 1809 A. D. (*corresponding with the* 13*th Kartik Vud,* 1866 *Sumvut*).

"Suhee" in the handwriting of

SURTANJEE, Rana of Porebunder.

MEMORANDUM.—The foregoing Engagement was, in the year 1853, modified to the effect authorised in the following extract from a despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors to the Bombay Government, dated the 9th February, No. 6 of 1853:—

"The detachment stationed at Porebunder under the Engagement of 1809, having, at the Rana's desire, been removed, you have referred to us the question, whether the British Government should relinquish the half share of the customs of Porebunder made over to us by the same engagement, and afterwards farmed to the Rana himself for a fixed sum of 26,000 Ahmedabad Rupees or 24,083 Company's Rupees per annum. This amount he still pays, though stated to be a great loser by the arrangement.

"Major Lang thinks, that 'the cession having been made expressly for the purpose of paying for the expenses of the detachment,' the share of the customs should now be given up; but proposes, that if Government 'is still of opinion that the Rana has no just claim to have

the Treaty of 5th December 1809 cancelled altogether,' our tribute from Porebunder should be increased from Rs. 21,200 to Rs. 30,000, thus retaining to ourselves a little more than half the real value of our share of the customs, which is considered to average Rs. 16,650 per annum.

"By the terms of the engagement of 1809, the cession to us of half the customs of Porebunder is not conditional on the maintenance of the detachment. The words are: 'The above arrangement places the State of Porebunder under the Bhandary and protection of the Honorable Company, who will assist and protect the rights and interests of Rana Surtanjee and Koonwur Halajee in all just cases, and for this purpose they will station a Captain and 100 men in Porebunder.' The presence of a Captain and 100 men is, in the Rana's opinion, no longer required for this purpose, but the Rana still enjoys our Bhandary and protection, and we are still bound to 'assist and protect his rights and interests in all just cases.' It appears to us, therefore, that we are not obliged by any change in the machinery by which our protection is afforded, to give up the payment made in consideration of that protection. At the same time, the Rana is entitled to the annulment of the arrangement under which he pays what has turned out to be an unreasonable sum in commutation of the half share of the customs duties ceded in 1809 to the British Government.

"We are of opinion that that amount ought to be considerably reduced, and we would fix it at 15,000 rupees a year, which seems to be sufficiently within the actual produce.

"By this arrangement, the revenues of the Rana will be relieved to the extent of 9,000 rupees a year."

The foregoing extract was furnished by Government to the Political Agent in Kattywar on the 21st April 1853, with instructions to give effect to the decision of the Honorable the Court of Directors contained in the penultimate paragraph. The Political Agent was at the same time reminded that the annual payment of Rs. 15,000 therein determined on, was to be Company's Rupees, or its equivalent in the Ahmedabad Rupee.—*Editor.*

POSITRA.

Agreement executed, on the 28th December 1807, by Koonwur Meghrajee, of Positra, renouncing, in future, Piracy and all right to Wrecks.

Be it known to all that I, Koonwur Meghrajee, of Positra, in order to afford the fullest testimony of respect and attachment to the Honorable Company, do engage and bind myself, my heirs and successors, to observe the following Articles of Agreement, concluded by me (Koonwur Meghrajee) on my part, and by Major Alexander Walker on the part of the Honorable Company.

ARTICLE I.

Whereas the duty * * * * * * *

ARTICLE II.

The Honorable Company's vessels * * *

} As with the Thakoor of Bhownuggur.

ARTICLE III.

It is further agreed to by me, that to prevent all future causes of dispute or of misunderstanding, the Honorable Company may appoint Soondurjee Sheojee, or one of his connexions, to reside at Positra, and from time to time cause one of their (Company's Sirkar) vessels to visit the port and make such inspections as may be necessary to ascertain that all these Articles are observed inviolably.

Maysur Vud 14*th*, *Sumvut* 1864, (*December* 28*th*, A. D. 1807).

"Suhee" in the handwriting of
KOONWUR MEGHRAJEE, of Positra.

Seal of Manumjee, son of Babjee.

Security Bond, executed on the 30*th December* 1807, *by Koonwur Babjee of Bet, and Mooloo Manik of Dwarka, for the Chief of Positra, for the due performance of the foregoing Engagement.*

I, Koonwur Shree Babjee, by the agency of Sudaram Adhikaree, and I, Mooloo Manik Summyanee, in consequence of Positra having concluded arrangements with the Honorable English Company similar to those of Bét and Dwarka, with a view to cause a due observance of these Engagements, hereby become security; and if the Chief of Positra commit any aggression or theft, we are responsible for the same.

Should the Positra Wala in any way commit aggressions, the whole of them (are on our necks) we are answerable for.

Dated Poush Shoodh 2*nd*, *Sumvut* 1864, (*or the* 30*th December* 1807).

"Suhee" in the handwriting of
KOONWUR BABJEE and MOOLOO MANIK.

Fael Zamin Engagement, entered into on the 12*th November* 1809, *by Bhaee Kattee Wanee, Adhikaree Sudaramjee, Aramra Rana, Sugaramjee Hunsraj of Mandvee, Manik Mooloo Summyanee of Dwarka, and Wagur Desanee of Dhingee, providing for the future good conduct of the Chief of Positra.*

Of our own free will and consent, we do hereby become perpetual Fael Zamin for Positra, that the piracies and thefts of the place shall cease by land

and sea. Should any disturbance be committed by the people of Positta, we do hereby engage, for ourselves and descendants, to become responsible to the Sirkar. This security extends to future piracies, without retrospect for the past.

Dated Kartik Shoodh 5th 1865, (*November* 12*th* 1809).

(Signed) By the above parties.

(A true translate)

(Signed) SAMUEL A. GREENWOOD,
Assistant.

ENGAGEMENTS, &c. AGAINST INFANTICIDE.

Engagement passed by Jhareja Hatheejee and Koovur Bojrajee, of Talooka Kotra Sanganee, to Shreemunt Rao Shree Sena Khaskhel Shumsher Bahadoor and the Honorable Company, dated Poush Shoodh 5th, Sumvut 1864, (A. D. 4*th January* 1808).

From the commencement it was a custom in our Jhareja caste not to preserve the lives of daughters. On this both Governments, after expounding the Shastur on this subject, and pointing out to us the way of the Hindoo religion, stated that it is written in the "Brumhu Vywurtuk Pooran" (a sacred work), that whoever commits this act, his sin is great; that is, it is equal to "Gurbhu Hutya" (the killing of an infant in the womb), and "Brumhu Hutya" (the killing of a Bramun), so that the killing of 100 Bramuns is equal to killing one woman, and the killing of 100 women is equal to that of one child; but in this two sins are committed, viz. the killing of woman and child. The punishment written for this sin is, that he who commits it will remain in "Ruvruwadik Kuth Soothul Nurk" (a particular place in hell) for as many years as there are hairs on the person of the said woman; and afterwards, when he is born again, he would become a "Koreea" (leprous), and be subject to "Puksh Ghat" (paralytic stroke). In this manner the Sirkar expounded the Shastur to us. In order for our own good, and out of deference to the Hindoo religion, we and our posterity, viz. our sons and grandsons, and our brothers and nephews, and all, have given this writing, binding ourselves for perpetuity that from henceforward we shall not do such a thing. If we do, we shall be considered offenders against the Sirkar. If, in future, any one of our caste people be guilty of this act, and it shall come to our knowledge, we shall, after expelling him out of caste, punish him as an atonement for the deed done, according to the Shastur and the will of the Sirkar.

(Signed) JHAREJA HATHEEJEE, and
KOOVUR BOJRAJEE.

MEMORANDUM.—The foregoing Engagement was at the same time subscribed to by the following Jhareja and Jetwa Chiefs in Kattywar.

No.	Names.	Talookas or Villages.
1.	Jhareja Dosajee and Koovur Sutajee	Mallia.
2.	Jhareja Jeeajee, &c	Moorvee.
3.	Jhareja Runmuljee and Koovur Sakajee	Rajkot.
4.	Jam Jussajee	Nowanuggur.
5.	Jhareja Runmuljee, by the agency of Koovur Veerajee	Surdhar.
6.	Jhareja Dewajee and Koovur Nuthoojee	Gondul.
7.	Jhareja Bhoput Sing	Dehrol.
	Jhareja Hothejee	Kerusra.
8.	Jhareja Jussajee	Jallia.
	Jhareja Khengarjee	Hurmutteea.
	Jhareja Jeeajee	Kotra.
9.	Jhareja Ramsingjee	Trimba.
	Jhareja Kheemajee	Loodikas.
	Jhareja Dhewajee	Pall.
	Jhareja Morjee	Gowreedhur.
	Jhareja Dosajee	Kotaria.
	Jhareja Khanjee	Wuddalee.
	Jhareja Tegmuljee	Weerwa.
	Jhareja Khanja and Bhanjee	Gudka.
	Jhareja Raeesingjee	Shapoor.
	Jhareja Rowjee and Hudoojee	Hacksecallee.
10.	Jhareja Phuljee	Drapha.
	Jhareja Suttersuljee	
	Jhareja Raebjee	
	Jhareja Rasangjee	
	Jhareja Ramsingjee	
	Jhareja Jeejee Vursanee	
11.	Jhareja Myrojee and Koovur Assajee	Rajpoora. The Bhayad of Kotara Sangana.
12.	Jhareja Bhupajee	Barwa.
13.	Jhareja Samutjee	Mengnee.
14.	Jhareja Phulajee	Seesang.
	Jhareja Dadajee	
	Jhareja Soojajee	
	Jhareja Mukunjee	
15.	Jhareja Meghjee and Wagjee, &c	Dedee Moleela.
16.	Jhareja Soorajee, &c	Khureree & Veerpoor.

No.	Names.	Talookas or Villages.
17.	Jhareja Kana Mooloo; Jhareja Kana Mota; Jhareja Kana Kukajee; Jhareja Kana Rokajee; Jhareja Kana Puhandjee; Jhareja Kana Nathajee	Satodur Waoree.
18.	Koovur Sutajee	The brother of the Jam.
19.	Rana Surtanjee and Koovur Hallajee, Jaitwas.	Porebunder.

Memorandum.—*The following renewed Engagement against Infanticide, was entered into by the Jam of Nowanuggur, on the 25th February* 1812.

Engagement passed by Jam Jussajee, of Nowanuggur, to Shreemunt Rao Shree Sena Khaskhel Shumsher Bahadoor and the Honorable East India Company Bahadoor. Falgoon Shoodh 13*th, Sumvut* 1868, (A. D. 25*th February* 1812).

From the commencement it was the custom in our Jhareja caste not to preserve the lives of daughters. On this both Governments, after expounding the Shastur on this subject, and pointing out to us the way of the Hindoo religion, stated that it is written in the "Brumhu Vywurtuk Pooran" (a sacred work), that whoever commits this act, his sin is great, equal to "Gurbh Hutya" (killing an infant in the womb), and "Brumhu Hutya" (killing a Bramun), so that killing a child is equal to killing 100 Bramuns; but in this act two sins are committed, viz. that of killing woman and child. The punishment written for this sin is, that the person who commits it will remain in "Ruvruvadik Kuth Soothul Nurk" (name of a particular place in hell) for as many years as there are hairs on the person of the said woman, after which, when he is born again, he would become a "Koreea" (leprous), and be subject to "Puksh Ghat," (paralytic stroke). Both Governments said this to us according to the Shastur; in which, the year Sumvut $\frac{1808}{1864}$, I, my brothers, nephews, &c., all the Jharejas of my Talooka, passed a writing to the Sirkar, binding ourselves not to kill daughters. To inquire about this, a person lately came to us from the Sirkar, and we wrote a reply and sent with him. The Sirkar again, in the year Sumvut $\frac{1812}{1868}$ required me to pass this Agreement; and I do hereby state that out of deference to the Hindoo religion, I and my posterity, viz. sons and grandsons, and my brothers and nephews, and all, bind ourselves in perpetuity, that henceforward we shall not do this act; if we do, we shall be considered offenders against the Sirkar. If, in future, any one of our caste people commit this act,

and if it shall come to our knowledge, we shall, after expelling him out of caste, make him answer for his sin, according to the will of the Sirkar. Perpetual securities, given for the fulfilment of the above writing, are Barote Mehroo Meeta of Veerumgam, and Barote Ramdas Nuthoo of Julsum, who shall be answerable for it. This is a true writing.

Dated Sumvut 1868, *Falgoon Shoodh* 13*th*, (*corresponding with the* 25*th February* 1812 A. D.)

(Signed) JAM SHREE JUSSAJEE.

We, Barote Mehroo Meeta of Veerumgam, and Barote Ramdas Nuthoo of Julsum, Purguna Petlad, do hereby state, that we shall abide and cause them to abide also by the above writing, and we ourselves shall be answerable for it.

Mark ☐ of BAROTE MEHROO MEETA.

Mark ☐ of BAROTE RAMDAS NUTHOO.

Proclamation issued by Government, under date the 22*nd November* 1834, *on the subject of Female Infanticide in Kattywar.*

I. The British Government having recently had under consideration the prevalence of Female Infanticide in Western India, is pleased to declare it to be its fixed determination to put an end to so revolting and barbarous a practice.

II. From returns lately received from the Political Agent stationed in Kattywar, it appears that although a considerable degree of success has attended the measures adopted in that Province for the suppression of Infanticide, the crime is proved to be still committed, by the great disproportion observable in the number of male and female Jharejas. This melancholy fact, therefore, pressing itself upon the attention of Government, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council considers it requisite to call upon the Chiefs of the Jhareja tribe to adhere to and maintain within their respective districts the Engagement they voluntarily and unconditionally entered into with Government, twenty-five years ago, through the medium of their friend and benefactor, the late lamented Colonel Alexander Walker, to abandon the detestable and heinous custom of murdering their own offspring.

III. His Lordship in Council further requires the active co-operation of the whole community of Kattywar, in giving increased efficiency to the

measures adopted for the extinction of Infanticide, the grossest stain that ever disgraced the human race; and hereby declares that whoever shall afford information sufficient to convict any Jhareja of so inhuman a proceeding, shall receive the protection of Government, and be rewarded in proportion to the rank and consequence of the party convicted. Humanity, and a due regard to the precepts of their religion, should induce the Hindoo part of the community in particular, to aid by every means in their power the efforts of Government completely to suppress the crime. The Hindoo Shasturs declare that he who commits Infanticide is guilty of a grievous sin.

IV. With the view of enabling Government to ascertain how far the measures for the suppression of Infanticide are adhered to, the Political Agent has been instructed to make a full and complete census of the Jhareja population of Kattywar, and the Chiefs of the tribe are hereby called upon to aid in the framing of this return, which, when completed, will at once enable Government to detect where the crime is still committed. The Political Agent has also been directed to require from the Chiefs half yearly, and himself to furnish annually, a Statement exhibiting the number of births, deaths, marriages and betrothals occurring within their respective jurisdictions, and those who neglect to furnish this Statement, or who may furnish an incorrect return, will be severely punished.

V. As a measure of prevention against Infanticide, Government considers it expedient to suggest to the whole of the other Rajpoot tribes of Kattywar, that they should refuse to give their own daughters in marriage to the Jharejas, except under a stipulation that the female issue of such marriage shall be cherished and preserved.

VI. The returns recently received from Kattywar show, in the undermentioned districts, such a great disparity between the number of male and female Jharejas, as can only be accounted for by the continued prevalence of the dreadful crime in those places.

1	Drapha, Males alive. 67	Females alive .. 10	Excess of Males. .57
2	Moorvee, do.... 61	do...... 7	do......54
3	Veerpoor Kurrey, do.... 52	do......10	do......42
4	Mooleelatlere, do.... 63	do......14	do......49
5	Sesang Chandlee, do.... 37	do......13	do......24
6	Kotra Nyajee, do.... 24	do...... 2	do......22
7	Jhalleea, do.... 28	do......11	do......17
8	Rajpoora, do.... 30	do...... 2	do......28
9	Wuddalee, do.... 8	do...... 1	do...... 7
10	Rajkot, do.... 15	do...... 3	do......12

The Chiefs of these districts are hereby warned that should similar results be shown from the periodical returns hereafter to be furnished, they will be severely punished for not adhering to their engagements to renounce the crime.

It will not be deemed sufficient by Government that they themselves shall adhere to their engagements to preserve their female children, but they are equally bound to secure that those engagements shall be observed by every member of their tribe, subject to their authority. Should they neglect this warning, it will become requisite for the Government to take into consideration whether any relations can be maintained with Chiefs who act in such a manner as to prove themselves utterly regardless of the precepts of their religion and of the best feelings of mankind. In seeking to abolish Infanticide, the British Government is not actuated by any motive of ambition or self-interest, but simply by an anxious desire to erase the foulest stain that ever attached to the name of man. The possessions of the Chiefs of Kattywar are guaranteed to them, and protection is extended to them on certain conditions, and it is the sincere wish of Government that they should continue to enjoy them and all their privileges and immunities free from molestation. The compact is, however, reciprocal and mutual, and the Chiefs have stipulated that they will cease to disgrace humanity by destroying their own helpless offspring at the moment of its birth. Should they not adhere to this condition, the compact is broken—the favour and protection of Government will be withdrawn, and the severest penalties be imposed, until the inhuman custom is completely eradicated.

VII. It is more gratifying to Government to be able to notice some of the Jhareja Chiefs in whose districts the crime has been wholly or in a great measure suppressed. The Jam of Nowanuggur is entitled to praise for the progress which has been made towards its complete extinction within his jurisdiction, which is to be attributed to the care taken by that Chief in enforcing a due observance of the engagement he entered into for its suppression. The British Government confidently relies on his continued exertions and co-operation in ensuring success to the measures it has adopted for the abolition of a custom which, owing its origin to avarice and a mistaken pride, reflects most seriously on the character of the tribe, of which the Jam of Nowanuggur is in Kattywar the acknowledged head.

VIII. Among the other Talookas, Government is pleased to notice, in terms of high approbation, the following Chiefs as having ensured to themselves the favour and protection of Government for having adhered to their engagements:—

No.	Districts.	Males of and under 20.	Females.					Excess of Males.	Excess of Females.
			Married.	Betrothed.	Unbetrothed.	Deceased.	Total.		
1	Keesurra	12	3	2	11	1	17	..	5
2	Mengnee	6	..	1	5	..	6	..	..
3	Satodur Wawree.	38	6	5	13	8	32	6	..

And at the same time to hold up to the tribe in general, as an example for

imitation, the undermentioned Jharejas, who have preserved four and three daughters each :—

No.	Names.	Belonging to		No. of Daughters.
		District.	Village.	
1	Jhareja Khanjee	Nowanuggur	Lalpoor	Four.
2	„ Bowajee	Ditto	Balwa	Three.
3	„ Raibjee	Ditto	Mochurda	
4	„ Dossajee	Ditto	Peempurdee	
5	„ Khanturjee	Ditto	Peepulrao	
6	„ Doodajee	Ditto	Suguch	
7	„ Babajee	Ditto	Danthana	
8	„ Bawajee	Ditto	Pussaivoo	
9	„ Megrajee	Ditto	Amra	
10	„ Hurbumjee	Ditto	Cheekaree	
11	„ Sugajee	Dherol	Radhun	
12	„ Joonajee	Ditto	Secalloo	Four.
13	„ Vursajee	Goudul Dorajee	Janjinere	Three.
14	Kheermanee Roopabhaee	Veerpoor Khureree.	Mottia	
15	Jhareja Lakajee	Keesura	Wurra	

Government have also derived the greatest satisfaction from observing that the returns show as many as eighty instances of Jharejas having preserved two daughters each. His Lordship in Council, with the view of testifying the sense he entertains of the meritorious conduct of the Chiefs and inferior Jharejas above alluded to, has instructed the Political Agent at Rajkot to grant remissions of tribute and honorary presents to them.

IX. The British Government is pleased further to declare, that although it will always be more satisfactory to Government, and more creditable to the Jharejas themselves, for them to perform the first of the parental duties without seeking pecuniary aid from Government in defraying the expenses of the marriage of their children, nevertheless that the local Agent is authorised to receive and attend to applications, when circumstances render such aid indispensable.

X. In conclusion, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to annex to this proclamation a copy of the Engagement* by which every Jhareja Chief of Kattywar bound himself, twenty-five years ago, to discontinue the dreadful custom of Female Infanticide, and at the same time to declare it to be the fixed resolution of the British Government to maintain the same, and that any person charged with having violated it, will be dealt with in such mode as may be deemed most expedient and conducive towards the complete suppression of the practice.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

(Signed) C. NORRIS, Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 22nd November 1834.

* Vide pages 534 to 536.

NAMES, TITLES, &c.

OF THE

PRINCIPAL CHIEFS OF KATTYWAR;

WITH

BRIEF HISTORICAL NOTICES OF SOME OF THEM.

BY

LIEUTENANT COLONEL W. LANG,

POLITICAL AGENT.

Submitted to Government on the 28th February 1853.

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL CHIEFS OF THE PROVINCE OF KATTYWAR.

JOONAGUR.

I.—Mohobut Khan, Nuwab of Joonagur. His family name is *Babee*, and he is generally known by the title of Nuwab Sahib. When addressed by his own subjects, or addressing them, he is styled શ્રીદીવાંન Shree Dewan, નવાબ Nuwab, ખાંન Khan, બાહાદુર Bahadoor, બાબી Babee.

The meaning of Shree Dewan is the "Light of the Kutcherry," a title conferred by the Badshah of Delhi on the Rana of Oodepoor, who afterwards became rebellious, and in Hijree 1102 (A. D. 1690) the Badshah sent Nuwab Jufdur Khan to conquer him, which he did, and received on that account the title of Shree Dewan.

The title of Nuwab was given to the persons only who attended the Badshah personally; and was given first to Jaffir Khan, for his courageous conduct at the taking of the fort of Broach, when deputed for that purpose by Aurungzeeb.

The title Khan means "Noble," and is generally enjoyed by Puthans; and was given to Suyud Badshah, who came from Persia to Kandahar owing to a quarrel with the King of Persia, by the Kandahar Chief, with the town of Sooltanabad.

The title Bahadoor, meaning "Brave," was conferred during the reign of Shah Jehan on Sher Khan, the son of Bahadoor Khan, on account of his having, unarmed, defeated and killed a lion by wrestling.

The title of Babee means "Confidential," and was given by Badshah Humayoon, in Hijree 961, to Bahadoor Khan, the son of Oosman Khan, on the occasion of his succeeding by his wisdom in bringing the daughter of the Rana of Oodepoor to him, against the will of the Rana, against whom the army of the Badshah had been sent to carry her off by force. The office of taking charge of the young Princess' palace was entrusted to Bahadoor Khan with the title of Babee.

Remarks.—In a short account of Kattywar written in Persian by the late Dewan Runchorjee of Joonagur, a different account is given of the several titles noticed above, and, with regard to the derivation of the family name "Babee," it is, I believe, an historical fact that the Rajpoot Chiefs of Oodepoor have never given a daughter to any of the Mahomedan rulers of India, on which they pride themselves up to the present day. No dependence, therefore, can be placed on the fabulous accounts from which the principal Chiefs of the Province have derived and furnished the information which was required of them; and I have, therefore, contented myself with extracting a very short summary of this, and forwarding at the same time copies of the replies given by the several Chiefs, in case anything more in detail should be required.

NOWANUGGUR.

II.—Seebajee, Jam of Nowanuggur. His family is that of Jhareja, and he is generally known by the title of Jam Sahib જાંમશાહેબ, and is addressed Jam Shree જાંમશ્રી.

It is not generally known from what the title Jam is derived, but it is said to be derived from "Jamawut Kurvee" જમાવટ કરવી—to collect or concentrate—alluding to three Jharejas who took Ghuznee from the Persian Sooba Peeroz Shah. Nowanuggur was founded in Sumvut 1596 (A. D. 1539-40) by Jam Shree Rawuljee, who came from Kutch in Sumvut 1552 (A. D. 1495-96), being of the same family as His Highness the Rao of that State.

Remarks.—The title Jam, it is observed by Colonel Walker, is one of honour and is synonymous to Prince or Chief, and it would appear that the title was brought by the Jharejas from Sind, where there still exists a petty Chief known as the Jam of Jokras. The founder of the Nowanuggur Chiefdom, Jam Rawul, being a descendant of the race of Rajpoots denominated Halla, called that part of the province Halawar, or the country of the Hallas, which has been contracted into Hallar, the name by which it is now known.

BHOWNUGGUR.

III.—Akherajjee, Thakoor of Bhownuggur, is a Gohel Rajpoot, and is generally known as the "Thakoor," and addressed Rawul Shree રાવલશ્રી and Thakoor Shree ઠાકુરશ્રી by inferiors; sometimes also Maharaja મહારાજા.

The title of "Rawul" was received in the year (unknown) from Rawuls Puttajee or Summursingjee, of Powaghur or Doongurpoor, in the following manner:—At that time the throne of Bhownuggur was filled by a young child, and, owing to the power of the other members of the family, he was

kept in restraint. On applying for assistance to the abovementioned Chiefs, they gave it to him, together with the title of Rawul, which in Sanskrit means the " Subduer of Kings."

Remarks.—Colonel Walker states that in A. D. 1300, Mokra Goel conquered the Kolees of Perim (a small island near Gogo), and established himself there; but, in 1321, Perim was attacked, the Goel slain, and the place reduced, and his eldest son, Doongurjee, taken prisoner by Tojhluk Shah; and that, through the courage and address of a potter the Prince was released, and restored to his possessions by Puttajee Rawul, of Doongurpoor or Powaghur, at whose request he dropped the surname of Goel, and assumed the title of Rawul.

POREBUNDUR.

IV. Vikmatjee, Rana of Porebundur, is of the Jetwa family of Rajpoots, and is generally known by the title " Rana" and " Rana Shree" રાણાશ્રી.

The title Rana has existed from the date of Washungjee Adeeputee of Goomlee having defeated Kooarpal Waghela of Patun and taken his son Kursunjee prisoner, who was afterwards exchanged for a daughter whom Washungjee married, and one of the Gori race of Kings of Dehli gave the title of Maharana મહારાણા.

Remarks.—Colonel Walker observes that the Jetwas, by their own account, are descended from Hunooman; but that the first authentic account of them does not extend beyond the period of 500 years, and he does not mention how the title of Rana was obtained.

DRANGDRA.

V.—Runmulsingjee, the Raj of Drangdra. His family name is that of Jhala, and he is generally known by the title of " Raj." When addressed by his own subjects he is styled Raj રાજ and Maharana Shree મહારાણાશ્રી.

The account given by the present Raj of his family and title is as follows:—Formerly a Mukwano, named Kessur Raja, had a son, named Hurpal Dejee, whose mother's father was Ghela Kurrun Solunkee, Raja of Patun in Goojrat. When this Chief was very much afflicted on some occasion, Hurpal Dejee removed the cause of affliction, and received 1,800 villages on the 13th, Jetsood, Monday, Sumvut 895 (A. D. 838-9), on which he established his Raj at Patree. The name of Jhala arose from the three sons of Hurpal Dejee being seized ઝાલવું (to seize), and saved by a Mata when attacked by an elephant in the market-place. The eldest son, Sodajee, succeeded to the throne of the 1,800 villages of Jhalawar, and was, on account of its being the largest State, styled

Raj. The title Maharana has been in use for fourteen generations from the time of Raj Mansingjee, to whom it was given by the Badshah of Delhi, on the occasion of his (the Badshah) being seized by Mansingjee and set at liberty.

Remarks.—The origin of the name Jhalawar, by Colonel Walker's account, is the same as that here given; but he does not state how this title was derived.

MOORVEE.

VI.—Moorvee, the Thakoor of, addressed "Thakoor." His family is that of a Jhareja Rajpoot, and is a branch of that of the Rao of Kutch.

WANKANEER.

VII.—Wankaneer, the Raj of, addressed "Raj." Family name Jhala; of the same tribe as the Raj of Drangdra.

RAJKOT.

VIII.—Rajkot, the Talookdar of, addressed "Thakoor." Family name Jhareja; is descended from the Jam of Nowanuggur.

GONDUL.

IX.—Gondul, the Thakoor of, addressed "Thakoor." A branch of the Rajkot family, although now in possession of a superior Estate.

LIMREE.

X.—Limree, Thakoor of, addressed "Thakoor." Tribe Jhala; of the same family as the Raj of Drangdra.

WUDWAN.

XI.—Wudwan, Thakoor of, addressed "Thakoor." Family Jhala; descended from the Raj of Wankaneer, although now in possession of a superior Estate.

PALITANA.

XII.—Palitana, Thakoor of, addressed "Thakoor," is a Goel Rajpoot, and a branch of the Bhownuggur family.

DHUROL.

XIII.—Dhurol, Thakoor of, addressed "Thakoor." His family is that of a Jhareja Rajpoot, and came from Kutch with the Jam of Nowanuggur; the first Thakoor and Jam being brothers.

LATHEE.

XIV.—Lathee, Thakoor of, generally addressed "Goel Shree." His family is that of a Goel Rajpoot, and is a branch of that of Bhownuggur.

BANTWA.

XV.—Bantwa, Talookdar of, addressed "Khan Shree." Family name Babee; Musulman; descended from the Nuwab of Joonagur.

THAN LUKTUR.

XVI.—Than Luktur, Thakoor of, addressed "Thakoor." Family name Jhala; descended from the Raj of Drangdra.

SAEELA.

XVII.—Saeela, Thakoor of, addressed "Thakoor." Descended from the Raj of Drangdra.

CHOORA.

XVIII.—Choora, Thakoor of, addressed "Thakoor." Family Jhala Rajpoot; descended from the Thakoor of Wudwan.

MOOLEE.

XIX.—Moolee, Thakoor of, addressed "Thakoor" or "Purmar Shree." Tribe Purmar Rajpoot; the only Purmar family in the Province.

MALLIA.

XX.—Mallia, Thakoor of, addressed "Thakoor," and "Jhareja Shree." Tribe Jhareja Rajpoot, and descended from the Rao of Kutch.

WULLA.

XXI.—Wulla, Thakoor of, addressed "Thakoor" or "Rawul Shree." Family Goel Rajpoot; descended from the Thakoor of Bhownuggur.

KOTRA SANGANEE.

XXII.—Kotra Sanganee, Talookdar of, addressed as "Thakoor" or "Jhareja Shree." Family Jhareja Rajpoot; descended from the Thakoor of Gondul.

BUJANA.

XXIII.—Bujana, Talookdar of, addressed "Mulek Shree." Family Jut Musulman; the only Jut Geerassia in this Province.

NOTE.—The Chiefs of Limree, Wudwan, Than Luktur, Saeela, and Choora frequently use the titles of Rana and Maharana; but they do not appear to have any proper right to them, and their rank, compared with the other Chiefs addressed as Thakoors, would certainly not entitle them to the distinction.

List of other Persons of Respectability, including Government Servants, who are addressed with the Honorary Title of "Ajum."

The present Dufterdar of this Agency, Thakursee Poonjasha, is addressed "Ajum Rao Sahib"; the latter title having been conferred on him by Government on the 6th October 1845.

The undermentioned persons are addressed "Ajum":—

Dewan Luxmeesunker, of Joonagur.
Doorgashunker Shunkerpursad, of ditto.
Nuthooram Umerjee, of ditto.
Umrutlal Umerchund, of ditto.
Unutjee Amurchund, of ditto.
Shet Wukutchund Khooshalchund, of Ahmedabad.
Shet Doongursee Dewsee, of Rajkot.
Shet Kesowjee Soonderjee, of ditto.
The Gaekwar Mujmoondars.
The Sheristedar to the Political Agent in Kattywar.
The Judicial Sheristedar to ditto.
The Sheristedar to the 1st Assistant to ditto.
The Head Accountant of this Agency.
The Native Accountant, ditto.
The Treasurer, ditto.
The Head Carkoon on the Jubtee Establishment of this Agency.

Titles used by the Political Agent in Kattywar, in addressing by Letter the undermentioned Chiefs, and others, on Public matters.

I.—To His Highness the Nuwab of Joonagur :—

Nuwab Sahib, Busiar, Meherban, Mookhlusan, Sill Muhoola, Tala Bad, Uzhar Ishtiak, Moolakat Surapa, Mussurrut, Muksoof, Khatur, Mohobut, Zukhayur, Anke.

II.—To the Mother of His Highness the Nuwab of Joonagur :—

Uzeemul Moolk, Bulund, Mukan, Ronuk, Ufzayn, Buldeh Joonagur, Dadee Beebee Sill Muhoo Bad Ubrae, Murasum Kheriyut, Muksoof, Khatur Zukhayur, Anke.

III.—To the Wife of His Highness the Nuwab of Joonagur, if she be the daughter of a Babee :—

Usmut Punah, Ufwut, Dustgah, Beebee Sill Muhoo Bad Ebraz, Murasum Kheriyut, Muksoof, Khatur Zukhayur, Anke.

IV.—To the Sir Sooba of the Gaekwar Contingent Horse :—

Ajum Ukrum, Geerjajee Rao Dhumdhere Mookam Dam Mohobut hoo Uzdil Ekhlas, William Lang Sahib, Political Agent Prant Kattywar, Sullam Baduj Sullam Deegur.

V.—To the Manager of Umrellee :—

Ajum Meer Ukbur Uli Khan Mookam Umrellee Uzdil Ekhlas, William Lang Sahib, Political Agent Prant Kattywar, Mookam Sullam Deegur.

VI.—To His Highness the Jam of Nowanuggur :—

Ajum Jam Runmuljee, Talooka Nowanuggur, Mohobut hoo Uzturuf, William Lang Sahib, Political Agent Prant Kattywar, Mookam (Camp) Sullam Deegur.

The same to the Thakoor of Bhownuggur, the Seedee of Jafferabad, the Manager of Okhamundul, the Sooba of His Highness the Gaekwar Contingent Horse in Kattywar, and Shet Wukutchund Khooshalchund.

VII.—To the Dufturdar of the Kattywar Political Agency :—

Ajum Rao Sahib Thakursee Poonjasha, Mookam Mohobut hoo Uzturuf, William Lang Sahib, Political Agent Prant Kattywar, Mookam Sullam Deegur.

VIII.—The undermentioned individuals are titled "Ajum" :—

Dewan Luxmeesunker, of Joonagur.

Doorgashunker Shunkerpursad, of ditto.

Nuthooram Umerjee, of Joonagur.
Umrutlal Umerchund, of ditto.
Unutjee Amurchund, of ditto.
Purmanundass Runchordass, of Bhownuggur.
Shet Doongursee Dewsee, at Rajkot.
Shet Hunsraj Jethanee, at ditto.
Shet Kessowjee Soonderjee, at ditto.
Baba Wuseekur, at Umrellee.
The Gaekwar Mujmoondars.
The Sheristedar to the Political Agent in Kattywar.
The Judicial Sheristedar attached to ditto.
The Sheristedar to the 1st Assistant Political Agent in Kattywar.
The Head Accountant to the Kattywar Political Agency.
The Native Accountant to ditto.
The Treasurer to ditto.
Head Karkoon on the Jubtee Establishment to ditto.
Uzturuf William Lang Sahib, Political Agent Prant Kattywar, Deegur.

IX.—To the other Talookdars:—

The Rana of Porebunder; the Chiefs of Moorvee, Hulwud, Drangdra, Rajkot, Gondul Dhorajee, Wankaneer, Limree, Wudwan, Palitana, Lathee, and of all the other Talookas, are addressed "Wuchnat," as follows:—

Shree Sirkar William Lang Sahib, Political Agent Prant Kattywar, Nisbut (on the part of) Honorable Company.

Bahadoor Mookam Wuchnat, Talooke Poorbunderna Rana Weekmatjee Jut.

(Signed) W. LANG, Lieut. Colonel,
Political Agent.